TRAVANCORE ALMANAC FOR 1889.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER

OF

His Highness the Maharajah

OF

TRAVANCORE.

Travancore Government Press,

TREVANDRUM.

1888.

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PRINCIPAL HINDU FESTIVALS &c., for 1889.

JANUARY

12	Ottarayana Poonyakalum—Trevandrum Magara Syvelly—Thye Pongal	Thye	1
13	Mauttoo Pongal	„	2
18	Tye Pooyam	„	7

FEBRUARY

21	Ashtakakalarumbha	Mausy	11
22	Vycathoo Ashtamy	„	12
28	Sivarathree Vratum	„	18

MARCH

1	Kaliyugathy	„	19

APRIL

3	Meena Bharanee	Panguny	22
5	Trevandrum Codyatoo	„	24
9	Sree Rama Navamy	„	28
12	Vishoo	Chittray	1
14	Trevandrum Auraut	„	3
15	Chitrapournima	„	4
16	Chitraguptapoojah	„	5

MAY

2	Kritayugathy	„	21
3	Atchayathiruteeya	„	22
9	Agneenatchettra Thosharumbha	„	28
23	Agneenatchettra Thoshavasanaha	Vaikausy	11

JUNE

20	Arthrapravasom	Auny	8
28	Sooria grahana Pooniacalem (*Solar Eclipse*)	„	16

JULY

12	Chunthra grahana Pooniacalem (*Lunar Eclipse*)	„	30
14	Thetchanayanapooniacalem—Trevandrum Carcadaga Syvelly	„	32
21	Bharanee Tirunaul— *H. H. The Senior Ranee's birthday*	Audy	7

AUGUST

9	Varaletchmy Vratam	Audy	26
14	Audy Auroothee	„	31
15	Auvany Pirappoo (1065)	Auvany	1
18	Ashtamy Rohany Vratum	„	4
30	Vinayaka Chathurthee	„	16
31	Rishee Punchamy Vratum	„	17

SEPTEMBER

7	Ohnum	Auvany	24
8	Anantha Vratum	,,	25
10	Mahalaya Putcharambha	,,	27
12	Ravathee Tirunaul—*H. H. The Ellia Rajah's birthday.*	,,	29
15	Ashtacacalarumbha	Puratasy	1
22	Thuaparayugathy	,,	8
25	Mahalyaputchavasana—Poojavippoo	,,	11

OCTOBER

1	Moolum Auta Tirunaul—H. H. THE MAHA RAJAH'S BIRTHDAY	,,	17
3	Mahanavamy	,,	19
4	Veejaya Thasamy—Poojah Edupoo	,,	20
11	Bharanee Tirunaul—*H. H. The Junior Ranee's birthday.*	,,	27
15	Vishuvel Pooniacalem	,,	31
22	Teepaulee *(after Sunset)* Trevandrum Codyatoo	Alpasy	7
30	Utradum Tirunaul—*H. H. Ravi Varma Rajah's birthday*	,,	15
31	Trevandrum Auraut	,,	16

NOVEMBER

1	Thirayatayugathy	,,	17
16	Vycathoo Ashtamy	Kartigay	2
30	Chathayum Tirunaul—*H. H. The 1st Prince's birthday.*	,,	16

DECEMBER

3	Guruvayoor Akadasy	,,	19
4	Assuvathy Tirunaul—*H. H. The 2nd Prince's birthday*	,,	20
6	Tiru Kartigay	,,	22

AN EPHEMERIS FOR THE YEAR 1889.

ADAPTED TO THE MERIDIAN OF TREVANDRUM.

Trevandrum Observatory.

Longitude ...	5*h.* 7*m.* 59*s.* = 76° 59′ 45″ East.
Latitude ...	8° 30′ 32″ North.
Deviation of the Compass	0° 42′ 19″ East.
Dip ... ...approximately	2° 30′ South.
Height above the sea	197 feet.
Mean temperature of the air in the shade	77° 81 Fah.
Mean temperature of evaporation in the shade...	73° 42 Fah.
Mean atmospheric pressure	29·681 inches.
Mean vapour pressure	0·778 inches.
Mean relative humidity ...(Saturation=1)	0·812
Mean direction of the wind	W. N. W.
Mean yearly fall of rain	64·71 inches*
Mean yearly evaporation	88·54 inches.

Note—

* This result is obtained from 43 years' observations (1838–80). The mean yearly fall of rain from 27 years' observations (1838–64) was 68·36 inches, shewing a decrease of 3·65 inches, in the whole period of 43 years. The 16 years' observations from 1865—80, give however only an average yearly fall of 61·52 inches, exhibiting a still clearer decrease in the quantity of rain. The average number of rainy days has remained yet pretty equal; 137·8 for the 27 years from 1838, 137·5 for the 16 years from 1865 and 138·0 for the whole period of 43 years (1838—80). But as the observations extend only over a short period, and are confined to but one place, it would be premature to predict any continual decrease.

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JULIAN PERIOD	...	6602
ERA OF THE CREATION	...	5893
JEWISH ERA ...	(Com. Sept. 26, 1889) ...	5650
MAHOMMEDAN ERA	(Com. Aug. 28, 1889) ...	1307
MALABAR ERA ...	(Com. Aug. 15, 1889) ...	1065

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The golden number is that which any given year holds in the Lunar Cycle, which is a period of 19 years, at the lapse of which the phases of the Moon take place on the same days of the months respectively as at the commencement of the Cycle.

The Epact is the number of days of the Lunar Cycle, over and above all the complete courses of the Moon for any number of years, hence the number indicates the age of the moon at the beginning of the year.

The Solar Cycle is a period of 28 years, which owing to leap year, must necessarily elapse before the days of the month can return respectively to the same days of the week as at the commencement of the Cycle. The first year of the Christian Era was the tenth year of this Cycle.

The Dominical letter is that letter of the Alphabet which points out in the calendar the Sudays throughout the year, thence also called Sunday letter. The seven days of the week, reckoned as beginning on the first of January, are designated by the first seven letters of the Alphabet. Thus if the year begins on Sunday A is the Dominical letter and so on generally. If there were 364 days, or exactly 52 weeks in the year, the Dominical letter will always be same ; but the year contains 365¼ days ; an excess of 1¼ day over the 52 weeks. The day is taken into the account every year, and the ¼ makes a day in every four years ; so that the Dominical letter falls backward one letter for each of the three years, in which, the date or number of the year cannot be divided, without remainder, by 4 and two letters every fourth year, when the date can be so divided, as in the year 1880, it is divisible by 4 and therefore, February contained 29 days. The year began on Thursday, count forward Thursday to Sunday, inclusive, is 4 days, and the fourth letter from A inclusive is D. Therefore, at first D is the Dominical letter ; but the 29th of February which is added, throws the first day of March a day later in the week than it would otherwise have been ; therefore the Sunday letter for March and all the remaining months is C. Hence the years which have the 29 days in February and the two Dominical letters are called *bissextiles*.

Roman indiction is a period of 15 years, instituted in A. D. 312 by which the Popes have dated their acts by the year of the indiction which was fixed on the first of January.

The Julian period embraces 7980 years and is used, as a fixed era for dating astronomical calculations. The first year of the Christian era is 4713 of Julian period.

Time is distinguished into three kinds ; *Apparent* or *True* time, *Mean* time and *Siderial* time ; each of which is expressed in days, hours, minutes and seconds. An *Apparent* or *True* day is the interval of time comprehended between two consecutive passages of the Sun over the merdian ; a *Mean* day is the time comprehended between two consecutive passages of an imaginary Sun called the mean Sun, and is equal to the mean or average of all the apparent solar days in the year ; lastly, the time comprehended between two following passages of the same star over the same meridian is a *Siderial* day.

A day is either astronomical or civil ; the astronomical day commences at *apparent* noon or at *mean* noon, according as *apparent* or *mean* time is employed ; it is divided into 24 hours, reckoned without interruption from 1 to 24, or from noon to noon. The civil day commences at the midnight preceding the commencement of the astrono-

mical day, and likewise consists of 24 hours; but these are separated into two periods of 12 hours each, those situated between midnight and noon being called morning hours (written A. M.) and those between noon and midnight afternoon hours (written P. M.). The siderial day commences at the instant of the passage over the meridian of the Vernal Equinox, or first point of Aries. *It is divided into 24 siderial hours counted from 0 to 24.*

In this Almanac is used the *mean astronomical* time for the rising, setting &c of the moon and planets, and the civil time for the rest. To each month of the Almanac there are devoted two pages. In the first page of each month, the first column contains the day of the week, the second the day of the month and the third the corresponding Malabar date.

The sun's rising and setting given in the 4th and 5th columns, though affording a less accurate means of regulating clocks and watches, than direct observations of the sun's altitude, may yet be useful for common purposes. The times are given to the nearest minute, of the sun's centre being in the horizon, and they include the equation of time and the effect of refraction.

The moon's age (Thithi) at Mean Noon, given in the 6th column is the *mean* time elapsed since the moon's conjunction with the sun, or since the sun and moon had the same longitude. The numbers in this column represent her age at Trevandrum and are expressed in days, and decimal parts of a day.

The columns 7, 8 and 9 contain the moon's rising, meridian passage and setting.

The mean time of the moon's rising and setting is given to the nearest minute; this will be found useful to persons travelling and in many other ways.

The moon's meridian passage indicates the time, at which the moon's centre is on the *upper* meridian of Trevandrum, and is useful in finding the time of high water. When a line is drawn across the column of "Meridian Passage," we are to understand that the moon does not pass the *upper* meridian on that day at Trevandrum. This is the case one day in each Lunation, and arises from the circumstances of the Lunar day being greater than the Mean solar day, and including it within its limits. For the same reason there are some days on which the moon *does not rise*, and others on which it *does not set.*

In the second page of each month, are given first the phases of the moon, and second the rising, meridian passage, setting and declination of the 6 principal planets. The phases of the moon—The numbers denote the mean time at which the difference of Longitude between the sun and the moon is 0°, 90°, 180° or 270°, being

0° at the New Moon
90° at the First Quarter
180° at the Full Moon
270° at the Last Quarter.

The moon's Apogee and Perigee—The numbers here given indicate, to the nearest hour, at which the moon is respectively at her greatest and least distance from the earth.

The Planets' rising, setting and meridian passage--As in the instance of the moon before mentioned, the times noted, indicate the positions of these planets given for every 10th day, and for any time intermediate, they may be found by interpolation.

The declination indicates their relative position with reference to the Equator, north or south.

ENGLISH AND MALABAR MONTHS.

ENGLISH.		MALABAR.
January	1	19th Margaly.
,,	12	1st Tye or Magaram.
February	11	1st Mausy or Coombhum.
March	13	1st Punguny or Menum.
April	12	1st Chittray or Madum.
May	13	1st Vaikausy or Eddavum.
June	13	1st Auny or Methunum.
July	15	1st Audy or Carcadagum.
August	15	1st Auvany or Chingum.
September	15	1st Purattasy or Cunny.
October	16	1st Arpasy or Toolam.
November	15	1st Kartigay or Vreechecum.
December	14	1st Margaly or Dhanoo.
,,	31	18th Margaly.

ENGLISH AND CORRESPONDING MALABAR YEARS.

ENGLISH.	MALABAR.	ENGLISH.	MALABAR.	ENGLISH.	MALABAR.	ENGLISH.	MALABAR.
1801...	976-7	1826...	1001-2	1851...	1026-7	1876...	1051-2
1802...	977-8	1827...	1002-3	1852...	1027-8	1877...	1052-3
1803...	978-9	1828...	1003-4	1853...	1028-9	1878...	1053-4
1804...	979-0	1829...	1004-5	1854...	1029-0	1879 ..	1054-5
1805...	980-1	1830...	1005-6	1855...	1030-1	1880...	1055-6
1806...	981-2	1831...	1006-7	1856...	1031-2	1881...	1056-7
1807...	982-3	1832...	1007-8	1857...	1032-3	1882...	1057-8
1808...	983-4	1833...	1008-9	1858...	1033-4	1883...	1058-9
1809...	984-5	1834...	1009-0	1859...	1034-5	1884...	1059-0
1810...	985-6	1835...	1010-1	1860...	1035-6	1885...	1060-1
1811...	986-7	1836...	1011-2	1861...	1036-7	1886...	1061-2
1812...	987-8	1837...	1012-3	1862...	1037-8	1887...	1062-3
1813...	988-9	1838...	1013-4	1863...	1038-9	1888...	1063-4
1814...	989-0	1839...	1014-5	1864...	1039-0	1889...	1064-5
1815...	990-1	1840...	1015-6	1865...	1040-1	1890...	1065-6
1816...	991-2	1841...	1016-7	1866...	1041-2	1891...	1066-7
1817...	992-3	1842...	1017-8	1867...	1042-3	1892...	1067-8
1818...	993-4	1843...	1018-9	1868...	1043-4	1893...	1068-9
1819...	994-5	1844...	1019-0	1869...	1044-5	1894...	1069-0
1820...	995-6	1845...	1020-1	1870...	1045-6	1895...	1070-1
1821...	996-7	1846...	1021-2	1871...	1046-7	1896...	1071-2
1822...	997-8	1847...	1022-3	1872...	1047-8	1897...	1072-3
1823...	998-9	1848...	1023-4	1873...	1048-9	1898...	1073-4
1824...	999-0	1849...	1024-5	1874...	1049-0	1899...	1074-5
1825...	1000-1	1850...	1025-6	1875...	1050-1	1900...	1075-6

ECLIPSES

OF THE SUN AND MOON FOR THE YEAR,

1889.

In the year 1889, there will be three Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I.—A Total Eclipse of the Sun, January 1, 1889, invisible at Trevandrum.

II.—A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, January 16, 1889, invisible at Trevandrum.

III.—An annular Eclipse of the Sun, June 28, 1889, visible as a Partial Eclipse at Trevandrum.

		d.	*h.*	*m.*	
Beginning	...	28	2	18 P. M	Mean time at Trevandrum.
Middle ...	...	,,	3	24 ,,	
Ending ...	...	,,	4	30 ,,	

Magnitude of the Eclipse (Sun's diameter = 1) 0·27.

Angle from North pole of.	First contact 128° towards W.	For direct image.
	Last contact 146 ,, E.	

IV. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, July 13, 1889, partly visible at Trevandrum.

		d.	*h.*	*m.*	
First contact with the Penumbra	July	12	11	43·4	P. M.
First contact with the shadow	,,	13	0	51·1	A. M
Middle of the Eclipse	,,	,,	2	2·0	,,
Last contact with the shadow	,,	,,	3	12·9	,,
Last contact with the Penumbra	,,	,,	4	20·6	,,

Duration from the first to the last contact with the dark shadow 2*h.* 22*m.*

Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter = 1) 0·48.

The first contact with the shadow occurs at 39° from the Northernmost point of the Moon's limb towards the East.

The last contact at 45° towards the West; in each case, for direct image.

V.—A Total Eclipse of the Sun, December 21, 1889, invisible at Trevandrum.

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JANUARY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar Date.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.
				h m	*h m*	*d*	*h m*	*h m*	*h m*
Tues.	1	Dhanoo or Margaly.	19	6 16	5 52	28·9	18 30	— —	5 26
Wed.	2		20	6 17	5 52	0·4	19 31	0 29	6 29
Thur.	3		21	6 17	5 53	1·4	20 28	1 31	7 31
Fri.	4		22	6 17	5 53	2·4	21 20	2 29	8 30
Sat.	5		23	6 17	5 54	3·4	22 8	3 22	9 25
SUN.	6		24	6 18	5 54	4·4	22 52	4 12	10 17
Mon.	7		25	6 18	5 55	5·4	23 33	4 58	11 5
Tues.	8		26	6 19	5 55	6·4	— —	5 42	11 52
Wed.	9		27	6 19	5 56	7·4	0 14	6 25	12 37
Thur.	10		28	6 19	5 56	8·4	0 53	7 7	13 23
Fri.	11		29	6 19	5 57	9·4	1 34	7 51	14 9
Sat.	12	Magaram or Tye.	1	6 20	5 57	10·4	2 15	8 35	14 56
SUN.	13		2	6 20	5 58	11·4	2 59	9 21	15 44
Mon.	14		3	6 20	5 58	12·4	3 45	10 9	16 34
Tues.	15		4	6 21	5 59	13·4	4 33	10 58	17 24
Wed.	16		5	6 21	5 59	14·4	5 23	11 49	18 13
Thur.	17		6	6 21	6 0	15·4	6 15	12 39	19 3
Fri.	18		7	6 21	6 0	16·4	7 6	13 29	19 51
Sat.	19		8	6 21	6 1	17·4	7 58	14 18	20 37
SUN.	20		9	6 21	6 1	18·4	8 49	15 6	21 22
Mon.	21		10	6 22	6 2	19·4	9 40	15 54	22 6
Tues.	22		11	6 22	6 2	20·4	10 30	16 41	22 51
Wed.	23		12	6 22	6 2	21·4	11 22	17 30	23 37
Thur.	24		13	6 22	6 3	22·4	12 15	18 20	— —
Fri.	25		14	6 22	6 3	23·4	13 10	19 13	0 25
Sat.	26		15	6 22	6 4	24·4	14 8	20 9	1 15
SUN.	27		16	6 22	6 4	25·4	15 9	21 9	2 10
Mon.	28		17	6 22	6 4	26·4	16 11	22 10	3 9
Tues.	29		18	6 22	6 5	27·4	17 12	23 11	4 9
Wed.	30		19	6 22	6 5	28·4	18 10	— —	5 11
Thur.	31		20	6 22	6 5	29·4	19 5	0 11	6 11

JANUARY

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.
● *New Moon.*	2	2	15·8 A.M.	● *New Moon.*		31	2	17·9 P.M.
☽ *First Quarter..*	9	5	48·6 A.M.	☾ *Apogee*	...	12	10	P.M.
☺ *Full Moon.*	17	10	44·8 A.M.	☾ *Perigee*	...	29	0	MIDNIGHT
☾ *Last Quarter.*	24	9	5·3 P.M.					

The Planets.

Date.	☿ MERCURY. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ VENUS. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♂ MARS. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 29	0 13	5 57	S 24 42	21 8	2 58	8 48	S 15 34	21 9	3 0	8 51	S 14 43
11	18 59	0 45	6 31	22 15	21 10	3 3	8 56	11 5	20 57	2 50	8 43	11 55
21	19 24	1 13	7 2	17 17	21 10	3 6	9 2	6 10	20 45	2 40	8 35	8 58
31	19 31	1 24	7 17	S 11 1	21 8	3 7	9 6	S 1 3	20 33	2 29	8 25	S 5 53

Date.	♃ JUPITER. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ SATURN. Rising.	Merid Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♅ URANUS. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 54	22 40	4 26	S 22 51	8 32	14 42	20 52	N 16 0	12 37	18 32	0 27	S 7 53
11	16 26	22 11	3 56	22 58	7 50	14 0	20 10	16 13	11 59	17 54	23 49	7 57
21	15 55	21 40	3 25	23 3	7 8	13 18	19 28	16 28	11 20	17 15	23 10	7 58
31	15 25	21 10	2 55	S 23 5	6 25	12 35	18 45	N 16 43	10 40	16 35	22 30	S 7 58

THE mean fall of rain from 43 years' observations (1838—80) in January at Trevandrum observatory is seven-tenths of an inch (0·70in).

In the eleven years 1840, 54, 56, 60, 64, 65, 67, 72, 75, 76, and 79 no rain fell in January.

There are equal chances that the fall of rain in January will be under or above three-tenths of an inch (0·3in.)

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than one inch and two-tenths (1·2in.)

There are also four chances to one that there will be rain in January.

The greatest falls in January were in 1853, 4·3in., in 1871, 2·9in., in 1845, 2·7in., in 1842, 2·7in., and in 1868, 2·3in.

The least fall was in January 1850, 0·004in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in January was two and two-tenths (2·2d.)

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in January was (0·31in.)

The mean difference for January is 0·55in*.

* The differences of the monthly falls from the mean of the whole forty-three months being taken, and the sum of the differences being divided by 43, the mean difference is obtained: this mean difference is a measure of the variability of the amount of fall for the month in different years.

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FEBRUARY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Fri.	1	Magaram or Tye. 21	6 22	6 6	0·9	19 56	1 7	7 9
Sat.	2	22	6 22	6 6	1·9	20 42	1 59	8 3
SUN.	3	23	6 22	6 6	2·9	21 26	2 48	8 54
Mon.	4	24	6 22	6 7	3·9	22 8	3 34	9 43
Tues.	5	25	6 22	6 7	4·9	22 49	4 18	10 30
Wed.	6	26	6 22	6 7	5·9	23 29	5 2	11 16
Thur.	7	27	6 21	6 7	6·9	— —	5 45	12 3
Fri.	8	28	6 21	6 8	7·9	0 11	6 29	12 49
Sat.	9	29	6 21	6 8	8·9	0 54	7 15	13 37
SUN.	10	— 30	6 21	6 8	9·9	1 39	8 2	14 26
Mon.	11	Coombhum or Mausy. 1	6 21	6 8	10·9	2 26	8 51	15 16
Tues.	12	2	6 21	6 8	11·9	3 15	9 41	16 6
Wed.	13	3	6 20	6 9	12·9	4 6	10 31	16 56
Thur.	14	4	6 20	6 9	13·9	4 58	11 22	17 45
Fri.	15	5	6 20	6 9	14·9	5 51	12 12	18 32
Sat.	16	6	6 20	6 9	15·9	6 43	13 2	19 19
SUN.	17	7	6 19	6 9	16·9	7 34	13 50	20 4
Mon.	18	8	6 19	6 9	17·9	8 26	14 39	20 49
Tues.	19	9	6 19	6 10	18·9	9 18	15 27	21 35
Wed.	20	10	6 18	6 10	19·9	10 11	16 17	22 22
Thur.	21	11	6 18	6 10	20·9	11 6	17 9	23 12
Fri.	22	12	6 18	6 10	21·9	12 2	18 4	— —
Sat.	23	13	6 17	6 10	22·9	13 1	19 0	0 5
SUN.	24	14	6 17	6 10	23·9	14 0	19 59	1 0
Mon.	25	15	6 17	6 10	24·9	15 0	20 59	1 58
Tues.	26	16	6 16	6 10	25·9	15 58	21 57	2 58
Wed.	27	17	6 16	6 10	26·9	16 53	22 54	3 57
Thur.	28	18	6 15	6 10	27·9	17 45	23 47	4 55
...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

FEBRUARY

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.
☽ *First Quarter..*	8	2	6·0 A.M.				
🌕 *Full Moon.....*	16	3	25·1 A.M.	☾ *Apogee......*	9	6	P.M.
☾ *Last Quarter..*	23	5	3·2 A.M.	☾ *Perigee......*	24	8	P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	19 29	1 23	7 17	S 10 28	21 7	3 7	9 7	S 0 32	20 31	2 28	8 25	S 5 34
11	18 45	0 40	6 35	8 13	21 3	3 6	9 9	N 4 34	20 19	2 17	8 15	S 2 25
21	17 22	23 15	5 8	11 40	20 57	3 3	9 9	9 27	20 6	2 6	8 6	N 0 43
28	16 50	22 42	4 34	S 13 49	20 51	2 59	9 7	N 12 40	19 55	1 57	7 59	N 2 55

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	15 22	21 7	2 52	S 23 5	6 21	12 31	18 41	N 16 45	10 36	16 31	22 26	S 7 57
11	14 50	20 35	2 20	23 6	5 38	11 46	17 58	17 1	9 57	15 52	21 47	7 55
21	14 18	20 3	1 48	23 5	4 55	11 6	17 17	17 15	9 17	15 12	21 7	7 51
28	13 55	19 40	1 25	S 23 4	4 26	10 37	16 48	N 17 25	8 49	14 44	20 39	S 7 46

The mean fall of rain is 0·55in.

No rain fell in 18 of the 43 months (1838—80.)

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 0·07in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 0·9in.

There are also four chances to one that there will be rain in February.

The greatest falls in February were in 1847, 4·41in., and in 1885, 3·02in.

The least fall was 0·035in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in February was 1·6d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in February is 0·34in.

The mean difference for February is 0·41in.

1889 / 1064 MARCH

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Fri.	1	19	6 15	6 10	28·9	18 32	— —	5 50
Sat.	2	20	6 15	6 10	0·4	19 18	0 37	6 42
SUN.	3	Coombhum or Mausy. 21	6 14	6 10	1·4	20 1	1 25	7 32
Mon.	4	22	6 14	6 10	2·4	20 42	2 10	8 21
Tues.	5	23	6 13	6 10	3·4	21 23	2 54	9 8
Wed.	6	24	6 13	6 10	4·4	22 5	3 38	9 55
Thur.	7	25	6 12	6 10	5·4	22 48	4 23	10 42
Fri.	8	26	6 12	6 10	6·4	23 32	5 8	11 29
Sat.	9	27	6 11	6 10	7·4	— —	5 54	12 18
SUN.	10	28	6 11	6 10	8·4	0 18	6 42	13 7
Mon.	11	29	6 10	6 10	9·4	1 6	7 31	13 57
Tues.	12	— 30	6 10	6 10	10·4	1 56	8 22	14 46
Wed.	13	1	6 9	6 10	11·4	2 48	9 12	15 35
Thur.	14	2	6 9	6 10	12·4	3 40	10 2	16 24
Fri.	15	3	6 8	6 10	13·4	4 32	10 52	17 11
Sat.	16	4	6 8	6 10	14·4	5 25	11 42	17 57
SUN.	17	5	6 7	6 10	15·4	6 17	12 31	18 43
Mon.	18	6	6 7	6 10	16·4	7 10	13 21	19 30
Tues.	19	7	6 6	6 10	17·4	8 4	14 12	20 18
Wed.	20	8	6 6	6 10	18·4	8 59	15 4	21 8
Thur.	21	Menum or Panguny. 9	6 5	6 10	19·4	9 57	15 59	22 0
Fri.	22	10	6 4	6 10	20·4	10 55	16 56	22 56
Sat.	23	11	6 4	6 10	21·4	11 55	17 54	23 53
SUN.	24	12	6 3	6 10	22·4	12 55	18 53	— —
Mon.	25	13	6 3	6 9	23·4	13 53	19 51	0 52
Tues.	26	14	6 3	6 9	24·4	14 47	20 47	1 50
Wed.	27	15	6 2	6 9	25·4	15 39	21 40	2 47
Thur.	28	16	6 1	6 9	26·4	16 27	22 30	3 42
Fri.	29	17	6 1	6 9	27·4	17 12	23 18	4 34
Sat.	30	18	6 0	6 9	28·4	17 55	— —	5 24
SUN.	31	19	6 0	6 9	29·4	18 37	0 3	6 13

MARCH

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
● *New Moon.*	2	3	8·7	A.M.	● *New Moon.*	31	4	44·8	P.M.
☽ *First Quarter..*	9	11	7·4	P.M.	☾ *Apogee* ...	9	2		P.M.
☺ *Full Moon.*	17	4	55·5	P.M.	☾ *Perigee* ...	21	5		P.M.
☾ *Last Quarter.*	24	0	2·4	P.M.					

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 48	22 39	4 30	S 14 0	20 50	2 58	9 6	N 13 4	19 54	1 56	7 58	N 3 13
11	16 36	22 27	4 18	14 9	20 39	2 50	9 1	17 9	19 41	1 45	7 49	6 16
21	16 40	22 33	4 26	11 33	20 25	2 38	8 51	20 28	18 42	1 33	8 24	9 12
31	16 52	22 48	4 44	S 6 40	20 3	2 17	8 31	N 22 48	19 14	1 21	7 28	N 11 57

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	13 52	19 37	1 22	S 23 3	4 21	10 32	16 43	N 17 26	8 44	14 39	20 34	S 7 45
11	13 19	19 4	0 49	23 1	3 40	9 51	16 2	17 38	8 4	13 59	19 54	7 38
21	12 44	18 29	0 14	22 59	2 58	9 9	15 20	17 46	7 23	13 18	19 13	7 30
31	12 9	17 54	23 39	S 22 56	2 18	8 29	14 40	N 17 52	6 41	12 37	18 33	S 7 20

The mean fall of rain is 1·65in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 1·1in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 2·6in., nor less than 0·51in.

The greatest falls in March were in 1853, 8·40in., and in 1845, 5·4in.

The least falls were in 1850, 0·05in., in 1851, 0·18in., and in 1864, 0·01in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in March was 4·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in March was 0·41in.

The mean difference for March is 1·07.

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APRIL

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar Date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Mon.	1	20 (Menum or Panguny.)	5 59	6 9	0·8	19 18	0 48	7 0
Tues.	2	21	5 59	6 9	1·8	19 59	1 32	7 47
Wed.	3	22	5 58	6 9	2·8	20 42	2 16	8 35
Thur.	4	23	5 57	6 9	3·8	21 26	3 1	9 22
Fri.	5	24	5 57	6 9	4·8	22 11	3 47	10 11
Sat.	6	25	5 56	6 9	5·8	22 58	4 35	10 59
SUN.	7	26	5 56	6 9	6·8	23 47	5 23	11 49
Mon.	8	27	5 55	6 9	7·8	— —	6 13	12 38
Tues.	9	28	5 55	6 8	8·8	0 37	7 2	13 27
Wed.	10	29	5 54	6 8	9·8	1 28	7 52	14 14
Thur.	11	— 30	5 54	6 8	10·8	2 20	8 41	15 1
Fri.	12	1 (Madum or Chittray.)	5 53	6 8	11·8	3 12	9 30	15 47
Sat.	13	2	5 53	6 8	12·8	4 4	10 19	16 33
SUN.	14	3	5 52	6 8	13·8	4 57	11 9	17 20
Mon.	15	4	5 52	6 8	14·8	5 51	12 0	18 8
Tues.	16	5	5 51	6 8	15·8	6 47	12 53	18 58
Wed.	17	6	5 51	6 8	16·8	7 45	13 48	19 51
Thur.	18	7	5 51	6 8	17·8	8 45	14 47	20 47
Fri.	19	8	5 50	6 8	18·8	9 47	15 47	21 46
Sat.	20	9	5 50	6 8	19·8	10 48	16 47	22 46
SUN.	21	10	5 49	6 8	20·8	11 48	17 47	23 45
Mon.	22	11	5 49	6 8	21·8	12 44	18 44	— —
Tues.	23	12	5 48	6 8	22·8	13 37	19 37	0 43
Wed.	24	13	5 48	6 8	23·8	14 26	20 28	1 38
Thur.	25	14	5 48	6 8	24·8	15 11	21 15	2 31
Fri.	26	15	5 47	6 8	25·8	15 54	22 0	3 20
Sat.	27	16	5 47	6 8	26·8	16 35	22 44	4 9
SUN.	28	17	5 47	6 8	27·8	17 15	23 28	4 56
Mon.	29	18	5 46	6 8	28·8	17 56	— —	5 42
Tues.	30	19	5 46	6 9	0·2	18 38	0 12	6 29
... ...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

APRIL

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.
☽ *First Quarter*..	8	6	55·0 P.M.	● *New Moon*..	30	7	13·0 A.M.
○ *Full Moon*.....	16	3	26·6 A.M.	☾ *Apogee*.....	6	10	A.M.
☾ *Last Quarter*..	22	7	3·5 P.M.	☾ *Perigee*......	18	7	A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 54	22 50	4 46	S 6 3	20 0	2 14	8 28	N 22 58	19 13	1 20	7 27	N 12 13
11	17 12	23 13	5 14	N 0 57	19 24	1 39	7 54	23 50	19 0	1 9	7 18	14 44
21	17 40	23 46	5 52	9 25	18 35	0 49	7 3	22 47	18 48	0 58	7 8	17 0
30	18 8	0 19	6 30	N 17 8	17 37	23 49	6 1	N 20 2	18 37	0 49	7 1	N 18 50

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid. Passages	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	12 5	17 50	23 35	S 22 56	2 14	8 25	14 36	N 17 52	6 37	12 33	18 29	S 7 19
11	11 27	17 13	22 59	22 55	1 34	7 45	13 56	17 55	5 56	11 52	17 48	7 10
21	10 49	16 35	22 21	22 54	0 55	7 6	13 17	17 54	5 16	11 12	17 8	7 0
30	10 14	15 59	21 44	S 22 55	0 20	6 31	12 42	N 17 50	4 30	10 35	16 31	S 6 52

The mean fall of rain is 4·58in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 4·17in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 6·39in. and that it will not be below 1·74in.

The greatest falls in April were in 1859, 17·27in., and in 1856, 10·9in. and in 1843, 10·47in.

The least falls were in 1854, 0·32in., and in 1879, 0·49in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in April was 9·7d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in April was 0·47in.

The mean difference for April is 2·49in.

1889
1064

MAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Wed.	1	Madum or Chittray.	20	5 45	6 9	1·2	19 21	0 56	7 17
Thur.	2		21	5 45	6 9	2·2	20 6	1 42	8 5
Fri.	3		22	5 45	6 9	3·2	20 53	2 29	8 54
Sat.	4		23	5 45	6 9	4·2	21 41	3 17	9 43
SUN.	5		24	5 44	6 9	5·2	22 30	4 6	10 32
Mon.	6		25	5 44	6 9	6·2	23 20	4 55	11 20
Tues.	7		26	5 44	6 9	7·2	— —	5 44	12 7
Wed.	8		27	5 43	6 9	8·2	0 11	6 33	12 54
Thur.	9		28	5 43	6 9	9·2	1 1	7 21	13 39
Fri.	10		29	5 43	6 9	10·2	1 52	8 8	14 24
Sat.	11		30	5 43	6 10	11·2	2 43	8 57	15 9
SUN.	12		31	5 43	6 10	12·2	3 36	9 46	15 55
Mon.	13	Eddavum or Vaikausy.	1	5 42	6 10	13·2	4 30	10 38	16 44
Tues.	14		2	5 42	6 10	14·2	5 27	11 32	17 36
Wed.	15		3	5 42	6 10	15·2	6 28	12 30	18 32
Thur.	16		4	5 42	6 10	16·2	7 31	13 31	19 32
Fri.	17		5	5 42	6 11	17·2	8 34	14 34	20 33
Sat.	18		6	5 42	6 11	18·2	9 37	15 37	21 35
SUN.	19		7	5 42	6 11	19·2	10 37	16 37	22 36
Mon.	20		8	5 41	6 11	20·2	11 33	17 33	23 33
Tues.	21		9	5 41	6 11	21·2	12 24	18 25	— —
Wed.	22		10	5 41	6 11	22·2	13 10	19 14	0 28
Thur.	23		11	5 41	6 12	23·2	13 54	20 0	1 19
Fri.	24		12	5 41	6 12	24·2	14 35	20 44	2 7
Sat.	25		13	5 41	6 12	25·2	15 16	21 27	2 54
SUN.	26		14	5 41	6 12	26·2	15 56	22 10	3 40
Mon.	27		15	5 41	6 13	27·2	16 36	22 54	4 26
Tues.	28		16	5 41	6 13	28·2	17 19	23 39	5 13
Wed.	29		17	5 41	6 13	29·2	18 3	— —	6 1
Thur.	30		18	5 41	6 13	0·6	18 49	0 26	6 50
Fri.	31		19	5 41	6 14	1·6	19 37	1 13	7 39

MAY

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.
☽ *First Quarter..*	8	11	50·5 A.M.	☾	*Apogee* ...	4	2	A.M.
🌕 *Full Moon.*	15	11	50·2 A.M.	☾	*Perigee* ...	16	0	Noon.
☾ *Last Quarter.*	22	3	1·1 A.M.	☾	*Apogee* ...	31	11	A.M.
● *New Moon.*	29	10	27·6 P.M.					

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 13	0 24	6 35	N 17 55	17 30	23 42	5 54	N 19 39	18 36	0 48	7 0	N 19 1
11	18 50	1 5	7 20	23 41	16 35	22 45	4 55	15 40	18 24	0 37	6 50	20 48
21	19 15	1 31	7 47	25 30	15 53	22 1	4 9	12 48	18 13	0 27	6 41	22 6
31	19 14	1 29	7 44	N 24 25	15 24	21 31	3 38	N 11 34	18 2	0 17	6 32	N 23 8

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	10 10	15 55	21 40	S 22 55	0 16	6 27	12 38	N 17 49	4 35	10 31	16 27	S 6 51
11	9 29	15 14	20 59	22 58	23 38	5 49	12 0	17 42	3 54	9 50	15 46	6 43
21	8 47	14 32	20 17	23 1	23 1	5 12	11 23	17 32	3 14	9 10	15 6	6 36
31	8 4	13 49	19 34	S 23 5	22 25	4 36	10 47	N 17 20	2 33	8 29	14 25	S 6 31

The mean fall of rain is 9·98in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 6·85in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 14·34in., and that it will not be below 4·07in.

The greatest falls in May were in 1852, 38·7in., in 1858, 38·10in., and in 1879, 25·25in.

The least falls were in 1870, 0·36in., and in 1866, 0·77in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in May was 14·6d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in May was 0·68in.

The mean difference for May is 5·98.

1889
1064

JUNE

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar month	Malabar date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting
				h m	*h m*	*d*	*h m*	*h m*	*h m*
Sat.	1		20	5 41	6 14	2·6	20 26	2 2	8 28
SUN.	2	Eddavum or Vaikausy.	21	5 41	6 14	3·6	21 15	2 51	9 16
Mon.	3		22	5 41	6 14	4·6	22 5	3 40	10 4
Tues.	4		23	5 41	6 15	5·6	22 55	4 28	10 50
Wed.	5		24	5 42	6 15	6·6	23 44	5 15	11 34
Thur.	6		25	5 42	6 15	7·6	— —	6 2	12 18
Fri.	7		26	5 42	6 15	8·6	0 34	6 48	13 1
Sat.	8		27	5 42	6 16	9·6	1 24	7 35	13 46
SUN.	9		28	5 42	6 16	10·6	2 16	8 24	14 32
Mon.	10		29	5 42	6 16	11·6	3 10	9 16	15 21
Tues.	11		30	5 42	6 16	12·6	4 8	10 11	16 14
Wed.	12		31	5 42	6 17	13·6	5 9	11 11	17 12
Thur.	13	Methunum or Auny.	1	5 43	6 17	14·6	6 13	12 13	18 13
Fri.	14		2	5 43	6 17	15·6	7 18	13 18	19 17
Sat.	15		3	5 43	6 17	16·6	8 22	14 21	20 21
SUN.	16		4	5 43	6 18	17·6	9 22	15 22	21 22
Mon.	17		5	5 43	6 18	18·6	10 16	16 18	22 20
Tues.	18		6	5 43	6 18	19·6	11 6	17 9	23 13
Wed.	19		7	5 44	6 18	20·6	11 52	17 57	— —
Thur.	20		8	5 44	6 19	21·6	12 35	18 42	0 4
Fri.	21		9	5 44	6 19	22·6	13 15	19 26	0 52
Sat.	22		10	5 44	6 19	23·6	13 56	20 9	1 38
SUN.	23		11	5 45	6 19	24·6	14 36	20 53	2 24
Mon.	24		12	5 45	6 19	25·6	15 18	21 37	3 11
Tues.	25		13	5 45	6 20	26·6	16 1	22 23	3 58
Wed.	26		14	5 45	6 20	27·6	16 46	23 10	4 46
Thur.	27		15	5 45	6 20	28·6	17 34	23 59	5 35
Fri.	28		16	5 46	6 20	29·6	18 22	— —	6 25
Sat.	29		17	5 46	6 20	0·9	19 12	0 48	7 14
SUN.	30		18	5 46	6 20	1·9	20 2	1 37	8 1
... ...	...		...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

JUNE

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.
☽ *First Quarter..*	7	1	9·6 A.M.	● *New Moon..*	28	2	1·6 P.M.
○ *Full Moon.....*	13	7	6·2 P.M.	☾ *Perigee......*	13	9	P.M.
☾ *Last Quarter..*	20	0	43·1 P.M.	☾ *Apogee......*	27	2	P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	19 11	1 26	7 41	N24 13	15 22	21 29	3 36	N11 33	18 2	0 17	6 32	N23 13
11	18 37	0 50	7 3	21 36	15 2	21 9	3 16	12 5	17 52	0 7	6 22	23 52
21	17 31	23 43	5 55	19 14	14 50	20 58	3 6	13 33	17 41	23 56	6 11	24 10
30	16 45	22 57	5 9	N18 45	14 44	20 53	3 2	N15 18	17 32	23 47	6 2	N24 8

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid. Passages	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	7 59	13 44	19 29	S23 5	22 21	4 32	10 48	N17 18	2 29	8 25	14 21	S 6 30
11	7 15	13 0	18 45	23 9	21 46	3 56	10 6	17 4	1 40	7 45	13 41	6 28
21	6 30	12 15	18 0	23 13	21 10	3 21	9 32	17 46	1 10	7 6	13 2	6 26
30	5 50	11 35	17 20	S23 16	20 39	2 49	8 59	N16 29	0 34	6 30	12 26	S 6 25

The mean fall of rain is 12·71in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 11·46in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 16·23in. and that it will not be below 7·16in.

The greatest falls in June were in 1864, 32·79in., in 1878, 28·15in., in 1877, 23·24in., in 1868, 21·40in. and in 1846, 21·23in.

The least falls were in 1879, 3·82in., and in 1860, 3·83in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in June was 22·5d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in June was 0·56in.

The mean difference for June is 5·0in.

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JULY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar Date.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.
				h m	*h m*	*d*	*h m*	*h m*	*h m*
Mon.	1	Methunum or Auny.	19	5 46	6 21	2·9	20 51	2 25	8 48
Tues.	2		20	5 47	6 21	3·9	21 40	3 13	9 33
Wed.	3		21	5 47	6 21	4·9	22 29	3 59	10 16
Thur.	4		22	5 47	6 21	5·9	23 18	4 45	10 59
Fri.	5		23	5 47	6 21	6·9	— —	5 30	11 41
Sat.	6		24	5 48	6 21	7·9	0 8	6 17	12 25
SUN.	7		25	5 48	6 21	8·9	0 59	7 6	13 11
Mon.	8		26	5 48	6 21	9·9	1 53	7 57	14 1
Tues.	9		27	5 48	6 21	10·9	2 51	8 53	14 55
Wed.	10		28	5 49	6 21	11·9	3 52	9 53	15 53
Thur.	11		29	5 49	6 22	12·9	4 56	10 56	16 55
Fri.	12		30	5 49	6 22	13·9	6 1	12 0	18 0
Sat.	13		31	5 49	6 22	14·9	7 3	13 3	19 4
SUN.	14		32	5 49	6 22	15·9	8 2	14 3	20 5
Mon.	15	Carcadagum or Audy.	1	5 50	6 22	16·9	8 55	14 58	21 2
Tues.	16		2	5 50	6 22	17·9	9 44	15 49	21 55
Wed.	17		3	5 50	6 22	18·9	10 30	16 37	22 45
Thur.	18		4	5 50	6 21	19·9	11 13	17 22	23 34
Fri.	19		5	5 50	6 21	20·9	11 54	18 6	— —
Sat.	20		6	5 51	6 21	21·9	12 35	18 50	0 21
SUN.	21		7	5 51	6 21	22·9	13 16	19 35	1 7
Mon.	22		8	5 51	6 21	23·9	13 59	20 20	1 55
Tues.	23		9	5 51	6 21	24·9	14 43	21 7	2 43
Wed.	24		10	5 51	6 21	25·9	15 30	21 55	3 31
Thur.	25		11	5 52	6 21	26·9	16 18	22 44	4 21
Fri.	26		12	5 52	6 21	27·9	17 8	23 33	5 10
Sat.	27		13	5 52	6 21	28·9	17 58	— —	5 58
SUN.	28		14	5 52	6 20	0·3	18 48	0 23	6 46
Mon.	29		15	5 52	6 20	1·3	19 38	1 11	7 31
Tues.	30		16	5 52	6 20	2·3	20 27	1 57	8 15
Wed.	31		17	5 52	6 20	3·3	21 16	2 43	8 58

JULY

1889
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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☽ *First Quarter* ..	6	11	6·8	A.M.	● *New Moon.*	28	5	8·5	A.M.
🌕 *Full Moon.*	13	2	9·8	A.M.	☾ *Perigee* ...	12	7		A.M.
☾ *Last Quarter.*	20	0	52·9	A.M.	☾ *Apogee* ...	24	9		P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination	Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 41	22 53	5 5	N 18 50	14 43	20 52	3 1	N 15 31	17 31	23 46	6 1	N 24 6
11	16 23	22 36	4 49	20 32	14 40	20 51	3 2	17 33	17 20	23 35	5 50	23 44
21	16 39	22 53	5 7	22 21	14 41	20 53	3 5	19 20	17 10	23 24	5 38	23 1
31	17 24	23 37	5 50	N 21 21	14 44	20 57	3 10	N 20 39	16 59	23 13	5 27	N 22 0

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid Passage.	Setting.	Declination	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	5 46	11 31	17 16	S 23 16	20 35	2 45	8 55	N 16 27	0 30	6 26	12 22	S 6 26
11	5 1	10 46	16 31	23 19	20 1	2 11	8 21	16 6	23 52	5 48	11 44	6 29
21	4 17	10 2	15 47	23 20	19 26	1 36	7 46	15 44	23 13	5 9	11 5	6 33
31	3 34	9 19	15 4	S 23 22	18 52	1 1	7 10	N 15 21	22 34	4 30	10 26	S 6 40

The mean fall of rain is 7·0in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 6·81in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 9·36in., nor less than 4·27in.

The greatest falls in July were in 1839, 14·68in., in 1866, 12·92in., in 1843, 12·29in., in 1859, 11·56in., and in 1871, 10·85in.

The least falls were in 1860, 1·5in., in 1877, 2·8in. and in 1845, 3·42in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in July was 20·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in July was 0·35in.

The mean difference for July is 2·41in.

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1064-65

AUGUST

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar month	Malabar date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Thur.	1	Carcadagum or Audy.	18	5 53	6 20	4·3	22 4	3 29	9 41
Fri.	2		19	5 53	6 19	5·3	22 54	4 14	10 23
Sat.	3		20	5 53	6 19	6·3	23 46	5 1	11 7
SUN.	4		21	5 53	6 19	7·3	— —	5 51	11 54
Mon.	5		22	5 53	6 19	8·3	0 41	6 43	12 45
Tues.	6		23	5 53	6 18	9·3	1 38	7 39	13 39
Wed.	7		24	5 53	6 18	10·3	2 39	8 39	14 38
Thur.	8		25	5 53	6 18	11·3	3 42	9 41	15 40
Fri.	9		26	5 53	6 17	12·3	4 44	10 44	16 43
Sat.	10		27	5 53	6 17	13·3	5 44	11 45	17 46
SUN.	11		28	5 53	6 17	14·3	6 41	12 43	18 45
Mon.	12		29	5 53	6 16	15·3	7 32	13 37	19 41
Tues.	13		30	5 53	6 16	16·3	8 20	14 27	20 34
Wed.	14		31	5 53	6 16	17·3	9 5	15 14	21 25
Thur.	15	Chingum or Auvany 1065.	1	5 53	6 15	18·3	9 48	16 0	22 13
Fri.	16		2	5 53	6 15	19·3	10 30	16 45	23 1
Sat.	17		3	5 53	6 14	20·3	11 12	17 30	23 49
SUN.	18		4	5 53	6 14	21·3	11 55	18 15	— —
Mon.	19		5	5 53	6 14	22·3	12 39	19 2	0 37
Tues.	20		6	5 53	6 13	23·3	13 25	19 50	1 26
Wed.	21		7	5 53	6 13	24·3	14 13	20 38	2 15
Thur.	22		8	5 53	6 12	25·3	15 2	21 28	3 4
Fri.	23		9	5 53	6 12	26·3	15 52	22 17	3 53
Sat.	24		10	5 53	6 11	27·3	16 43	23 6	4 41
SUN.	25		11	5 53	6 11	28·3	17 33	23 54	5 28
Mon.	26		12	5 53	6 10	29·3	18 23	— —	6 13
Tues.	27		13	5 53	6 10	0·7	19 12	0 40	6 56
Wed.	28		14	5 53	6 9	1·7	20 2	1 27	7 40
Thur.	29		15	5 53	6 9	2·7	20 51	2 13	8 22
Fri.	30		16	5 53	6 8	3·7	21 43	3 0	9 6
Sat.	31		17	5 53	6 8	4·7	22 36	3 48	9 52

CO 33.- N.

AUGUST

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.
☽ *First Quarter..*	4	6	34·9 P.M.	● *New Moon.*	26	7	8·1 P.M.
☺ *Full Moon.*	11	9	50·9 A.M.	☾ *Perigee ...*	9	0	NOON.
☾ *Last Quarter.*	18	3	59·5 P.M.	☾ *Apogee ...*	21	0	NOON.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ MERCURY. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ VENUS. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♂ MARS. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	17 20	23 42	5 55	N 21 0	14 45	20 58	3 11	N 20 45	16 57	23 11	5 25	N 21 53
11	18 10	0 20	6 30	15 42	14 52	21 5	3 18	21 17	16 46	22 59	5 12	20 35
21	18 47	0 52	6 57	8 28	15 1	21 14	3 27	20 58	16 34	22 46	4 58	19 3
31	19 11	1 12	7 13	N 0 50	15 11	21 23	3 35	N 19 44	16 22	22 33	4 44	N 17 17

Date.	♃ JUPITER. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ SATURN. Rising.	Merid Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♅ URANUS. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	3 30	9 15	15 0	S 23 22	18 49	0 58	7 7	N 15 18	22 31	4 27	10 23	S 6 41
11	2 48	8 33	14 18	23 23	18 14	0 24	6 34	15 54	21 52	3 48	9 44	6 49
21	2 8	7 53	13 38	23 24	17 37	23 46	5 55	14 29	21 15	3 11	9 7	6 59
31	1 28	7 13	12 58	S 23 26	17 3	23 11	5 19	N 14 4	20 37	2 33	8 29	S 7 10

The mean fall of rain is 4·65in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 3·47in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 5·16in., and that it will not be below 2·52in.

The greatest falls in August were in 1878, 21·49in., in 1849, 17·64in., and in 1862, 13·37in.

The least falls were in 1847, 1·02in., and in 1845, 1·25 in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in August was 16·3d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in August was 0·28in.

The mean difference for August is 2·61in.

1889
1065

SEPTEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar month	Malabar date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.		MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		Meridian Passage.		Setting	
				h	*m*	*h*	*m*	*d*	*h*	*m*	*h*	*m*	*h*	*m*
SUN.	1	Chingum or Auvany.	18	5	52	6	7	5·7	23	32	4	39	10	41
Mon.	2		19	5	52	6	7	6·7	—	—	5	33	11	33
Tues.	3		20	5	52	6	6	7·7	0	30	6	30	12	29
Wed.	4		21	5	52	6	6	8·7	1	31	7	29	13	28
Thur.	5		22	5	52	6	5	9·7	2	32	8	30	14	29
Fri.	6		23	5	52	6	4	10·7	3	31	9	31	15	30
Sat.	7		24	5	52	6	4	11·7	4	27	10	28	16	30
SUN.	8		25	5	52	6	3	12·7	5	20	11	23	17	27
Mon.	9		26	5	52	6	3	13·7	6	9	12	15	18	21
Tues.	10		27	5	52	6	2	14·7	6	56	13	4	19	13
Wed.	11		28	5	52	6	2	15·7	7	40	13	51	20	3
Thur.	12		29	5	51	6	1	16·7	8	23	14	36	20	52
Fri.	13		30	5	51	6	0	17·7	9	5	15	22	21	41
Sat.	14		31	5	51	6	0	18·7	9	48	16	8	22	29
SUN.	15	Cunny or Purattasy.	1	5	51	5	59	19·7	10	33	16	55	23	18
Mon.	16		2	5	51	5	59	20·7	11	18	17	43	—	—
Tues.	17		3	5	51	5	58	21·7	12	6	18	31	0	8
Wed.	18		4	5	51	5	57	22·7	12	55	19	21	0	57
Thur.	19		5	5	51	5	57	23·7	13	44	20	10	1	46
Fri.	20		6	5	50	5	56	24·7	14	35	20	59	2	35
Sat.	21		7	5	50	5	56	25·7	15	25	21	47	3	21
SUN.	22		8	5	50	5	55	26·7	16	15	22	34	4	7
Mon.	23		9	5	50	5	55	27·7	17	5	23	21	4	51
Tues.	24		10	5	50	5	54	28·7	17	55	—	—	5	35
Wed.	25		11	5	50	5	53	0·2	18	46	0	8	6	19
Thur.	26		12	5	50	5	53	1·2	19	38	0	55	7	3
Fri.	27		13	5	50	5	52	2·2	20	31	1	44	7	49
Sat.	28		14	5	50	5	52	3·2	21	27	2	35	8	37
SUN.	29		15	5	50	5	51	4·2	22	26	3	28	9	29
Mon.	30		16	5	49	5	51	5·2	23	25	4	25	10	24
... ...	...		...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SEPTEMBER

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☽ *First Quarter..*	3	0	42·7	A.M.	● *New Moon..*	25	7	49·7	A.M.
○ *Full Moon.....*	9	7	0·7	P.M.	☾ *Perigee......*	6	7		A.M.
☾ *Last Quarter..*	17	9	56·8	A.M.	☾ *Apogee......*	18	6		A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	19 14	1 14	7 14	N 0 15	15 12	21 24	3 36	N 19 33	16 20	22 31	4 42	N 17 6
11	19 28	1 24	7 20	S 6 34	15 22	21 33	3 44	17 20	16 8	22 17	4 26	15 9
21	19 32	1 25	7 18	12 6	15 32	21 41	3 50	14 17	15 54	22 2	4 10	13 5
30	19 22	1 13	7 4	S 15 7	15 40	21 47	3 54	N 10 56	15 41	21 48	3 55	N 11 5

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	1 25	7 10	12 55	S 23 26	17 0	23 8	5 16	N 14 2	20 33	2 29	8 25	S 7 11
11	0 47	6 32	12 17	23 27	16 25	22 33	4 41	13 38	19 56	1 52	7 48	7 23
21	0 11	5 56	11 41	23 29	15 51	21 59	4 7	13 14	19 19	1 14	7 9	7 37
30	23 39	5 24	11 9	S 23 30	15 19	21 27	3 35	N 12 51	18 47	0 42	6 37	S 7 49

The mean fall of rain is 4·07in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 3·01in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 6·03in., nor less than 1·68in.

The greatest falls in September were in 1872, 13·56in., in 1878, 12·13in., in 1841, 11·05in., and in 1877, 11·03in.

The least falls were in 1851, 0·4in., in 1845, 0·29in., and in 1853, 0·32in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in September was 12·6d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in September was 0·32in.

The mean difference for September is 2·59in.

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OCTOBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar Date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Tues.	1	Cunny or Purattasy. 17	5 49	5 50	6·2	— —	5 24	11 22
Wed.	2	18	5 49	5 49	7·2	0 25	6 21	12 22
Thur.	3	19	5 49	5 49	8·2	1 24	7 23	13 22
Fri.	4	20	5 49	5 48	9·2	2 21	8 20	14 20
Sat.	5	21	5 49	5 48	10·2	3 13	9 15	15 17
SUN.	6	22	5 49	5 47	11·2	4 2	10 6	16 11
Mon.	7	23	5 49	5 47	12·2	4 48	10 55	17 3
Tues.	8	24	5 49	5 46	13·2	5 33	11 42	17 53
Wed.	9	25	5 49	5 46	14·2	6 15	12 28	18 42
Thur.	10	26	5 49	5 45	15·2	6 58	13 14	19 31
Fri.	11	27	5 49	5 45	16·2	7 41	14 0	20 20
Sat.	12	28	5 49	5 44	17·2	8 25	14 47	21 10
SUN.	13	29	5 49	5 44	18·2	9 11	15 35	22 0
Mon.	14	30	5 49	5 43	19·2	9 58	16 23	22 49
Tues.	15	31	5 49	5 43	20·2	10 46	17 13	23 39
Wed.	16	Toolam or Arpasy. 1	5 49	5 43	21·2	11 36	18 2	— —
Thur.	17	2	5 49	5 42	22·2	12 25	18 50	0 27
Fri.	18	3	5 49	5 42	23·2	13 15	19 38	1 14
Sat.	19	4	5 49	5 41	24·2	14 5	20 25	2 0
SUN.	20	5	5 49	5 41	25·2	14 55	21 12	2 44
Mon.	21	6	5 49	5 40	26·2	15 45	21 59	3 28
Tues.	22	7	5 49	5 40	27·2	16 35	22 46	4 11
Wed.	23	8	5 49	5 40	28·2	17 27	23 35	4 55
Thur.	24	9	5 49	5 39	29·2	18 21	— —	5 41
Fri.	25	10	5 49	5 39	0·7	19 18	0 26	6 30
Sat.	26	11	5 49	5 39	1·7	20 17	1 20	7 21
SUN.	27	12	5 49	5 38	2·7	21 18	2 17	8 17
Mon.	28	13	5 50	5 38	3·7	22 19	3 17	9 16
Tues.	29	14	5 50	5 38	4·7	23 20	4 18	10 16
Wed.	30	15	5 50	5 38	5·7	— —	5 18	11 17
Thur.	31	16	5 50	5 37	6·7	0 17	6 16	12 16

OCTOBER

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.
☽ *First Quarter..*	2	6	41·1 A.M.	☽ *First Quarter.*	31	1	38·6 P.M.
🌕 *Full Moon.....*	9	6	33·8 A.M.	☾ *Perigee......*	1	9	P.M.
☾ *Last Quarter..*	17	5	45·5 A.M.	☾ *Apogee......*	16	2	A.M.
🌑 *New Moon..*	24	7	33 9 P.M.	☾ *Perigee......*	27	9	P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	19 20	1 11	7 2	S 15 16	15 42	21 49	3 54	N 10 32	15 40	21 46	3 52	N 10 52
11	18 30	0 22	6 14	13 24	15 51	21 55	3 59	6 15	15 25	21 30	3 35	8 34
21	17 3	22 59	4 55	6 32	16 0	22 1	4 2	N 1 39	15 10	21 14	3 18	6 13
31	16 39	22 36	4 33	S 5 38	16 9	22 7	4 5	S 3 7	14 56	20 58	3 0	N 3 49

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	23 36	5 21	11 6	S 23 30	15 16	21 24	3 32	N 12 52	18 43	0 38	6 33	S 7 50
11	23 2	4 47	10 32	23 30	14 40	20 48	2 56	12 31	18 4	23 59	5 54	8 5
21	22 28	4 13	9 58	23 29	14 6	20 13	2 20	12 13	17 25	23 20	5 15	8 18
31	21 56	3 41	9 26	S 23 27	13 29	19 36	1 43	N 11 57	16 48	22 43	4 38	S 8 32

The mean fall of rain is 10·12in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 9·27in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 13·89in., nor less than 6·16in.

The greatest falls in October were in 1850, 21·20in., and in 1843, 18·62in.

The least falls were in 1861, 2·48in., and in 1880, 2·76in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in October was 16·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in October was 0·63in.

The mean difference for October is 3·86in.

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NOVEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.		MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		Meridian Passage.		Setting.	
			h	m	h	m	d	h	m	h	m	h	m
Fri.	1	Toolam or Arpasy. 17	5	50	5	37	7·7	1	10	7	11	13	12
Sat.	2	18	5	50	5	37	8·7	2	0	8	2	14	6
SUN.	3	19	5	51	5	37	9·7	2	46	8	51	14	57
Mon.	4	20	5	51	5	37	10·7	3	30	9	37	15	47
Tues.	5	21	5	51	5	36	11·7	4	12	10	23	16	36
Wed.	6	22	5	51	5	36	12·7	4	54	11	8	17	24
Thur.	7	23	5	51	5	36	13·7	5	36	11	53	18	12
Fri.	8	24	5	52	5	36	14·7	6	19	12	40	19	2
Sat.	9	25	5	52	5	36	15·7	7	4	13	27	19	52
SUN.	10	26	5	52	5	36	16·7	7	51	14	16	20	42
Mon.	11	27	5	53	5	36	17·7	8	39	15	5	21	31
Tues.	12	28	5	53	5	36	18·7	9	28	15	55	22	21
Wed.	13	29	5	53	5	36	19·7	10	18	16	43	23	8
Thur.	14	30	5	53	5	36	20·7	11	7	17	31	23	53
Fri.	15	Vrochegum or Kartigay. 1	5	54	5	36	21·7	11	56	18	18	—	—
Sat.	16	2	5	54	5	36	22·7	12	45	19	3	0	38
SUN.	17	3	5	55	5	36	23·7	13	34	19	49	1	20
Mon.	18	4	5	55	5	36	24·7	14	23	20	35	2	3
Tues.	19	5	5	55	5	36	25·7	15	13	21	22	2	46
Wed.	20	6	5	56	5	36	26·7	16	5	22	12	3	30
Thur.	21	7	5	56	5	36	27·7	17	1	23	4	4	17
Fri.	22	8	5	56	5	36	28·7	18	0	—	—	5	7
Sat.	23	9	5	57	5	36	0·2	19	2	0	1	6	3
SUN.	24	10	5	57	5	36	1·2	20	6	1	2	7	2
Mon.	25	11	5	58	5	36	2·2	21	9	2	5	8	4
Tues.	26	12	5	58	5	37	3·2	22	10	3	8	9	7
Wed.	27	13	5	59	5	37	4·2	23	6	4	9	10	8
Thur.	28	14	5	59	5	37	5·2	23	58	5	7	11	7
Fri.	29	15	6	0	5	37	6·2	—	—	6	0	12	3
Sat.	30	16	6	0	5	38	7·2	0	45	6	50	12	55
... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.
☺ *Full Moon.*	7	9	13·2 P.M.		☽ *First Quarter.*	29	10	36·7 P.M.
☾ *Last Quarter.*	16	1	43·8 A.M.		☾ *Apogee* ...	12	10	P.M.
● *New Moon.*	23	6	51·6 A.M.		☾ *Perigee* ...	24	8	P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 40	22 36	4 32	S 5 59	16 9	22 7	4 5	S 3 36	14 54	20 56	2 58	N 3 35
11	16 55	22 48	4 41	11 13	16 19	22 14	4 9	8 19	14 38	20 39	2 40	N 1 11
21	17 21	23 10	4 59	17 0	16 31	22 23	4 15	12 45	14 23	20 22	2 21	S 1 10
30	17 45	23 32	5 19	S 21 15	16 42	22 32	4 22	S 16 19	14 8	20 6	2 4	S 3 16

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	21 53	3 38	9 23	S 23 27	13 26	19 33	1 40	N 11 55	16 45	22 40	4 35	S 8 34
11	21 22	3 7	8 52	23 23	12 49	18 56	1 3	11 43	16 7	22 2	3 57	8 47
21	20 51	2 36	8 21	23 17	12 11	18 18	0 25	11 34	15 30	21 25	3 20	9 0
30	20 24	2 9	7 54	S 23 9	11 37	17 44	23 51	N 11 29	14 58	20 52	2 46	S 9 10

The mean fall of rain is 6·25in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 5·81in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 8·63in., nor less than 3·93in.

The greatest falls in November were in 1851, 15·11in., and in 1847, 13·56in.

The least falls were in 1855, 0·22in., in 1860, 0·62in., and in 1864, 0·89.in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in November was 13·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in November was 0·48in.

The mean difference for November is 2·48in.

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DECEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
SUN.	1	Vrechegum or Kartigay.	17	6 0	5 38	8·2	1 29	7 36	13 44
Mon.	2		18	6 1	5 38	9·2	2 12	8 21	14 32
Tues.	3		19	6 1	5 38	10·2	2 53	9 6	15 20
Wed.	4		20	6 2	5 39	11·2	3 34	9 50	16 8
Thur.	5		21	6 2	5 39	12·2	4 17	10 36	16 57
Fri.	6		22	6 3	5 39	13·2	5 0	11 22	17 46
Sat.	7		23	6 3	5 40	14·2	5 46	12 11	18 36
SUN.	8		24	6 4	5 40	15·2	6 34	13 0	19 26
Mon.	9		25	6 4	5 40	16·2	7 23	13 49	20 15
Tues.	10		26	6 5	5 41	17·2	8 12	14 38	21 3
Wed.	11		27	6 6	5 41	18·2	9 1	15 26	21 49
Thur.	12		28	6 6	5 42	19·2	9 50	16 13	22 33
Fri.	13		29	6 7	5 42	20·2	10 38	16 58	23 16
Sat.	14	Dhanoo or Margaly.	1	6 7	5 42	21·2	11 26	17 42	23 57
SUN.	15		2	6 8	5 43	22·2	12 13	18 27	— —
Mon.	16		3	6 8	5 43	23·2	13 1	19 12	0 38
Tues.	17		4	6 9	5 44	24·2	13 51	19 58	1 21
Wed.	18		5	6 9	5 44	25·2	14 43	20 48	2 5
Thur.	19		6	6 10	5 45	26·2	15 40	21 42	2 52
Fri.	20		7	6 10	5 45	27·2	16 40	22 40	3 44
Sat.	21		8	6 11	5 46	28·2	17 43	23 43	4 41
SUN.	22		9	6 11	5 46	29·2	18 49	— —	5 42
Mon.	23		10	6 12	5 47	0·8	19 53	0 48	6 47
Tues.	24		11	6 12	5 47	1·8	20 54	1 53	7 52
Wed.	25		12	6 13	5 48	2·8	21 50	2 54	8 55
Thur.	26		13	6 13	5 48	3·8	22 40	3 52	9 54
Fri.	27		14	6 14	5 49	4·8	23 27	4 44	10 49
Sat.	28		15	6 14	5 49	5·8	— —	5 33	11 41
SUN.	29		16	6 15	5 50	6·8	0 11	6 20	12 30
Mon.	30		17	6 15	5 50	7·8	0 53	7 5	13 18
Tues.	31		18	6 15	5 51	8·8	1 34	7 49	14 6

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.
☉ *Full Moon.*	7	3	0·4 P.M.		☽ *First Quarter.*	29	10	24·5 A.M.
☾ *Last Quarter.*	15	8	6·3 P.M.		☾ *Apogee* ...	10	1	P.M.
● *New Moon.*	22	6	0·4 P.M.		☾ *Perigee* ...	23	7	A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ MERCURY. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ VENUS. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♂ MARS. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	17 49	23 35	5 21	S 21 30	16 43	22 33	4 23	S 16 41	14 6	20 4	2 2	S 3 30
11	18 16	0 0	5 44	24 33	16 57	22 47	4 33	19 53	13 51	19 47	1 43	5 46
21	18 46	0 30	6 14	25 18	17 12	22 58	4 44	22 9	13 31	19 29	1 24	7 56
31	19 16	1 1	6 46	S 23 32	17 28	23 13	4 58	S 23 20	14 16	19 10	1 4	S 9 59

Date.	♃ JUPITER. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ SATURN. Rising.	Merid Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♅ URANUS. Rising.	Merid Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	20 21	2 6	7 51	S 23 8	11 33	17 40	23 47	N 11 29	14 51	20 [illegible]	2 42	S 9 11
11	19 51	1 36	7 21	23 57	10 55	17 2	23 9	11 23	14 16	20 10	2 4	9 21
21	19 20	1 6	6 52	22 44	10 15	16 22	22 2[illegible]	11 31	13 33	19 32	1 26	9 30
31	18 51	0 37	6 23	S 22 28	9 35	15 42	21 49	N 11 33	13 0	18 51	0 48	S 9 36

The mean fall of rain is 2·45in.

No rain fell in 1853, 1861 and in 1867.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 1·47in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 3·09 and that it will not be below 0·48in.

The greatest falls in December were in 1843, 13·98in., in 1877, 11·23in., and in 1847, 10·36in.

The least falls were in 1840, 0·004in., and in 1868, 0·018 in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in December was 5·5d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in December was 0·44in.

The mean difference for December is 1·82in.

REMARKABLE EVENTS & CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS.

JANUARY.

Tu.	1	CIRCUMCISION.—Proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen's assumption of the Title of Empress of India 1877.—Burmah annexed, 1886.
Th.	3	Natives admitted to the Covenanted Civil Service, 1880.
F.	4	The "Imperial Order of the Crown of India" Instituted, 1878.
SUN.	6	EPIPHANY.
W.	9	Prince Edward of Wales born, 1865.—Napolean III, died 1873.—Victor Immanual 1st King of Italy, died, 1878.
Th.	10	Penny Postage, Great Britain, 1840.
S.	12	The Zulu war, 1879.
SUN.	13	1 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
M.	14	Madras University opened, 1853. [Madras 1883.
S.	19	H. H. the late Maha Rajah left Trevandrum on a tour to
SUN.	20	2 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.—First English Parliament, 1265.
M.	21	Inauguration of the Wurkallay Junction Canal Works by His Highness the late Maha Rajah, 1870.
S.	26	His Highness the late Maha Rajah left Trevandrum on a tour to Bombay, Benares, Calcutta and Northern India, 1882—General Gordon killed at Khartum, 1885.
SUN.	27	3 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.

FEBRUARY.

F.	1	Investiture of His Highness the late Maha Rajah of Travancore with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 1867.
S.	2	Investiture of His Highness the late Maha Rajah of Travancore with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 1883.—PURIFICATION OF B. V. MARY.
SUN.	3	4 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
Tu.	5	Victoria Cross founded, 1856.
Th.	7	Charles Dickens born 1812.—Pope Pius IX died, 1878.
F.	8	Indo-Eur. Telegraph via Persia and Turkey opened, 1866.
SUN.	10	5 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.—Marriage of Queen Victoria,
W.	13	Madras Medical College established, 1835. [1840.
S.	16	The Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress celebrated in Travancore, 1887.
SUN.	17	SEPTUGESIMA SUNDAY.
Tu.	19	His Highness the late Maha Rajah returned to Trevandrum from Madras 1883.
W.	20	Lord and Lady Napier and suite arrived at Trevandrum, 1868.—Election of Leo XIII, 1878.
S.	23	Source of the Nile discovered, 1863.
SUN.	24	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.
W.	27	General thanksgiving throughout India on account of recovery of Prince of Wales.

MARCH.

S.	2	Sovereignty of Ceylon assumed by the English, 1815.
SUN.	3	QUINQUAGESIMA OR SHROVE SUNDAY.
M.	4	SHROVE MONDAY.
Tu.	5	SHROVE TUESDAY.
W.	6	ASH-WEDNESDAY.
Th.	7	Union of Scotland with England, 1707.

REMARKABLE EVENTS & CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS.

MARCH.

Sun.	10	Quadragesima or 1 Sunday in Lent.—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales married, 1863.
M.	11	H. R. H the Prince of Wales' departure from India, 1876.—Sir James Outram died, 1863.
Tu.	12	Alexander II Emperor of Russia assassinated, 1861.
S.	16	Duchess of Kent died, 1861.
Sun.	17	2 Sunday in Lent.
M.	18	Princess Louisa Caroline Alberta born 1840.
Tu.	19	First Eclipse of Moon on record, B. C., 270.
W.	20	Opening of the New College and laying down of the first Stone of the Napier Museum in the Public Gardens by His Highness the late Maha Rajah, 1873.
Th.	21	His Highness the late Maha Rajah's return to Trevandrum from Northern India, 1882.
Sun.	24	3 Sunday in Lent.
M.	25	Annunciation of B. V. Mary.—His Highness Chamarajendra Wodiya Bahadur Installed as Maha Rajah of Mysore 1881.
Th.	28	Alleppey Light House first lighted, 1862.
F.	29	H. R. H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany died, 1884.
Sun.	31	4 Sunday in Lent. Lord Reay the New Governor arrived in Bombay, 1885.—Abdur Rahaman the Ameer of Affghanistan, arrived at Rawal Pindi, 1885.

APRIL.

W.	3	First Electric Telegraph in India opened 1851.
Sun.	7	5 Sunday in Lent.—Prince Leopold born, 1853.
M.	8	Ganges Canal opened, 1854.—The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Ireland, 1885.
Tu.	9	Grand Imperial Durbar at Pindi and presentation of a sword to the Ameer, 1885.
W.	10	Annexation of Coorg, 1834.
S.	13	Princess Beatrice born, 1857.
Sun.	14	6 Sunday in Lent or Palm Sunday.
Tu.	16	First Railway in India opened between Bombay and Tannah, 1853.
Th.	18	Maundy Thursday.
F.	19	Good Friday.
S.	20	Holy Saturday.—The Earl of Beaconsfield died, 1881.
Sun.	21	Easter Sunday.
M.	22	Easter Monday.
Tu.	23	Easter Tuesday.
Sun.	28	Sunday after Easter or Low Sunday.
M.	29	Peace with Russia, 1856.

MAY.

W.	1	Prince Arther born, 1850.
Th.	2	Order of the British India instituted, 1837.—Lord Ripon appointed Viceroy of India, 1880.—Cyclone at Madras, 1872.
Sun.	5	2 Sunday after Easter.—Bonaparte died at St. Helena, 1821.—Tippoo Sultan buried in the Lal Bagh, 1799.
Th.	9	Her Highness the Ranee of Travancore died, 1853.
S.	11	Prince of Wales reached England from India, 1876.
Sun.	12	3 Sunday after Easter.
Tu.	14	Doctor Jenner successfully vaccinated a boy, 1786.

REMARKABLE EVENTS & CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS.

MAY.

W.	15	Indian Native troops despatched to Malta, 1878.
F.	17	First Telegraph message between Bombay and Calcutta, 1864.
S.	18	Census of Travancore taken, 1875.
SUN.	19	4 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
F.	24	Her Majesty Queen Victoria born, 1819—The Right Honorable W P. Adam, Governor of Madras died 1881.
S.	25	Princess Helena born, 1846.
SUN.	26	5 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER OR ROGATION SUNDAY.—Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1796.
Th.	30	HOLY THURSDAY OR ASCENSION DAY. [1880.
F.	31	His Highness Rama Vurmah G. C. S. I. Maha Rajah died,

JUNE.

S.	1	First turf of Central India Railway turned, 1856—Prince Imperial killed in Zululand, 1879.
SUN.	2	SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION.
M.	3	Prince George Frederick of Wales born 1865.
Tu.	4	The Berlin Treaty.
Th.	6	Calcutta partially lighted with gas, 1843.
SUN.	9	PENTICOST OR WHIT-SUNDAY.
SUN.	16	TRINITY SUNDAY.
M.	17	Investiture of Her Highness the Senior Ranee of Travancore with the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, 1881.
Tu.	18	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
Th.	20	CORPUS CHRISTI.—Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.—The Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress celebrated, 1887.
F.	21	Proclamation of Queen Victoria, 1837.
SUN.	23	1 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
F.	28	Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838.
SUN.	30	2 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Opening of 1st Railway in China from Shanghai, 1875.

JULY.

M.	1	Bank of Madras opened 1843.—Govt. Stock Notes Issued,
Tu.	2	United States' declaration of independence, 1776. [1882.
S.	6	Princess Victoria of Wales born, 1868.
SUN.	7	3 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M.	8	Natives of India admitted as Jurors, 1827.
Tu.	9	Madras Volunteer Corps formed, 1857.
SUN.	14	4 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M.	15	Madras Agri-Horticultural Society established, 1835.
S.	20	The unveiling of the Boundary Memorial Portrait of His Highness the late Maha Rajah and His Minister the Honorable V. Ramiengar C. S. I. 1883.
SUN.	21	5 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M.	22	Indian Income Tax Act passed, 1860.
Tu.	23	Princess Beatrice married to Prince Henry of Battenburg, 1885.—General Grant died in New York, 1885.
Th.	25	Natives of India first sat on the Petit Jury, 1828.
SUN.	28	6 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M.	29	First School for Native girls formed at Calcutta, 1849,—Terrible Earthquake in the Island of Ischia—Loss of 5,000 lives and much property.

REMARKABLE EVENTS & CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS.

AUGUST.

SUN.	4	7 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—His Highness Rama Vurma, G. C. S. I., F. M. U. &c. Maha Rajah died, 1885.
Tu.	6	Prince Alfred Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844.
SUN	11	8 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Th.	15	ASSUMPTION OF B. V. MARY.
SUN.	18	9 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—H. H. Marthanda Vurmah Maha Rajah of Travancore died, 1860.—The Viceroy's Proclamation of the assumption of Her Majesty of the Title of Empress of India, 1876.
M.	19	H. H. the Maha Rajah's Installation and Grand Durbar, 1885.
F.	23	Government Central Museum instituted. 1851.—New Public Offices, Trevandrum, opened 1869.
SUN.	25	10 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—High Court at Madras opened [1862.
M.	26	A great volcanic eruption in Java causing an influx of the sea at Anjer and Serang—with loss of 30,000 lives and much property, 1883.
W.	28	Slavery abolition Act passed, 1833.
F.	30	His Highness Kerala Vurmah Rajah died, 1882.

SEPTEMBER.

SUN.	1	11 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Government of India transferred to the Crown, 1858.
M.	2	Battle of Sedan, 1870.—His Excellency the Right Honorable M. E. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras visited Trevandrum, 1882.
Tu.	3	Sir Louis Cavignari and other members of the British Embassy slaughtered in Cabul, 1879.
W.	4	Two shocks of an Earthquake at Trevandrum and in South Travancore (1 A. M.), 1867.
Th.	5	Victoria Hospital and School for women at Quilon, established 1887.
F.	6	Revolution in France and Republic Proclaimed, 1870.
SUN.	8	12 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
F.	13	Holy Cross A. D., 335.
SUN.	15	13 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—
M.	16	Duke of Wellington, died, 1852.
Tu.	17	Opening of Mont Cenis Tunnel, 1871.
W.	18	Earthquake at Trevandrum, 1841.
SUN.	22	14 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—A large Comet fist observed in Trevandrum which continued visible for months, 1882.
SUN.	29	15 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M.	30	Foundation stone of His Highness the Maha Rajah's College, Trevandrum, laid, 1869.

OCTOBER.

Tu.	1	General Cullen died, 1862.—Presentation of a Banner to His Highness the late Maha Rajah from Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, 1877.
SUN.	6	16 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Her Highness the Ranee of Travancore died, 18[illegible]7.
F.	11	His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales left England on his Indian Tour, 1875.
S.	12	America discovered, 1492.

REMARKABLE EVENTS & CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS.

OCTOBER.

Sun.	13	17 Sunday after Trinity.—His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Connemara, G. C. I. E. Governor of Madras visited Trevandrum, 1887.
M.	14	First appearance of Cholera at Madras, 1818.
W.	16	Lord Palmerston died, 1865.
Sun.	20	18 Sunday after Trinity.—General Macpherson Commander-in-Chief Madras died at Burmah, 1886.
Sun.	27	19 Sunday after Trinity. [Travancore, 1882.
W.	30	Termination of the Territorial disputes between Cochin and

NOVEMBER.

F.	1	All Saints.
S.	2	All Souls.
Sun.	3	20 Sunday after Trinity.—H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught left London for India, 1883.
Tu.	5	His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos visited Trevandrum, 1880.
F.	8	H. R H. the Prince of Wales arrived at Bombay, 1875.
S.	9	Albert Edward Prince of Wales born, 1841.—First Public Durbar held in the New Durbar Hall, 1866.
Sun.	10	21 Sunday after Trinity.—
F.	15	Christ Church at Trevandrum consecrated, 1859. [1869.
Sun.	17	22 Sunday after Trinity.—Opening of the Suez Canal,
Th.	21	Princess Royal born, 1840. [to Madras, 1888.
S.	23	His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trevandrum on a tour
Sun.	24	23 Sunday after Trinity.
F.	29	Theebaw, King of Burmah captured and Mandalay occupied by the British army, 1885.
S.	30	Lord Harris visited Trevandrum, 1858.

DECEMBER.

Sun.	1	Advent Sunday.—Yacob Khan sent to India, 1879.
W.	4	Investiture of His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 1888.—
F.	6	Madras Court of Small Causes established, 1850.
Sun.	8	2 Sunday in advent.—Conception of B. V. Mary.—Foundation stone for the Public Offices at Trevandrum laid by His Highness the late Maha Rajah, 1865.
Tu.	10	King of Prussia accepted the Title of Emperor of Germany, 1870.—Marquis of Landsdowne assumed charge of the Office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, 1888.
F.	13	Foundation stone of Christ Church at Trevandrum laid, 1858. —Earl of Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India appointed, 1884.
S.	14	Albert Prince Consort died. 1861.—Princess Alice died, 1878.
Sun.	15	3 Sunday in Advent.
Tu.	17	His Highness the Maha Rajah returned to Trevandrum from Madras, 1888.—Karamanay Bridge opened, 1853.
Sun.	22	4 Sunday in advent.
Tu.	24	Peace between England and the United States, 1814.
W.	25	Christmas-Day.
S.	28	Innocents-Day.
Sun.	29	1 Sunday after Christmas. [1600.
Tu.	31	The first Charter granted to the late East India Company,

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES, *containing the mean results of Observations for the Atmospheric Pressure, Temperatures of the Air and Evaporation, Relative Humidity, Clouds, &c., from Observations made at the Trevandrum Observatory between the years* 1853 *and* 1864, *under the direction of* JOHN ALLAN BROUN, Esq., F. R. S.

TABLE I. *Atmospheric Pressure.* Height of the Bar. Cistern* 197 *feet above the level of the sea. Mercury at* 32°. *Brass at* 62° *Fah.*

MONTHS.	Mean Pressure.	Mean of the Highest Daily Means.	Mean of the Lowest Daily Means.	Range.	Mean of the Highest Hourly Means.	Mean of the Lowest Hourly Means.	Range.	Mean of the Highest Observation.	Mean of the Lowest Observation.	Range.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch	Inch.	Inch.	Inch	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
January ..	29·730	29·801	29·657	·144	29·788	29·666	·122	29·870	29·585	·285
February..	·719	·781	·661	·120	·784	·649	·135	·848	·584	·264
March ..	·688	·753	·604	·149	·748	·622	·126	·815	·529	·286
April ..	·648	·716	·570	·146	·703	·583	·120	·779	·497	·282
May ..	·637	·705	·569	·136	·683	·581	·102	·763	·502	·261
June ..	·638	·704	·569	·135	·678	·589	·089	·754	518	·236
July ..	·649	·708	·593	·115	·685	·599	·086	·753	·535	·218
August ..	·663	·718	·609	·109	·708	·605	·103	·767	·543	·224
September	·681	·736	·624	·112	·731	·618	·113	·796	·554	·242
October ..	·688	·765	·608	·157	·741	·627	·114	·827	·544	·283
November	·703	·757	·631	·126	·757	·643	·114	·817	·562	·255
December	·724	·778	·655	·123	·780	·662	·118	·842	·593	·249
Means ..	29·681	·743	·612	·131	·732	·620	·112	·802	·545	·257

* From 8 years' observations.

TABLE II.—*Temperature of the Air.**

Months.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Mean of the Highest Daily Means.	Mean of the Lowest Daily Means.	Range.	Mean of the Highest Hourly Means.	Mean of the Lowest Hourly Means.	Range.	Mean of the Highest Observation.	Mean of the Lowest Observation.	Range.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January ..	76·44	79·25	73·90	5·35	83·88	69·37	14·51	86·60	64·86	21·74
February..	77·89	80·49	75·12	5·37	85·32	70·60	14·72	88·52	66·18	22·34
March ..	80·33	82·31	77·64	4·67	87·15	73·66	13·49	89·95	70·30	19·65
April ..	80·95	83·17	77·28	5·89	87·14	75·78	11·36	91·23	72·60	18·63
May ..	80·19	82·57	76·95	5·62	85·32	75·85	9·47	90·04	72·85	17·19
June ..	77·67	80·19	74·34	5·85	82·19	74·03	8·16	86·25	71·35	14·90
July ..	76·66	78·66	73·35	5·31	81·02	73·09	7·93	84·45	70·42	14·03
August ..	76·66	78·42	73·85	4·57	81·37	72·93	8·44	84·75	70·88	13·87
September	77·02	78·35	74·98	3·37	81·04	72·92	8·12	85·35	70·46	14·89
October ..	76·90	78·77	74·22	4·55	82·14	72·67	9·47	85·55	70·56	14·99
November	76·88	78·69	74·41	4·28	82·66	71·84	10·82	85·69	68·85	16·84
December	76·15	78·60	73·41	5·19	82·87	69·93	12·94	85·91	65·42	20·49
Means ..	77·81	79·96	74·96	5·00	83·51	72·72	10·78	87·02	69·56	17·46

* From 11 years' observations.

TABLE III.—*Temperature of Evaporation* as shown by the Wet Bulb Thermometer.*

MONTHS.	Monthly Mean Temp. of Wet Bulb.	Mean of the Highest Daily Means.	Mean of the Lowest Daily Means.	Range.	Mean of the Highest Hourly Means.	Mean of the Lowest Hourly Means.	Range.	Mean of the Highest Observation.	Mean of the Lowest Observation.	Range.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January ..	70·34	73·99	66·24	7·75	73·09	66·53	6·56	76·87	60·74	16·13
February..	71·33	74·84	66·88	7·96	73·84	67·77	6·07	77·39	60·81	16·58
March ..	74·39	76·22	71·37	4·85	76·40	72·02	4·38	79·18	67·21	11·97
April ..	75·83	77·69	73·60	4·09	77·79	73·88	3·91	79·96	70·88	9·08
May ..	76·04	77·92	73·84	4·08	77·61	74·34	3·27	80·15	71·09	9·06
June ..	74·44	76·38	72·26	4·12	76·00	72·83	3·17	78·84	69·74	9·10
July ..	73·69	75·47	71·66	3·81	75·14	72·10	3·04	77·45	68·98	8·47
August ..	73·51	75·00	71·96	3·04	74·96	71·98	2·98	77·34	69·61	7·73
September	73·43	74·78	72·16	2·62	74·89	71·81	3·08	77·41	69·62	7·79
October ..	73·54	75·20	71·63	3·57	75·27	71·58	3·69	77·95	68·44	9·51
November	73·38	75·18	70·62	4·56	75·59	70·76	4·83	78·25	66·77	11·48
December	71·09	74·17	66·55	7·62	73·64	67·69	5·95	77·02	61·29	15·73
Means ..	73·42	75·57	70·73	4·84	75·35	71·11	4·24	78·15	67·10	11·05

* From 11 years' observations.

TABLE IV.—*Temperature of the Dew Point, Tension of Vapour, Humidity, Velocity, Force and Direction of Wind, Rain Fall, Evaporation of Sea Water and Sky clouded.*

MONTHS.	Mean											
	Difference between Dry and Wet Thers.†	Temperature of Dew Point.†	Tension of Vapour.†	Relative Humidity. Saturation = 1 †	Direction of Wind.*	Velocity of Wind per hour.§	Force of Wind per hour.§	Prop. of Sky clouded. Whole sky = 10·0 *	Evaporation of sea water.‡	Fall of Rain from 43 years' observations, (1838—1880.)	No. of rainy days.	Fall in rainy days.
	°	°	Inch			Mile	lb		Inch	Inch	d	Inch
January	6·10	67·5	·676	0·717	W.	4·40	0·10	2·80	8·32	0·702	2·2	0·31
February ..	6·56	68·3	·696	·727	W. b. S.	4·56	0·10	2·68	8·42	0·552	1·6	0·34
March	5·94	72·0	·787	·759	W. b. N.	5·02	0·13	3·60	9·64	1·646	4·0	0·41
April	5·12	73·9	·838	·792	W. b. N.	5·30	0·14	5·30	8·88	4·577	9·7	0·47
May	4·15	74·5	·855	·827	NW.bW.	6·12	0·19	7·02	8·12	9·976	14·6	0·68
June	3·23	73·2	·819	·861	NW.bW.	6·46	0·21	7·48	5·95	12·706	22·5	0·56
July	2·97	72·5	·800	·870	NW.½W.	7·04	0·25	7·12	6·30	7·002	20·0	0·35
August	3·15	72·2	·793	·863	NW.½W.	5·98	0·18	7·94	6·96	4·648	16·3	0·28
September..	3·59	72·0	·786	·845	NW.bW.	5·11	0·13	5·78	6·62	4·072	12·6	0·32
October	3·36	72·1	·791	·853	W. N. W.	5·21	0·14	7·00	6·52	10·125	16·0	0·63
November..	3·50	71·9	·785	·848	W. b. N.	3·48	0·06	5·88	5·56	6·252	13·0	0·48
December ..	5·06	68·8	·707	·782	W. N. W.	3·93	0·08	3·62	7·25	2·455	5·5	0·44
Means ...	4·39	70·2	·778	0·812	W.N.W.	5·22	0·14	5·52	..	...	...	0·47
Sums	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88·54	64·713	138·0	

† From 11 years' observations.
§ From 3 years' observations.
* From 5 years' observations.
‡ From 6 years' observations.

TABLE V.—*The mean fall of rain for successive period of* 10 *years.*

	Inch.		Inch.
1838—47	68·382	1841—50	70·747
48—57	64·330	51—60	65·268
58—67	63·631	61—70	59·015
68—77	59·834	71—80	66·986
Mean of 40 years	64·044	Mean.	65·504

Meteorological Tables, *containing the mean results of Observations for the Atmospheric Pressure, Temperatures of the Air and Evaporation, Relative Humidity, Clouds, &c., deduced from observations made at the Trevandrum Observatory between the years* 1865 *and* 1882 *and calculated for Malabar Months.*

Table I. *Atmospheric Pressure.*

Months.	Mean Pressure.	Mean of the Highest Daily Means.*	Mean of the Lowest Daily Means.*	Range.
Auvany	29·663	29·717	29·633	·084
Puratasy	·675	·729	·647	·082
Alpasy	·688	·732	·641	·091
Kartigay	·703	·753	·642	·111
Margaly	·711	·764	·644	·120
Thie	·720	·756	·646	·110
Mausy	·704	·764	·665	·099
Panguny	·669	·706	·615	·091
Chittray	·627	·662	·582	·080
Vycausy	·617	·677	·588	·089
Auny	·655	·712	·601	·111
Audy	·649	·713	·604	·109
Mean.........	29·673	29·724	29·626	·098

Mean of 4 hours in the day time.

Table II. *Temperature of the Air.*

Months.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Mean of the Highest Daily Means.*	Mean of the Lowest Daily Means.*	Range.
Auvany	79·99	81·34	79 01	2·33
Purattasy	80·65	82·01	79·13	2·88
Alpasy	80·53	81·56	79·34	2·22
Kartigay	81·12	82·33	79·77	2·56
Margaly	81·14	82·60	80·37	2·23
Thie	81·[illegible]2	83·84	80·56	3·28
Mausy	83·85	85·26	82·72	2 54
Panguny	85·92	88·27	83·40	4 87
Chittray	85·45	86·97	84·21	2·76
Vycausy	82·75	85·21	80·09	5·12
Auny	79·97	81·10	78 67	2·43
Audy	79·41	81·05	77·18	3·87
Mean.........	81·88	83·46	80·37	3·09

* Mean of 5 hours.

TABLE III. *Temperature of Evaporation as shown by the Wet Bulb Thermometer.*

Months.	Monthly Mean Temperature of Wet Bulb.	Mean of the Highest Daily Means.*	Mean of the Lowest Daily Means.*	Range.
Auvany	74·54	75·79	73 83	1·96
Pnrattasy	74·65	75·96	73·59	2·37
Alpasy	75·17	76·27	74·03	2·24
Kartigay	74·59	76·15	73·30	2 85
Margaly	72·54	75·19	71·08	4·11
Thie	72·54	75·44	70·21	5·23
Mausy	74·13	75·66	73·05	2·61
Pauguny	76·76	77·84	75·52	2·32
Chittray	77·57	78·92	76·32	2·60
Vycausy	76·62	77·81	75·32	2·49
Auny	75·06	76·47	74·18	2 29
Audy	74·48	75·72	73·72	2·00
Mean.....	74·89	76·43	73 68	2·76

* Mean of 5 hours.

TABLE IV. *Temperature of the Dew Point Tension of Vapour, Humidity, Direction of Wind, Velocity of Wind per hour, Evaporation of Sea water and Sky clouded.*

Months.	MEAN Difference between Dry & Wet Thers.	Temperature of Dew point.	Tension of Vapour	Relative humidity Saturation=1.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind per hour.	Evaporation of Sea water.	Proportion of sky clouded. Whole sky=10·0.
						Mile	Inch	
Auvany ...	5·45	70·92	·756	·739	W ½ N	7·7	·058	7·2
Puratasy ...	6·00	70·57	·748	·716	W by N	5·6	·061	6·5
Alpasy ...	5·36	71·46	·772	·742	W S W ½ W	3·0	·041	7·2
Kartigay ...	6·53	70·20	·738	696	W S W ½ S	2·2	·042	5·9
Margaly ...	8·60	66·69	·655	·618	W S W ½ S	2·5	·058	4·0
Thie ..	9·28	66·29	·646	·595	S W by W	2·5	·066	3·3
Mausy ..	9·72	67·75	·677	·585	S W by W	3·2	·073	3·3
Panguny ..	9·16	70 74	·751	·607	S W by W	3·7	·075	4·3
Chittray ...	7·88	72·42	·796	·654	W ½ S	4·9	·077	5·9
Vycausy ..	6·13	72·56	·801	·717	W ½ N	5·8	·059	7·4
Auny ...	4·91	71·74	·777	·760	W by N	7·2	·049	8·2
Audy ..	4·93	71·13	·762	·760	W	7·8	·050	8·0
Mean ...	7·00	70·21	·740	·6[illegible]2	W by S	4·7	·059	5·9

TABLE V. *Mean Fall of Rain.*

Stations.	Auvany.	Puratasy.	Alpasy.	Kartigay.	Margaly.	Thie.	Mausy.	Panguny.	Chittray.	Vycausy.	Auny.	Audy.	Years.
Trevandrum* ...	5·018	5·001	9·198	4·615	1·242	0·670	0·557	1·850	4·242	13·336	9·327	7·007	62·063
Quilon†	8·217	9·228	9·194	3·789	0·864	0·100	0·806	2·789	4·467	19·155	17·433	13·269	89·311
Alleppey†	11·806	10·553	12·370	6·022	1·489	0·772	2·428	3·294	4·617	26·717	23·094	18·872	122·034
Peermade†	24·877	15·762	16·439	2·794	0·328	0·150	0·600	3·311	4·772	32·350	56·578	50·034	207·995
Pulpanabapuram† ...	3·175	4·641	11·626	6·025	1·328	0·128	0·872	2·838	2·935	9·017	6·253	6·012	54·850
Rajakamongalom‡ ...	0·550	0·433	3·888	4·105	0·767	0·008	0·100	0·838	1·263	3·468	4·817	4·937	25·174

* Mean of 17 Years.
† „ 9 „
‡ „ 3 „

A statement of the mean daily fall of rain in Trevandrum deduced from forty-six years' observations.

Day of month.	JANUARY.					FEBRUARY.				
	The mean fall of rain.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	The mean fall of rain.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·03	0·44	000	7	0·21	0·01	0·43	—	1	0·43
2	·05	1·99	·02	6	·40	·01	·19	0·02	3	·09
3	·03	0·57	·02	6	·20	·01	·34	·06	3	·19
4	·05	0·71	·01	8	·28	·04	·89	00	6	·31
5	·07	1·48	·02	4	·82	·02	·77	·11	3	·34
6	00	0·16	·01	3	·07	00	·07	00	2	·04
7	00	0·[illegible]	00	—	—	·02	·81	·03	3	·30
8	·03	0·62	·04	4	·31	·02	·75	·14	2	·44
9	00	0·03	00	1	·03	00	·12	—	1	·12
10	·03	0·83	·03	6	·22	·01	·34	·20	2	·27
11	·01	0·24	·18	2	·21	·01	·35	—	1	·35
12	·02	1·07	00	3	·39	—	·01	—	1	·01
13	·02	0·54	·01	4	·25	·03	·69	·04	5	·26
14	00	0·25	00	1	·25	·01	·31	·07	2	·19
15	00	0·18	00	1	·18	·02	0·66	·11	2	·38
16	·01	0·32	00	4	·17	—	00	—	1	00
17	·02	0·46	·30	2	·58	·03	1·44	·04	2	·74
18	·01	0·34	·04	3	·22	·05	1·18	·09	6	·39
19	·03	0·65	·22	3	·47	·07	1·94	·02	6	·56
20	·01	0·64	00	1	·64	·03	0·86	00	3	·50
21	·02	0·76	·04	4	·23	·03	1·35	·03	3	·51
22	·01	0·25	·01	2	·13	·02	1·03	·01	2	·52
23	00	0·05	00	1	·05	·03	0·96	·04	3	·50
24	·01	0·37	·03	3	0·16	·01	·59	—	1	·59
25	·09	1·89	·17	4	1·08	·01	·29	—	1	·29
26	·02	0·49	00	5	0·19	—	00	00	2	00
27	·05	1·39	·22	4	·54	·03	·67	·04	3	·40
28	·02	0·86	·04	3	·33	·01	·40	·06	3	·23
29	·02	0·51	·04	3	·29	—	—	—	—	—
30	·01	0·42	·04	2	·23	...	...	...	...	...
31	00	0·03	00	1	0·03	...	...	...	...	...
Mean.	0·02	0·60	0·05	3	0·29	0·02	0·60	0·04	3	0·31

Day of month.	MARCH. The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The No. of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained	APRIL. The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The No. of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·03	0·78	0·05	3	0·39	0·10	1·69	0·06	12	0·39
2	·01	·49	·01	4	·15	0·13	1·52	·00	16	·39
3	·01	·63	·06	2	·35	0·12	3·35	·01	13	·43
4	·00	·12	·03	2	·08	0·10	1·90	·09	9	·53
5	·01	·25	·20	2	·22	0·02	0·37	·01	8	·13
6	·02	·49	·01	4	·22	0·08	1·03	·02	12	·31
7	·01	·50	·03	2	·27	0·12	1·63	·06	9	·61
8	·02	0·47	·00	4	·19	0 06	1·00	·04	9	·33
9	·05	1·17	·04	5	·46	0·15	2·86	·00	10	·68
10	·01	0·19	·02	4	·12	0·16	1·06	01	15	0·50
11	·07	2·40	·03	6	·55	0·28	4·00	·03	12	1·06
12	·07	1·28	·18	5	·63	0·07	0·84	·02	11	0·29
13	·07	2·52	·08	4	·77	0 09	1·30	·02	16	·26
14	·08	1·15	·01	8	·45	0·14	1·89	·01	17	·38
15	·03	0 87	·05	6	·22	0·07	0·92	·01	12	·28
16	·06	1·18	·01	8	·35	0·13	1·48	·01	13	·46
17	·03	1·03	·02	7	·23	0·16	2·97	·02	18	·41
18	·13	3·45	·02	6	·99	0·17	2·13	·02	17	·46
19	·07	1·25	·08	7	·44	0·17	1·54	·00	20	·40
20	·05	0·86	·06	6	·35	0·20	1·41	·03	18	·51
21	·04	1·75	·04	4	·49	0·10	2·42	·00	14	·33
22	·01	0·19	·02	6	·09	0·15	1·10	·00	17	·39
23	·11	2·00	·01	9	·57	0·16	2·41	·02	14	·53
24	·02	0·62	·02	5	·18	0·21	1·86	·01	17	·57
25	·03	0·76	·09	5	·27	0·19	1·95	·01	15	·60
26	·11	2·31	·02	10	·51	0·26	3·46	·00	24	·50
27	·10	2·64	·03	6	·80	0·18	5·23	·00	16	·53
28	05	1·06	·01	9	·27	0·33	2·11	·00	23	·63
29	·10	1·22	·03	13	·37	0·24	2·55	·00	18	·61
30	·15	3·42	·02	13	·52	0·12	1·76	·00	15	0·36
31	0·07	1·19	0·05	8	0·40	...	...	...	...	...
Mean.	0·05	1·23	0·04	6	0·38	0·15	1·99	0·02	15	0·46

Day of month.	MAY. The mean fall.	MAY. The greatest fall.	MAY. The least fall.	MAY. The No. of rainy years.	MAY. The average fall on the years during which it rained.	JUNE. The mean fall.	JUNE. The greatest fall.	JUNE. The least fall.	JUNE. The No. of rainy years.	JUNE. The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·24	3·92	0·01	18	0·62	0·52	4·55	0·02	37	0·65
2	·28	4·25	·01	20	·64	·51	5·30	·02	38	·62
3	·37	9·37	·01	23	·74	·55	3·92	·01	38	·67
4	·37	6·66	·00	20	·84	·56	3·38	·00	36	·72
5	·16	1·19	·03	16	·47	·42	2·42	·02	33	·59
6	·14	1·70	·03	16	·42	·68	5·67	·02	41	·76
7	·19	3·86	·01	16	·55	·56	3·50	·03	37	·69
8	·15	2·55	·01	19	·36	·48	2·85	·02	36	·61
9	·18	2·79	·02	18	·47	·51	3·59	·00	36	·66
10	·37	14·32	·00	17	·99	·38	2·96	·02	35	·50
11	·24	3·95	·04	18	·62	·51	2·26	·01	34	·69
12	·16	2·02	·01	15	·49	·53	3·22	·02	35	·70
13	·11	1·23	·02	13	·39	·38	2·17	·00	37	·48
14	·12	1·19	·01	14	·41	·39	2·65	·01	32	·55
15	·25	5·17	·03	13	·89	·50	2·32	·01	37	·62
16	·13	1·13	·00	16	·38	·46	1·95	·02	33	·64
17	·17	2·09	·02	19	·40	·30	1·53	·01	32	·44
18	·14	3·16	·00	17	·39	·35	2·18	·01	35	·46
19	·46	5·29	·01	25	·84	·42	7·19	·01	33	·59
20	·24	1·32	·03	20	·54	·22	2·62	·00	30	·34
21	·40	3·71	·04	22	·83	·25	2·31	·02	31	·36
22	·40	2·82	·00	22	·83	·38	3·46	·01	31	·57
23	·51	6·44	·02	27	0·86	·26	1·52	·01	35	·34
24	·53	5·71	·00	22	1·11	·36	2·39	·02	31	·54
25	·48	4·53	·02	22	0·99	·36	2·75	·01	32	·52
26	·41	2·87	·00	27	·69	·30	2·01	·02	34	·40
27	·53	4·13	·01	31	·78	·32	4·67	·02	32	·46
28	·62	4·90	·01	31	·92	·35	2·35	·01	32	·51
29	·54	6·44	·01	32	·77	·36	2·02	·02	32	·52
30	·56	4·60	·01	39	·65	0·35	2·61	0·01	35	0·45
31	0·70	3·00	0·01	35	0·92	...	...	...	...	...
Mean.	0·33	4·07	0·01	21	0·67	0·42	3·08	0·01	34	0·56

Day of month.	JULY.					AUGUST.				
	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The No. of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The No. of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·15	0·92	0·02	25	0·27	0·18	1·35	0·01	25	0·33
2	·21	0·88	·00	34	·28	·11	0·76	·00	26	·19
3	·26	2·13	·01	28	·43	·14	1·00	·03	28	·23
4	·32	2·71	·02	32	·47	·15	2·32	·01	27	·26
5	·26	2·06	·02	28	·43	·16	1·31	·01	23	·32
6	·32	2·12	·00	32	·46	·17	1·73	·00	28	·29
7	·24	2·00	·01	31	·35	·17	1·71	·03	26	·30
8	·20	1·54	·01	26	·36	20	1·55	·02	26	·35
9	·26	2·14	·00	27	·45	·09	0·91	·01	22	·19
10	·38	2·12	·00	26	·68	·12	1·92	·00	21	·27
11	·27	2·11	·01	32	·38	·13	0·99	0·2	27	·23
12	·21	1·40	·02	32	·30	·17	1·87	0·2	30	·26
13	·38	2·22	·00	36	·49	·22	1·61	0·3	29	·35
14	·26	1·46	·02	31	·39	·20	2·18	0·1	24	·39
15	·30	2·26	·00	35	·39	·15	1·20	·00	21	·33
16	·22	1·63	·01	32	·32	·11	2·11	·00	19	·26
17	·19	3·47	·01	29	·30	·14	1·20	·01	23	·28
18	·24	0·96	·01	35	·32	·21	1·42	·01	28	·34
19	·26	1·85	·00	32	·37	·12	1·55	·02	20	·27
20	·16	0·95	·03	28	·27	·07	1·34	·01	20	·17
21	·22	1·90	·00	28	·36	·11	1·30	·01	25	·20
22	·21	1·41	·01	34	·29	·22	3·80	·02	26	·39
23	·15	1·87	·01	24	·29	·27	3·42	·00	22	·56
24	·23	2·45	·00	28	·38	·14	2·36	·01	23	·29
25	·21	1·36	·02	31	·31	·21	1·62	·02	21	·45
26	·25	1·48	·00	31	·38	·15	1·98	·00	21	·34
27	·18	1·37	·01	29	·28	·15	1·65	·02	21	·32
28	·11	0·63	·00	29	·17	·19	2·80	·02	20	·43
29	·19	1·90	·01	23	·39	·29	3·05	·01	33	·41
30	·18	1·87	·00	26	·32	·18	2·58	·01	28	·30
31	0·11	1·17	0·00	22	0·23	0·12	1·05	0·03	20	0·28
Mean.	0·23	1·75	0·01	30	0·36	0·16	1·79	0·01	24	0·31

Day of month.	SEPTEMBER. The mean fall.	SEPTEMBER. The greatest fall.	SEPTEMBER. The least fall.	SEPTEMBER. The No. of rainy years.	SEPTEMBER. The average fall on the years during which it rained.	OCTOBER. The mean fall.	OCTOBER. The greatest fall.	OCTOBER. The least fall.	OCTOBER. The No. of rainy years.	OCTOBER. The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·24	2·82	0·00	22	0·49	0·11	2·00	0·00	14	0·35
2	·17	1·87	·01	20	·40	·18	1·74	·02	15	·56
3	·12	1·11	·00	22	·26	·15	1·19	·00	17	·41
4	·06	0·68	·00	22	·12	·32	2·46	·02	27	·54
5	·17	2·42	·06	21	·38	·22	1·91	·01	22	·46
6	·17	1·98	·00	24	·33	·33	4·20	·01	17	·89
7	·18	2·30	·02	21	·39	·23	3·66	·04	16	·66
8	·13	1·32	·02	21	·28	·33	3·69	·01	20	·76
9	·18	2·36	·01	19	·43	·37	4·77	·00	21	·31
10	·22	4·19	·01	24	·43	·23	2·23	·00	25	·43
11	·14	1·24	·01	24	·26	·27	2·53	·01	26	·47
12	·12	0·86	·00	26	·22	·30	3·20	·01	20	·70
13	·17	1·60	·01	19	·40	·47	5·70	·00	27	·81
14	·16	2·41	·00	21	·36	·23	1·48	·02	23	·47
15	·08	0·96	·01	17	·21	·22	2·02	0·1	27	·38
16	·17	3·20	·01	19	·42	·36	3·66	0·1	25	·65
17	·09	0·97	·03	18	·24	·25	2·09	·00	30	·39
18	·13	1·40	·02	19	·33	·39	3·45	·00	28	·64
19	·08	0·69	·00	19	·19	·53	6·26	·02	31	·78
20	·10	0·90	·00	18	·26	·45	5·28	·00	23	·90
21	·06	0·53	·00	14	·19	·41	2·59	·00	34	·55
22	·05	0·57	·00	15	·14	·32	2·95	0·5	22	·68
23	·10	1·86	·01	14	·33	·32	2·00	·00	24	·61
24	·11	1·28	·04	17	·31	·32	3·25	·01	22	·67
25	·12	1·60	·00	14	·41	·31	2·82	·01	27	·53
26	·09	1·73	·03	15	·28	·45	3·24	·00	23	·90
27	·18	2·43	·02	14	·60	·38	3·06	·02	29	·60
28	·11	1·99	·01	13	·40	·27	2·41	·01	25	·50
29	·14	1·19	·00	22	·29	·60	5·22	·02	28	·99
30	0·15	3·57	·01	16	·42	·42	3·50	·02	26	·74
31	...	... ...	......	......	....	·36	2·33	·03	22	0·76
Mean.	0·14	1·74	0·01	19	0·33	0·33	3·13	0·01	24	0·63

Day of month.	NOVEMBER. The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	DECEMBER. The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·19	1·76	0·01	24	0·37	0·10	2·35	0·03	13	0·37
2	·31	2·87	·01	25	·57	·19	2·44	·01	17	·51
3	·27	2·45	·02	21	·52	·09	1·46	·05	9	·48
4	·38	3·27	00	24	·73	·13	3·04	·02	10	·59
5	·27	1·83	00	28	·44	·16	4·04	·01	13	·56
6	·46	4·27	·02	27	·78	·19	2·96	·02	10	·89
7	·35	2·85	·01	27	·59	·10	2·71	·01	10	·45
8	·12	1·38	·01	22	·25	·06	1·35	·02	9	·32
9	·24	2·77	·03	27	·40	·09	1·08	·01	11	·36
10	·12	0·82	00	23	·23	·08	1·13	·04	12	·30
11	·29	1·65	00	27	·50	·05	0·63	00	8	·29
12	.22	2·03	·01	27	·38	·13	2·24	·02	11	·53
13	·28	2·57	·01	21	·62	·18	2·94	·04	15	·54
14	·18	1·33	00	22	·38	·10	1·64	·07	8	·58
15	·17	1·53	·01	23	·35	·07	1·11	·01	12	·27
16	·17	3·24	·02	20	·59	·04	0·57	00	6	·27
17	·26	2·92	00	25	·48	·05	0·88	00	9	·25
18	·19	2·51	·01	18	·47	·11	1·45	·04	9	·55
19	·28	3·21	·01	18	·72	00	0·11	·02	2	·07
20	·17	1·75	·02	15	·52	·05	1·43	·02	6	·41
21	·12	1·25	·01	14	·38	·03	0·65	·01	5	·18
22	·13	1·08	·01	14	·44	·02	0·49	·01	5	·19
23	·12	1·69	·08	10	·58	·01	0·23	·01	4	·09
24	·14	2·36	·01	11	·57	·04	0·99	·01	5	·33
25	·13	1·24	00	17	·35	·06	1·80	00	5	·57
26	·14	1·54	·02	18	·37	·04	1·36	00	7	0·27
27	·18	2·84	00	15	·54	·14	3·09	·10	5	1·28
28	·13	1·90	00	17	·35	·01	0·19	·05	4	0·10
29	·11	3·03	·02	10	·49	·03	0·39	·06	7	0·20
30	·13	1·80	000	14	·42	·05	1·10	·07	5	0·44
31	......	......	......	......	......	0·08	1·97	0·06	3	1·28
Mean.	0·21	2·19	0·05	20	0·47	0·08	1·54	0·03	8	0·44

TABLE VI. *Mean rainy Days.*

Stations.	Auvany.	Puratasy.	Alpasy.	Kartigay.	Margaly.	Thie.	Mausy.	Panguny.	Chittray.	Vycausy.	Auny.	Audy.	Years.
Trevandrum ...	15	13	18	10	3	2	2	5	10	18	21	21	138
Quilon	17	13	14	6	2	0	1	5	7	19	23	20	127
Alleppey	19	15	16	9	2	2	3	6	8	21	27	26	154
Peermade	26	21	19	5	1	0	2	7	9	21	30	29	170
Pulpanabapuram ...	6	7	13	6	1	0	1	4	4	10	11	10	73
Rajakamongalom ...	5	2	11	7	1	0	1	2	3	9	11	11	63

TABLE VII. *The total rain fall and the number of rainy days during the Monsoon Periods.*

Stations.	North-East.		South-West.		Dry-months.	
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
Trevandrum	22·236	52	31·237	64	8·590	22
Quilon	28·905	48	62·209	64	8·197	15
Alleppey	37·966	55	70·651	77	13·417	22
Peermade	58·611	70	141·178	85	8·206	15
Pulpanabapuram ...	22·767	29	22·149	32	9·934	12
Rajakamongalom ...	8·323	23	14·305	33	2·546	7

His Highness

SRÍ PATMANÁBHA

DÁSA VANCHI BÁLA

SIR RÁMA VARMÁ

Kulasekhara Kiritapati

MANNEY SULTÁN

MAHÁRÁJA RÁJA

Rámarája Bahadur

SHAMSHER JANG,

KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER

OF THE

MOST EXALTED ORDER

OF THE

STAR OF INDIA,

Maharaja of Travancore,

Born 25th September 1857.

Ascended the Musnud 19th August 1885.

Royal Family of Travancore.

UNCLE OF THE MAHARAJA.

His Highness

RAVI VARMA RAJA,

[BORN 27TH OCTOBER, 1835.]

NEPHEW OF THE MAHARAJA.

His Highness

KERALA VARMA,

Elaya Raja.

Son of Her Highness the
JUNIOR RANEE.

[BORN 20TH AUGUST, 1864.]

SISTERS OF THE MAHARAJA.

Her Highness

LAKSHMÍ BÁYI,

MEMBER OF THE

CROWN OF INDIA.

Senior Ranee of Travancore.

[BORN 23RD JULY, 1848.]

Her Highness

PÁRVATÍ BÁYI,

Junior Ranee of Travancore.

[BORN 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1850.]

NEPHEWS OF THE MAHARAJA.

His Highness
RAMA VARMA,
First Prince of Travancore.
Son of Her Highness the
JUNIOR RANEE.
[BORN 3RD DECEMBER, 1867.]

His Highness
MARTANDA VARMA,
Second Prince of Travancore.
Son of Her Highness the
JUNIOR RANEE.
[BORN 24TH NOVEMBER, 1871.]

BROTHERS-IN-LAW OF THE MAHARAJA.

KERALA VARMA,
F. M. U.,
Valiya Koil Tampuran,
[Married to Her Highness the Senior Ranee.]

RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Cochoo Koil Tampuran.

PHYSICIAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA.

Surgeon Major H. Plunket Esmonde-White, F.R.C.S.I. and M.K.Q.P.I.
(Madras Medical Establishment.)

OFFICERS OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S PALACE.

M. C. Neelacunda Pillai ...	...Sarvadhikaryakar.
Anantharama Iyen	...Fouzadari Commissioner.
Narayanen Tampi	...Chellam Karyakar.
———	...Samprati.
T. Letchmana Row... ...	...Nityachilavoo Karyakar.
Ramaswamy Pillai	...Sankadamvagay Sheristadar.
K. Rajagopala Chariar, B. A.	...Tutor to H. H. the 2nd Prince (*on leave.*)
Syed Latif Khan	...Persian Munshi.
Padmanabha Pillai	...Bhajanapura Karyakar.
Harrihara Iyen	...Sripadom Karyakar.
Narayana Pillai, B. A. ...	...Vatakke Kottarum Karyakar
———	...Karyakar of His Highness the First Prince's Palace.
———	...Karyakar of His Highness the Young Prince's Palace.
Syed Abdul Khader ...	...Stables Karbhari.

BRITISH RESIDENCY OF TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

British Resident.

J. C. Hannyngton Esquire, M. C. S. ...Resident.
Captain G. C. Atkinson, M. S. C. ...Asst. Resident.

Treasury.

T. Swyny ... ...In charge.
W. Govindaswamy Mudaliar ...Residency Treasurer.

Escort.

Captain G. C. Atkinson, M. S. C. ...Commanding.

Medical Establishment.

——— ... ...Residency Surgeon.
Madhavan Nayar ... ...2nd Class Hospital Asst.

Office.

T. Swyny ... ...Manager.
A. LaRive ... ...Senior Clerk.

BRITISH SUBSIDIARY FORCE FOR TRAVANCORE.

Station—Quilon.

22nd Native Infantry.

Col. H. St. M. Wynch... ... ...Commandant (*on furlough*)
Col. H. E. Thomas ... ...Offg.
Revd. W. G. Barry ... ...Chaplain.

Government of Travancore.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY.

T. RAMA ROW, F. M. U., F. S. SC.
Dewan of Travancore.

T. Padmanabha Row ... ...Private Secy. to the Dewan.
P. Thanoo Pillai, M. A. ... ...Huzur Deputy Peishcar.

JUDICIAL, &C. DEPARTMENTS.

F. Watts ... ...Secretary.
S. Rajangam Aiyar, B. A. ... ...Manager.

JAMABUNDY DEPARTMENT.

Tharavium Pillay ... ...Valia Melalutu Pillay.
P. S. Moothookaroopa Pillai ...Melalutu Pillay.
P. K. Pudmanabha Pillay ... ...Assistant Melalutu Pillay.
Subramonia Pillay ... ...Sumprethy.
Eswara Pillay ... ... Do.

MARAHMUT DEPARTMENT.

P. Thanoo Pillay, M. A. ... ...In charge.

PERAVAGAY DEPARTMENT.

M. R. Krishna Row ... ...Sheristadar.

SIRKAR VAKIL DEPARTMENT.

I. H. Prince... ... ...Head Sirkar Vakil.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

L. Soobramony Aiyar ... ...Huzur Registrar.
Veeraragava Aiyangar ... ...Deputy Do.

STAMP AND STATIONERY.

M. R. Krishna Row ... ...Peravagay Sheristadar in charge.

TREASURY.

Ninadath Govinda Kymal... ...Treasurer.

DAVASWOM DEPARTMENT.

Sreenevasa Row ... ...Sheristadar.

UNJEL OR SIRKAR POST AND TRANSIT.

S. Theraviem Pillay ... ...Superintendent.

ELEPHANT DEPARTMENT.

Sreenevasa Row ... ...In charge.

MINT.

T. V. Sooba Row ... ...Superintendent.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

T. Rama Row, F. M. U., F. S. SC.,...Dewan, President.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

S. Shungara Soobyer ... ...Dewan Peishcar, Settlement Department.
F. Watts ... ...Secretary to the Dewan.
C. Patcheappa Naicker ... ...Dewan Peishcar, Trevandrum.
T. Rajaram Row, B. A., ...Dewan Peishcar, Cottayam.
P. Thanoo Pillay, M. A., ...Deputy Peishcar, Huzur Cutcherry.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

T. Vedadrisadasa Moodelcar.
Kavalam Neelacanda Pillay.
Siven Pillay.

DIVISION CUTCHERRIES.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE.	DIVISIONS.
Dewan Peishcar T. Rajaram Row, B. A.	...Cottayam or Northern Division.
Deputy Peishcar P. Madhaven Pillay, (On other duty.)	
Ag. Asst. to Dewan Peishcar T. K. Neelacunda Iyen, B. A.	Do. Do.
Dewan Peishcar V. Nagam Aiya, B. A.	...Quilon Do.
Asst. to Do. Peraviperumal Pillay, B. A.	Do. Do.
Dewan Peishcar R. Reghunatha Row, B. A.	Padmanabapuram Do.
Asst. to Do. C. M. Mathevan Pillay B. A.,	Do. (Acting.)
Dewan Peishcar C. Patcheappa Naicker	...Trevandrum Do.
Asst. to Do. Muthucumaraswami Pillay B. A.	Do. (on leave.)
Ag. Do. Do. M. Kunjukrishna Panikker B.A. & B.L.	

REVENUE SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

Shungara Soobyer, Dewan Peishcar.

Sooria Narayana Iyen ... ...Deputy Peishcar.

CENTRAL OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

Sivaramakrishna Iyen ...	...Sheristadar.
V. Vencataswera Iyen, B. A.	...English Head Clerk.
Assistant Clerks	... 2
Madhusoodana Iyen.	...Head Sumprethy.
Ramaswamy Iyen	...Assistant Do.
Coochookunju Pannikar ...	...Head Rayasom.
Correspondence Clerks ...	... 4.
Accountants	... 8.
Record-keepers	... 2.

FIELD ESTABLISHMENT.

V. Renga Iyengar ...	...	...Supervisor.	
Kesava Pillay ...	...	...	Do.
K. Krishna Pillay ...	...	...	Do.
Krishna Pillay ...	...	...	Do.
Savari Perumaul Pillay	...	...	Do.
A. Ramaswamy Iyen	...	...	Do.
Adinatha Row ...	...	...	Do.
V. Krishna Iyen ...	...	...Deputy Supervisor.	
Seshadri Iyengar ...	...	...	Do.
T. K. Raman Pillay	...	...	Do.
Narayana Pillay ...	...	...	Do.
B. Narayana Iyen ...	...	...	Do.
C Narayana Pillay...	...	...	Do.
B. Easwera Iyen ...	...	...	Do.
S. Vencattarama Iyen	...	...	Do.
T. V. Krishna Iyen	...	...	Do.
Krishna Pannikar ...	...	...	Do.
Padmanabha Pillay	...	...	Do.
Parameswaren Pillay	...	...	Do.
Kesava Row ...	...	...	Do.
Classifiers	...	...	183.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

James J. Tomlinson, Superintendent.

Thomas Quinless ...	...	...Assistant.	
Jacob Janes	...	..	Do.
A. P. Smith	...	...	Do.
G. N. Krishna Row ..	...	...	Do.
P. D. Reynolds ...	...	...	Do.
C. K. Sundram Iyer ...	...	...Manager.	
S. Aiyaswami Pillay ...	...	...Head Clerk.	
O. Duraswamy Naidu...	...	...Head Draughtsman.	
M. Appaswami Pillay...	...	...Head Computer.	
N. R. Ramaswami Iyengar	...	...Storekeeper.	

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

HIGH COURT OF TRAVANCORE.

K. Krishnaswamy Rao, F. M. U., Chief Justice.

W. E. Ormsby, M. A. LL. D., Barrister-at-law. } Puisne Judges.
T. Kunhi Raman Nayar ... .
A. Sitarama Iyer, B. A. (Acting) ... ...
——— ... ...

Subba Dikshader ... ...Pundit.
C. S. Maragathavelu Mudalear ...Registrar.
Hariharasubbayan ... ...Sheristadar.
S. Cumberland... ... ...Manager, English Office.
I. H. Prince ... ...Head Sirkar Vakil.

Vakils of the High Court.

William Sydenham Gantz, Barrister-at-Law
Govinda Row
P. Govindan Nambutiri
Venkattarama Ayyankar
G. Krishna Ayyar
Nampi Ayyankar
Muttukumarasvami Pillai
Krishnachari
R. Ramanatha Row
Ramasubba Sastri
Renga Ayyankar Sastri
Sivarama Krishna Ayyan
I. H. Prince
R. Velu Pillai
T. R. Achutan Pillai
Gopala Menon
M. Swaminatha Pillai
V. Subbramannyya Ayyan
Viranampi Ayyankar Sastri
E. Rama Ayyan
S. Krishna Ayyan
Kunchu Variar
M. Venketasubbu Ayyan
B. Bagavati Ayyan
S. Padmanabha Pillai
Venkatarama Ayyankar
V. Ramasvami Ayyan
M. Krishna Ayyan
S. Govinda Pillai
K. Venkatarama Ayyankar
S. Muttusvami Ayyan
G. Lakshmana Row
K. Appatura Ayyan, B. A.
K. Atchuthan Pillai
Gopala Ayyankar
V. Srinivasachariar
Vijayaragavachariar Sastrial
A. Muthunayagom Pillai, B. A. & B. L.
K. J. Kurian, B. A. & B. L.
C. M. Vurgese, B. A.
K. Sankara Pillai.
S. Kalianarama Ayyar.
M. K. Padmanabha Pillai, B.A.
K. Narayana Menon, B A. & B. L.
Sivasubramania Pillai, B. A.
A. Krishna Iyengar, B. A.
T. F. Lloyd.
Sivaswami Sastrial.

and others not practising in the High Court at Trevandrum at present.

DISTRICT OR ZILLA COURTS.

Trevandrum.

A. Govinda Pillai, B. A. & B. L. ...1st Judge.
C. S. Ramalingam Iyer, B. A. & B. L. ...2nd Judge (sub pro-tem).
A. Arathen Pillai ... ...Sheristadar.
S. Ramaswami Iyer, B. A. & B. L. ...Sirkar Vakil (on other duty.)
M. G. Mathan, B. A.... ... ...Acting.

Licenced Pleaders.

S. Anantarama Ayyan
Padmanabha Ayyan
Reghunatha Row
S. Kumara Pillai
S. Padmanabha Pillai
Venkatachalam Ayyan
Raman Pillai
A. Padmanabha Ayyan
R. Padmanabha Pillai
Narasimha Ayyan
Sankaranarayana Ayyan
A. Govinda Pillai
L. Gopala Ayyan
J. Rengachariar
G. Raman Menon
Verabahu Pillai
T. Arathan Pillai
Anandakrishna Ayyan
Alakiru Ayyankar
K. Padmanabha Pillai
A. Anandarama Ayyan
Nilakanthan Tanuvan
V. Lakshmana Sastrial
Sesha Ayyah NarayanaAy-[yan
R.Venkatasura Ayyan
J. Lakshmana Ayyan
N.SankaraNarayanaAyyan
Krishna Ayyankar Sastrial
A. Kumara Pillai
S. Venkata Row
P. Subu Ayyan
M. Madhaven Tambi
K. Sidarama Ayyan
Narayanan Paramisvaran
V. Krishna Ayyan
P. V. Subbu Ayyan
K. Krishna Pillai
Venketasura Ayyan
P. Sivarama Ayyan
Nilakanthan Paramisvaran
Ayyam Pillai
P. Virupaksha Ayyan
Raman Pillai
Madhavan Pillai
S.Venkedachallam Ayyan
Ramakrishna Ayyan
P. K. Krishna Pillai
N. Venkedaswara Ayyan
Harihara Ayyan
Padmanabha Ayyan
Gopala Ayyan.

NAGERCOIL.

C. G. Gresseux ... ...Judge.
M. C. Shankara Pillai ... ...Sheristadar.
R. Nilacanta Iyen, B. A. ... ...Sirkar Vakil.

Licenced Pleaders.

V. Krishna Ayyan
Udayamutu Ayyan
T. Nilakantha Pillai
Devaraja Ayyan
Ramasubramanyya Ayyan
R. Krishna Ayyan
Tanu Ayyan
N. Padmanaba Ayyan
S. Narayana Pillai
Arunachalam Ayyan
Shankarasubramanyya Ayyan
Senapadi Ayyan
Venkatakrishna Ayyan
Sabapati Pillai
Samu Ayyan
S. Subramani Ayyan
N. Sesha Ayyan
Tanu Ayyan
K. Subramania Ayyan
Buthalingam Ayyan
Sattanatha Ayyan
Pugalumperumal Pillai
Srinivasa Ayyankar
M. Subramania Ayyan
N. Sankaralingam Pillai
Regupati Ayyan
K. Kumara Pillai
R. Sankarasubbu Ayyan
Tanusubbu Ayyan
Kesava Pillai
Anandanarayana Sastrial
Alvar Ayyankar
Andi Sastrial
Sankara Subbayyan
Padmanabha Ayyan
V. Venkedaswara Ayyan
Chithambara Sastrial.

QUILON.

W. T. A. Cosby Barrister-at-law...1st Judge.
S. Navis ... ...Sheristadar.
S. Shungara Pillai, B. A. .. Sirkar Vakil (on other duty.)
O. Marthanda Pillai ... ... Do.

Licenced Pleaders.

R. Narayana Ayyan	Andi Pillai	Paramisvara Ayyan
Krishnan Pantala	G. Kasava Pillai	Narayana Pillai
Nilakantha Pillai	Govinda Kaimal	K. Raman Pillai
Minakshisubbayan	Ittiradicha Kuruppu	Kanaku Narayanan
T. Krishna Sastri	Aramootha Chariar	Paramisvaran Pillai
S. Govindan Pantala	Srinivasa Ayyankar Sastri	P. Narayana Ayyan
Ganapathi Ayyan	N. Sahsranama Ayyan	Paravur Kesava Pillai
Sesha Ayyan	Ramanatha Ayyan	Ramanarayana Ayyan
Nagoji Row	A. Subramania Sastri	N. Venketarama Ayyan
Gopala Sastrial	Venkedasura Ayyan	A. Abraham
Subbayyan drum	Venketarama Ayyankar	Ramabathra Ayyan.
Kesava Pillai of Trevan-	Anandarama Ayyan	

ALLEPPEY.

S. Padmanabha Iyer, M. A. ...1st Judge.
R. Jaganatha Rao ... ...Ag. 2nd Judge (on other duty.)
K. M. Shungara Pillai ... ...Sheristadar.
Sundrum Ayyan ... ...Sirkar Vakil.

Licenced Pleaders.

A. SankaranarayanaAyyan	C. Nilakantha Pillai	C. Nilakantha Pillai
N. Gopala Pillai	V. Venketarama Ayyan	K. Kochukrishna Pillai
K. Nanu Pillai	R. Krishna Sastrial	S. Srinivasachariar
S. Janardanapilapalli	V. R. Ramasvami Ayyan	Krishna Poduval
K. Sankaranarayana Ayyan	Sasha Ayyankar Kuppa Ayyankar	R. Krishna Ayyan
S. Ramasvami Ayyan		N. Narayana Potti
Viraraghava Ayyan	K. Krishna Ayyan [kam	Nilakanthan Chakkier
K. Velu Pillai	Nelakantha Pillai of Via-	R. Arunachalam Ayyan.
P. Ayyakutti Ayyan	Velu Pillai of Viakam	R. Sundram Ayyan
K. Ponnu Ayyan	Coshy	G. Padmanabha Pillai
Palpu Ayyan	S. Kochukunju Pillai	Krishna Menon
Krishna Varier	Sankara Subbu Ayyan	R. Kesava Pillai
S. Svaminatha Sastri	M. R. Nilakanta Pillai	Kuppayyan
S. Sundra Ayyan	N. Krishna Pillai	S. Nanu Ayyan
J. Krishna Ayyan	S. Kalappa Menon	K. Parumal Pillai
Srinivasa Ayyankar	E. Narayana Menon	C. Subramania Pillai
K. Narayana Menon	A. R. Subramania Ayyan	K. Velu Kuruppu
R. Padmanabha Ayyan	A. Suriayaratayana Ayyan	Ramaswamy Iyer, B. A.

PARAVUR.

M. Chockalingam Pillai, B. A. ...Ag. Judge (on sick leave.)
R. Jaganatha Rao ... ...Acting.
J. Vurgese ... ...Sheristadar.
K. J. Kurien, B. A. & B. L. ...Acting Sirkar Vakil.

Licenced Pleaders.

Syed Badoodeen
Krishna Menon
Velu Pillai
Govinda Kuruppu
Pichu Ayyan
Govinda Pillai
Annattura Sastri
Rama Ayyan

Sami Ayyan
Krishna Ayyan
Krishnan Namburi
Sankaran Nambiar
Kumara Pillai
Achuta Menon
Narayana Menon
Nilakantha Pillai

Kesava Pillai
Genapati Ayyan
Marthanda Pillai
Sundra Sastrial
Enjha Ayyan
T. R. Govinda Pillai.
R. Venkettarama Iyen.
S. Venkettarama Iyen.

MUNSIFF COURTS.

First Class Munsiffs.

K. Krishna Pillai ... ...Trivandrum (old) employed on other duty.
M. Hoogewerf ... ...Nagercoil.
Harihara Iyen ... ...Paravoor.
M. Varkey ... ...Aripad.
N. Ramakrishna Pillai ... ...Sherainkeel.
Ramachandra Rao, B. A. & B. L. ...Trivandrum (new) sub pro-tem.

Second Class Munsiffs.

Subramania Sastri ... ...Vaikam.
J. D'Lemos ... ...Quilon.
Narayanan Thumby ... ...Krishnapuram.
Subramania Pillai, B. A. ... ...Cottayam.
Ananda Rao, B. A. ... ...Neyyattenkara.
Joseph Eapen, B. A. & B. L. ... Alleppey.
Ramasubba Iyer, B. A. ... ...Padmanabhapuram.
Krishna Pillai, B. A. ... ...Tiruvella (sub pro-tem.)

Third Class Munsiffs.

Kunjoonni Menon, B. A. & B. L. ...Cherthalai.
K. C. Joseph, B. A. ... ...Kottarakara.
P. Subramania Iyan, B. A. & B. L. ...Moovattupola (sub pro-tem.)
S. Ramaswami Iyer B. A. & B. L. { Shencotta, doing duty at Trivandrum old Munsiff's Court, (sub pro-tem.)
K. Shungara Pillai ... .. Shencotta (Acting).

COURT OF APPEAL FROM THE DECISION OF SPECIAL MAGISTRATES.

W. E. Ormsby, M. A. LL. D., Barrister-at-law ..Special Appellate Judge.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATES.

For the trial of offences committed by European British Subjects.

Col. W. D. Brodie Ketchen ...	...Trevandrum.
J. Rohde	...Alleppey.
C. J. Maltby	...Peermade.

MAGISTRATES OF THE 1ST CLASS.

T. Rajaram Row, B. A. ...	...Northern Division.
T. K. Neelacunda Iyen, B. A.	... Do.
V. Nagam Aiya, B. A. ...	...Quilon Division.
Peraviperumal Pillay, B. A. ...	... Do.
C. Patcheappa Naicker ...	...Trevandrum Division.
Muthucumaraswamy Pillay, B. A. ...	Do. (on leave.)
M. Kunjukrishna Paniker, B. A. & B. L.	Do. (Acting.)
R. Reghunatha Row, B. A. ...	...Padmanabapuram Division.
Mathaven Pillay, B. A. ...	... Do. (Acting.)
J. Rohde	...Alleppey Town.
K. Pulpanabha Pillay ...	... Do.
C. J. Maltby	...Cardamom Hills.
Mathaven Pillay	...Cottayam Division.
M. Ratnaswamy Iyer, B. A. ...	...Salt Pans.

MAGISTRATES OF THE 2ND CLASS.

Southern Division.

C. Colunthavelloo Mudaliar, B. C. E.	...Irrigation Dept. Nanjenad.
Hurri Row	...Thovalay.
V. I. Keshava Pillay, M. A.	...Agusteeswarem. (on leave.)
Varada Iyen	... Do. Acting.
Anandaraman Pillay ...	...Vilavencode.
P. Sathianesan, B. A ...	...Eraniel (Acting.)

Trevandrum Division.

R. Mahadeva Iyen, B. A. ...	...Trevandrum Taluq (Acting.)
Nanu Sastrikal	...Neduvengaud.

Quilon Division.

Subramonya Pillay	...Quilon.
Paramaswaren Pillay ...	.. Karunagapally.
Subba Iyen	...Cunnathoor.
Pulpanaba Naidoo	...Shencottah.
Renganatha Iyen, B. A. ...	...Chenganoor (Acting.)
Letchumana Iyen	...Ambalapolay.
Rama Row	...Kartigapully.
Govinda Pillay	...Puthanapuram.
K. Aiyeppen Pillay, B. A. ...	...Kottarakaray.

Cottayam Division.

Mathaven Pillay	Cottayam—Chunganacherry
Padmanabha Pillay	Shertallay.
Ramakrishna Iyen, B. A.	Moovattupulay.
Ramaswamy Iyen	Yettumanoor.
Andy Iyen	Vycome.
Sathiavageeswara Iyen, B. A.	Paravoor.
M. Kunjukrishna Paniker, B. A. & B. L	Alengaud. (on other duty)
Sankara Pillay, B. A.	Acting Do.

MAGISTRATES OF THE 3RD CLASS.

Southern Division.

R. Venkadeswara Iyen	Kottar (Acting.)
S. Narayana Row	Arambоly.
N. David	Colachel Port, (Acting.)
M. N. Krishnaya	Culcolam.

Trevandrum Division.

Narayana Iyen	Trevandrum Taluq (Acting.)
Valoo Pillay	Neyattinkaray.
Narayana Pillay	Sherayingil.
Sabhapathy Pillay	Parachalay.

Quilon Division.

Gopalakrishna Iyen	Mavalikaray.
Pulpanabha Pillay	Thiroovellah. (Acting.)
Narayana Pillay	Paravoor.
Iyem Pillay	Puthanamthitta (Acting.)
Shungara Pillay	Colath orpolay (Acting.)
Pulpanabha Pillay	Kayencolum.
G. Beale	Quilon Port (Acting.)
Natchadalingom Pillay	Shencottah.

Cottayam Division.

Ramaswamy Iyen,	Thodupulay.
Soobramony Iyen, B. A.	Coonathunad.
R. LaBouchardiere	Peermade (Acting.)
Kumaraswamy Pillay	Paroor.
Harihara Iyen, B. A.	Shertallay.
Koomara Pillay	Areecooty.
P. M. Varki	Chunganacherry.
A. T. Matthew	Alleppey Town.

TAHSILDARS.

Southern Division.

V. I. Kashava Pillay M. A....Tahsildar Thovallay doing duty at Augusteeswarom (on leave.)
Varada Iyen ... (Acting.)

Hurri Row ... ...Tahsildar Augusteeswarom (doing duty at Thovallay.)
Chembagaramen Pillay Do. Culculom (in charge ot Eraniel Taluq also.)
Ananda Raman Pillai Do. Vilavencode.

Trevandrum Division.

Varada Iyen... ...1st Tahsildar Trevandrum (on other duty.)
Narayana Iyen ...2nd Do. Do. Acting also for Ist [Tahsildar.
Narayana Pillay ... Do. Sheringil.
Nanoo Sastrial ... Do. Nedoovengaud.
Valoo Pillay... ... Do. Neyattinkaray.

Quilon Division.

Soobramania Pillay... ...Tahsildar Quilon.
K. Aiyeppen Pillay, B. A. ... Do. Kottarakarai.
Govinda Pillay ... ... Do. Pathanapuram.
Pulpanaba Naidoo ... ... Do. Shencottah.
Pulpanaba Pillai ... ... Do. Thiruvelloh (Acting.)
Sooba Iyen ... ... Do. Cunnathoor.
Paramaswaren Pillai ... Do. Karunagapully.
Rama Row ... ... Do. Kartigapully.
Lekshmana Iyen ... ... Do. Ambalapolay.
Gopalakrishna Iyen... ... Do. Mavalikaray.
Renganatha Iyen B. A. ... Do. Chenganoor (Acting.)

Cottayam Division.

Pudmanabha Pillay... Tahsildar, Shertalay
Andi Iyen ... ... Do. Vycome.
Ramaswami Iyen ... ... Do. Yettumanoor (on other duty.)
Kunjukrishna Pillai... ... Do. Do. (Acting.)
Sathiavageswara Iyen, B. A.... Do. Paravoor.
Ramen Pillay ... ... Do. Meenachel.
Ramakrishna Iyen B. A. ... Do. Moovatupulay.
Ramaswami Iyen ... ... Do Thodupulay.
Soobramania Iyen, B. A. ... Do. Coonathunad.
Kunjookrishna Panikar, B.A. & B.L. Do. Allengaud (on other duty)
Shunkara Pillay B A.... ... Do. Do. Acting.
Padmanaba Pillay ... ... Do. Chunganacherry and Kottayam.

TRAVANCORE POLICE.

O. H. Bensley, B. A.
Superintendent of Police, Travancore.

R. B. Ferguson	...Asst. Supt. of Police	Quilon Division.
M. Therruvikramen Thumby	... Do. Do.	Cottayam Do.
T. Ponnambalam Pillay ...	... Do. Do.	Trevandrum and Padmanabhapuram Divisions.
S. Paramaswaren Pillay ...	Inspr. of Police	... Audit Inspector.
W. Gallyot	do. do.	... Circuit Inspector.
S. R. Swyny	do. do.	... Reserve Inspector.
——— ...	———	... School Inspector.
Pudmanabha Row	Sub- do.	... Treasure Escort Inspr.
C. Matcher	do. do.	... Palace Guard. Do.
S. Wintle	Inspr. do.	... Jail Inspector.
Pulpanabha Pillay ...	do. do.	... Thovalay.
H. Hoogwerf...	do. do.	... Aramboly frontier.
P. Runganatha Pillay ...	do. do.	... Agusteeswarem.
Beram Khan	do. do.	... Kottar Town.
N. Pulpanabha Pillay ...	do. do.	... Eraniel.
I. Syed Ali	Sub- do.	... Culculum.
S. V. Harryhara Iyen ...	Inspr. do.	... Velavencode.
R. Ramen Pillay	do. do.	... Neyattenkaray.
R. Krishna Row	do. do.	... Trevandrum Fort Div.
A. Samuel	do. do.	... do. Puthenchanday do.
Abdulah Sahib Moonavery...	do. do.	... do. Cantonment do.
K. Ramaswamy Pillay ...	do. do.	... Trevandrum Taluq.
Krishnen Thumby	Sub- do.	... Neduvangaud.
P. R. Krishna Iyer ...	Inspr. do.	... Sheraingeel.
A. J. D'Veigas	do. do.	... Quilon Taluq.
J. A. Stevenage	do. do.	... Do. Town.
Mullen Pillay	Sub- do.	... Kottarakaray.
Anandanarayana Iyer ...	do. do.	... Puthanapurem
Syed Abdul Khader ...	Inspr. do.	... Shencottah.
Mahomed Husseen Sahib ...	do. do.	... Cunnathur.
S. Shungara Iyen	do. do.	... Karunagapully.
T. R. Parameswaren Pillay...	do. do.	... Karthicapully.
K. Veloo Pillay	Sub- do.	... Mavalikara.
S. Shivaramen Pillay ...	do. do.	... Chenganur(suspended)
Mathen Koshi	Inspr. do.	... Tiruvellah.
Chandah Meah Vullymeah...	do. do.	... Alleppey Town.
K. Narayana Row	do. do.	... Ambalapulay.
U. M. D'Veigas	do. do.	... Cottayam.
P. Eresha Menone	do. do.	... Chunganacherry.
———	———	Peermade.
Narayana Oonythan... ...	Inspr. do.	... Meenachel.
K. Ramen Pillay	Sub- do.	... Yettumanur.
Moothiah Pillay	Inspr. do.	... Muvattupulay.
T. P. S. Ganapathy Pillay...	Sub- do.	... Thodupulay.
E. N. Paramaswaren Pillay...	do. do.	... Kunnathunad.
N. Paramoo Pillay	Inspr. do.	... Shertalay.
G. Venketasoobramoney Iyen	do. do.	... Vykum.
S. Soobramoneya Pillay ...	do. do.	... Alungad.
E. Gallyot	do. do.	... Paravur.

CENTRAL JAIL, TREVANDRUM.

The Physician to H. H. the Maha Rajah...	...In Medical charge.
G. W. Boomgardt	...Superintendent.
Peerkhan	..Senior Jailor.
Abdulasha	Do.
C. R. Miranda	..Head Clerk.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

Inspectors.

Vythianatha Iyen... ...Inspector of Trevandrum range.
Padmanabha Pillay ...Inspector of Quilon range.
Vittalapy ... ...Inspector of Shertallay range.

District Registrars.

Range.	Districts.	Class.	Names of Registrars.
Trevandrum.	Thovalay...	2	Thanavan Thumby.
	Agusteeswaram	1	Krishnaswamy Iyengar.
	Eraneel	3	Shungara Pillay.
	Do. Additional ...	2	Narayana Pillay.
	Calculam	3	Madaven Pillay.
	Velavencode	3	Valoo Pillay.
	Neyattincarray	1	Govinda Pillay.
	Do. Additional ...	2	Soobramanya Iyen.
	Nedoovengaud	3	Shungara Pillay.
	Trevandrum	1	Cochunni Karthavu.
	Do. Additional ...	2	Kumara Pillay.
	Sheraingeil	1	Shungara Iyen.
Quilon.	Quilon	2	Ramen Pillay.
	Cottaracurray	3	Shungaranarayana Iyen.
	Puthanapurom	3	Sreenivasa Iyengar.
	Shencottah	3	Hurrihara Iyen.
	Cunnathoor	3	Narayana Iyen (on leave.)
	Karunagapully	1	Renganadha Row.
	Kartigapully	2	Krishna Iyen.
	Mavalicurray	3	Narayana Pillay.
	Chenganoor	3	Neelacunda Iyen.
	Thiruvellah	2	Coomara Pillay.
	Ambalapulay	1	Narasingam Pillay.
	Chunganacherry ...	3	Shungara Pillay.
Shertallay.	Shertallay	1	Sesha Iyen.
	Vycome	3	Krishna Iyen.
	Yettoomanoor	3	Anantakrishna Iyen.
	Cottayam	3	Warkki.
	Thodupulay	3	Narayana Pillay.
	Moovattoopulay	3	Krishna Pillay.
	Cunnathnaud	3	Yegninarayana Aiyen.
	Alengaud	3	Ramasoobha Iyen.
	Paravoor...	3	Anantakrishna Iyen.
	Meenachel	3	Krishna Pillay (Acting.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Major H. P. Esmonde-White, F. R. C. S. I.,
Durbar Physician of Travancore.

Commencement of Service.	Name.	Date of Present Rank.	Remarks.
	Assistant Surgeons.		
August 1859...	S. B. Sawyer ...	August 1883...	General & Maternity Hospitals.
September 1884...	E. Poonen, M. B., B. A. ...	September 1884.	Quilon.
September 1888...	N. Subramonia Iyer, M. B., M. A.	September 1888.	General Hospital.
	Sub-Assistant Surgeons.		
August 1859...	*S. B. Sawyer* ...	*September* 1876...	*Assistant Surgeon.*
May 1861...	M. J. Carvalho ...	April 1882...	Supt. of Vaccination.
June 1860...	T. Krishna Rajoo ...	August 1882...	Fort Dispensary.
May 1861...	F. Rozario ...	September 1886...	Nair Brigade.
June 1864...	M. Neelacunda Pillay ...	December 1886...	Palace.
	Apothecaries.		
June 1864...	E. Valoo Pillay ...	June 1884...	Pulpanabapoorum.
July 1865...	G. Arunasalam Pillay ...	July 1885...	Palace.
August 1882...	John Gomez ...	August 1885...	Medical Store keeper.
December 1865...	N. Govinda Pillay ...	December 1885...	Lunatic Asylum.
October 1887...	S. Vencuttarama Naidu, L. M. S.	October 1887...	Mavalicaray.
November 1887...	P. M. George, L. M. S. ...	November 1887...	Charity Hospital.
August 1864...	J. S. Cross ...	March 1888...	On Special duty Eraniel.
April 1888...	K. M. Kuriyan, L. M. S. ...	April 1888...	Central Jail.
	1st Class Assistant Apothecaries.		
May 1861...	X. Moothooswamy Pillay ...	August 1875...	Nair Brigade.
November 1873...	F. P. Fernandez ...	November 1885..	Nagercoil.
Do. ...	J. LaBouchardiere ...	Do. ...	Alleppey.
Do. ...	Joseph L. Gomez ...	Do. ...	Cottayam.
July 1874...	C. Theravium Pillay ...	July 1886...	Namom Quarantine.
January 1888...	P. K. Abraham ...	January 1888.	General Hospital.
November 1888...	T. V. Veeraragoo Pillay ...	November 1888...	Do.
	2nd Class Assistant Apothecaries.		
November 1873...	M. Hamid Hussian Sahib...	June 1880...	Peermade.
Do. ...	N. Sooboo Pillay ...	September 1882...	Central Jail.
July 1877...	A. Moothooswamy Pillay ...	July 1883...	Moovattupolay.
October 1879...	J. Matthan ...	October 1885...	Shertallay.
Do. ...	K. Ramen ...	Do. ...	Parachallay.
January 1880...	N. Neelacunda Pillay ...	January 1886...	Neyatuncaray.
Do. ...	R. L. Vieyra ...	Do. ...	Alwaye.
October 1879...	S. E. D'Lemos ...	April 1886...	Oottaracaray.
January 1880...	K. Ibrahim Sahib ...	Do. ...	Shencottah.
	3rd Class Assistant Apothecaries.		
July 1872...	S. Thoppaya Pillay ...	July 1876...	On special duty, Neyatinkaray.
Do. ...	V. Narayana Pillay ...	July 1877...	Thodupolay.
November 1884...	N. J. Daniel ...	November 1885...	Nagercoil.
Do. ...	V. Ramen Pillay ...	Do. ...	General Hospital.
Do. ...	C. J. Vieyra ...	Do. ...	Alleppey.
Do. ...	M. Muthu Pillay ...	Do. ...	Charity Hospital.
Do. ...	K. S. Valoo Pillay ...	Do. ...	Nair Brigade (Temporary).
Do. ...	A. Krishnaswamy Pillay ...	Do. ...	Quilon.
December 1885...	Thomas Lee ...	December 1885...	Cardamom Hills.
November 1884...	R. Neelacunda Pillay ...	November 1886...	Do.

Medical Students.

A. Oomman.
C. J. Mamman.
Y. Kunjandy.
P. Mahomed Ismail Munavery.
P. Mathaven Pillay.
H. J. D'Lemos.
M. C. Mathew.
P. Oochukrishna Pillay.
A. Aiyemperumal Pillay.

Durbar Physician's Office.

T. A. Shunmoogum Pillay ... ...Head Clerk.
C. S. Mahathava Iyen ... ...Clerk.
P. I. Jacob ... ... Do.

General Medical Stores.

S. Letchmana Pillay ... ...Writer.

General and Maternity Hospitals, Trevandrum.

The Durbar Physician,
Superintendent.

S. B. Sawyer ... ...Assistant Surgeon.
Mrs. G. V. Spooner ... *(Madras Midwifery Diploma)* Matron.

Charity Hospital, Trevandrum.

The Durbar Physician,
Superintendent.

P. M. George ... ...Apothecary.

Lunatic Asylum, Trevandrum.

The Durbar Physician,
Superintendent.

N. Govinda Pillay ... ...Apothecary.

Vaccination.

M. J. Carvalho ...*(Sub Asst. Surgeon)* Superintendent.
M. Krishna Pillay ... ...Writer.
R. Gopala Pillay ... ...Head Vaccinator.

The Establishment consists of 35 Vaccinators divided into 4 classes. The Vaccination Department is under the orders of the Durbar Physician.

Travancore Medical School.

Ex-Officio Principal ... ...The Durbar Physician.
Lecturers ... ... Surgeon H. Thomson, M. B.; John Gomez, Madras Medl. College.

Anatomy ... ...Practice of Medicine.
Physiology ... ...Midwifery.
Materia Medica ... ...Forensic Medicine.
Surgery ... ...Vaccination.
Clinical Medicine & Surgery... ...Practical Pharmacy.

N. B. The course occupies four years, two or three subjects are taught in a year.

Victoria Hospital and Medical School for Women, Quilon.

Assistant Surgeon E. Poonen, M. B.,
Superintendent.

Mrs. M. Quinless.. *(Madras Midwifery Diploma)* Matron, *(On probation.)*

TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS, INSTITUTIONS, OFFICERS, &c.

MILITARY.

Nayar Brigade.

Rank and Name.	Date of Appointment to Travancore Government.	Date of Commission in Her Majesty's Service.	To what Corps and Presidency belonging.	Rank and Appointment in the Travancore Service.
Col. W. D. Brodie Ketchen ...	25th July 1879.	10th December 1887.	M. Lt. Cavalry ...	Commanding.
...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Commandant 1st Battalion.
Lt. H. S. Ferguson ...	11th August 1885.	November 1880.	Reserve of officers...	Commandant 2nd Battalion & Artillery.
Staff.				
Lt. H. S. Ferguson ...	.. ...	... ...	... ...	Staff Officer.
Lt. H. S. Ferguson ...	... ...	... ...	...	Ag. Quarter Master.
Surgeon H. Thomson ...	19th August 1887.	29th September 1883.	I. M. D. ...	In Medical charge.
Palppu Pillay ...	20th September 1856.	... ...	... ...	Subadar Major, 1st Battalion.
Isvara Pillay ...	29th December 1856.	... ...	... .	Do. Do. 2nd Battalion.
J. Matcher	1st October 1878.	... ...	... ...	Band Director.

Uniform... Body Guard—Royal Blue, Facing White, Lace Gold.
Artillery—Royal Blue, Facing Scarlet, Do.
Infantry Scarlet. 1st Battalion, Facing Olive Green, Lace Gold.
2nd Battalion, Facing Royal Blue, Do.

Establishment of a Battalion of Infantry—1 Subadar Major, 7 Subadars, 1 Jemadar Adjt., 7 Jemadars, 1 Regimental Havildar Major, 1 Drill Havildar, 39 Havildars, 1 Drill Naigue. 39 Naigues, 590 Privates, 1 Drummer and Fifer Havildar, 11 Drummers and 11 Fifers. Total 710.

Establishment of the Artillery—1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 2 Naigues, 25 Gunners, Total 30.

Establishment of the Body Guard—1 Subadar Major, 1 Jemadar, 1 Regimental Havildar Major, 1 Troop Havildar Major, 1 Drill Havildar, 1 Havildar. 4 Naigues, 1 Farrier Major, 2 Trumpeters. 2 Rough Riders, 45 Privates, 2 Puckalies, 1 Farrier, 1 Chowdry, 1 Peon, 25 Syces, 60 Grass-cutters, 1 Veterinarian, 1 English Writer, 1 Writer, 1 Mochee, 1 Chuckler, 1 Tanner, 1 Smith, 1 Dirzee, 1 Bullock Driver, Total 159. 2 Elephants, 60 Horses, 2 Bullocks.

Attached to the Brigade.—1 Serjt. Major, 1 Quarter Master Serjt., 1 Band Director, 22 Musicians, 2 Apothecaries, 1 Interpreter, 4 English Writers, 21 Malayalam Writers, 1 Paymaster, 2 Accountants, 1 Store Superintendent, 1 Tailor, 5 Artificers, 2 Puckallies, 1 Chuckler, 6 Sweepers, 7 Toties, 1 Masalchee.

Total Establishment—1,693 of all grades—6 guns, 60 Horses, 2 Elephants, 2 Bullocks.

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COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE NAYAR BRIGADE.

9th Regt. M. N. I.	Captain A. McLeod		1815.	
H. M's 30th Regt.	Captain O. W. Gray	1st July	1819.	
H. M's 1st Regt.	Major H. Farquharson	21st April	1829.	
1st. Lt. Cavalry	Captain G. Faris	30th August	1830.	
4th Regt. N. I.	Captain R. N. Campbell	2nd December	1834.	
45th Regt. N. I.	Lieut. (Bt. Captain) W. E. Lockhart	22nd June	1842.	
17th Regt. N. I.	Captain (Bt. Major) J. Gunning	11th January	1844.	
2nd Regt. N. I.	Captain (Bt. Major) R. Shirreff	17th December	1845.	
16th Regt. N. I.	Major S. A. Grant	22nd June	1850.	
2nd Regt. N. I.	Captain (Bt. Lt. Col.) R. N. Faunce	20th July	1855.	
M. S. C.	Major H. Drury	21st April	1862.	
M. S. C. (3rd Lt. Cavalry).	Major J. N. Maclean	10th May	1867.	
23rd Regt. N. I.	Captain (Bt. Major) S. W. Lennox	7th April 16th November	1869. 1870.	Acting.
M. S. C.	Major J. A. Ellis	17th June	1872.	
M. S. C.	Major A. F. F. Bloomfield	23rd April 6th June	1873. 1875.	Acting.
M. S. C.	Major St. G. Caulfeild	7th July	1875	
M. S. C.	Major A. A. Davidson	1st May 25th February	1876. 1878.	Acting.
M. Lt. Cavalry	Col. W. D. Brodie Ketchen	25th July	1879.	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

A. H. Jacob, M. A., M. E., M. Inst. C. E., ...Chief Engineer.

PERMANENT EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT.

S. Horsley, M. Inst. C. E., 1st Executive Engineer (on furlough.)
D. W. T. Valentine ...2nd do. do.
C. B. B. Sherman, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E. 3rd Executive Engineer.
K. K. Kuruvella, B. C. E. ... ...Assistant Engineer.
J. Whitbread ... ...Supervisor (Acting for 1st Executive Engineer.)
J. Jackson ... ... do. (doing duty also as Head Draughtsman.)
W. G. Mersh ... ... do.
J. Sinclair ... ...Assistant Supervisor.
V. K. Narayana Oonithan, A. C. E.... do. do.
——— .. .. do. do.
T. A. Wood ... ...Overseer.
G. Runganatha Pillay ... ... do.
C. D. Soobraya Iyer ... ... do.
S. Aroomooda Iyengar ... ... do.
N. Rungaswamy Pillay ... ...1st Class Assistant Overseer.
K. C. Ninan, A. C. E. ... ... do. do.
W. H. McLean ... ... do. do.
S. Rungaswamy Iyengar ... ... do. do.
M. Kashava Pillay ... ... do. do.
Geo. Eapen ... ... do. do.
V. Coopaswamy Iyen ... ...2nd do. do.
N. Kashava Pillay ... ... do. do.
Geo. Carvalho ... ... do. do.
V. L. Soobramonya Iyen ... ... do. do.
P. J. Ittyerah ... ... do. do.
K. V. Kuryan ... ... do. do.
V. Annathuray Iyen ... ...Sub-Overseer.
P. I. David ... ... do.
R. Ramanuja Naidoo ... ... do.
N. Rajankum Iyen ... ... do.
C. J. Joseph ... ... do.
T. M. Soobraya Pillay ... ... do.
G. Pudmanabha Iyen ... ... do.
K. Sivashungara Pillay ... ... do.

SUPERNUMERARY ESTABLISHMENT.

S. V. Appavoo Pundit ... ... Overseer.

SURVEY AND DRAWING PUPILS.

——— ... ... Draughtsman.
V. Subaraya Pillay ... ... Drawing Pupil.
S. Shungaranarayana Pillay ... do.

Permanent Office Establishment.

Chief Engineer's Office Trevandrum.

C. R. Mitchell ... ...Manager.
T. Soobiah Pillay ... ...Head Correspondence Clerk.
A. Vieyra... ... ...Clerk.
A. C. Soobramonia Pillay ...Cashier.
T. M. Nallacunnoo Pillay ...Accountant.
P. Peramanayagom Pillay ...General Storekeeper.
——— ... ...Head Draughtsman.
W. D. Wheeler ... ...Assistant do.
——— ... ...Clerk.
E. Morris ... ...Workshop Superintendent.

Executive Engineer's Office.

Southern Division Irrign. Channels Branch, Head Quarters Nagercoil.

R. Vythianatha Iyen ... ...Head Clerk.
T. M. Ramalingom Pillay ...Cash Writer.
S. Courtallum Achary ... ...Clerk.

Southern Division Roads and Buildings Branch, Nagercoil.

V. S. Gomez ... ...Head Clerk.
S. Shungaracoomara Pillay ...Clerk.

Quilon Division Head Quarters, Quilon.

J. D'Cruz ... ...Head Clerk.
Geo. Britto ... ...Clerk.

Northern Division Head Quarters, Cottayam.

A. S. Gomez ... ...Head Clerk

Trevandrum Division Head Quarters, Trevandrum.

J. Anthony ... ...Head Clerk.

TANKS AND IRRIGATION.

C. Colunthavaloo Mudaliar, B. C. E. Assistant Engineer,
In charge of Tanks and Irrigation.

S. Padmanabha Pillay ...Sumbrethy.
V. Samuel... ... ...Sub-Overseer.
Meenachi Naidoo... ... Do.
M. Padmanabha Pillay ...Correspondence Clerk.
S. Neelacunda Iyen ...Magistrate's Gumastah.
Ramaswami Pillai ...Aminadar in charge of Tank bunds.
S. Soobramania Pillay ...Vijarippu Nanjenaud Poothenar.
Sooba Naik ... ... Do. Anandanar.
K. Kumara Pillay ... Do. Pudmanabhapuram Puthanar
Ramaswamy Pillai ... Do. Palayar.
S. Kumaraswamy Naik ... Do. Alathurayar.

SALT DEPARTMENT.

M. Ratnaswami Aiyar, B. A. ...Deputy Peishcar of Salt Revenue.

SUPERVISING AGENCY.

C. Kohlhoff	...1st Class Insp. in charge of the	Northern	range.
Vencoba Rao	...2nd do.	do.	Central	do.
Subba Rao	...3rd do.	do.	Southern	do.

ULLAMS.

T. Rajaram Rao	...	...Superintendent,	Thamarakolam.	
S. Ninar Pillai	...	...Assistant	do.	do.
J. C. Surrao	...	...Ag. Supt.	Rajakkamangalom.	
——— ...	...	...Assistant	do.	do.
Sivaramakrishna Aiyar		...Deputy	do	Colachel.
Subramonia Ghanapaty		... do.	do.	Variyur
Charles Cleur	..	...Preventive Inspector,		Thamarakolam and Variyur.
Raghupathi Rao	...	... do.	do.	Rajakkamangalom and Colachel.

KUDUCHANTHRAMS.

N. Streenivasa Rao	...	...Superintendent,		Alleppey.
Thoraswami Mudaliar	...	...	do.	Munambum.
Thanuven Thumby	...	...	do.	Trevandrum.
S. Narayana Pillai	...	...	do.	Quilon.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT ALLEPPEY.

J. Rohde ...	...	...	...Commercial Agent.
K. Pulpanabha Pillay	...	...	...Assistant.
C. Madavan Pillay	...	...	...Head Clerk.

MASTER ATTENDANTS.

J. Rohde	...	...	...Alleppey.
R. LaBouchardiere ...		...	...Quilon. (on other duty.)
G. Beale	...	...	... Do. (Acting.)
Sankara Pillai	...	...	...Colachel. (on other duty.)
N. David	...	...	... Do. (Acting.)

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

J. Rohde ...	...	...	...Customs Master, Alleppey.	
W. P. Vieyra	...	...	...Supt. of Customs	do.
M. Yagappa Pillay		...	... Do.	Do. Aroocootty.
Shungara Pillay ...		...	... Do.	Do. Ariencavoo range.
S. Narayana Row		...	... Do.	Do. Aramboly do.
S. B. Dias, B. A. ...		...	... Do.	Do. Manacoody do.
Madavan Pillai ...		...	Preventive Supt.	Cottayam Division.
Guzeffer Hoozain...		...	Preventive Insp.	Shertallay do.
Ameeran ...	...	...	... Do.	Sub-Inspt. do.
Theryia Khan	...	...	... Do.	Inspt. Paravoor range.
Shaik Abeeb	...	...	... Do	Sub-Inspt. do.

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M. Thomas ...	...Assistant to the Conservator in charge of the Central Range.
R. Stevenage...	...Acting Asst. to the Conservator Southern Range.
Hurriera Iyen	...Superintendent of the Pooliara Depôt.
Jos. Moreira ...	...Head Clerk.

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MARYVILLE GARDEN PEERMADE.

R. Gonsalvez	...Superintendent.

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College.

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Henry N. Read, M. A. ...	...Professor of Chemistry and Physical Science.
P. Soondram Pillay, M. A. ...	...Professor of Philosophy.
M. LaBouchardiere, M. A. ...	...Asst. Professor—English.
A. Vallianandam Mudaliar, B. A. & B. L.	Assistant Mathematics.
P. Aiyappen Pillay, B. A. ...	... Do. General.
P. Ramaswami Aiyan, B. A. ...	... Do. do.
K. Pulpu Pillay, B. A. ...	... Do. do.
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H. A. Krishna Pillay ...	...Tamil do.
S. Vydianadha Sastri ...	...Sanskrit do.

HIGH SCHOOL.

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P. Pulpoo Pillay	... do. do.
S. Iswara Iyen	... do. do.
Upper Fourth Class Teachers	... 4
Lower do. do. do.	... 4
K. Purushothaman Pillay	...Assistant Malayalam Munshi.
K. Krishna Aiyangar ...	... do. Tamil do.
Writers	... 2
Laboratory Attendant ...	... 1

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

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Assistant Masters	... 6
Monitors	... 3

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Robert Harvey, M. A., LL. D.	...Director of English Education, in temporary charge.
J. A. Duthie, M. A. ...	...Superintendent (on furlough.)
R. Soobramanya Aiyer	...Writer.
K. Vasudava Row ...	...Head Master, High School Kottar.
R. Easwara Pillay, B. A.	... do. do. do. Alleppey.
K. Seetharama Aiyen ...	... do. District School Quilon.
V. Krishna Aiyen ...	... do. do. do. Tackalay.
S. Viswanatha Aiyen ...	... do. do. do. Shencottah
R. Venkitaswara Aiyen	... do. do. do. Paravoor.
K. Shungara Pundalay	... do. do. do. Mavalikaray.
M. Mathew	... do. do. do. Kayencolum.
L. Narayana Aiyen ...	... do. do. do. Thiruvellah.
J. Werkey	... do. do. do. Aripaud.
V. Venketasoobramanya Aiyen.	do. do. do. Attungel.
K. Subba Aiyen ...	... do. do. do. Ambalapoolay.
R. Valoo Pillay ...	... do. do. do. Neyattinkaray.
T. Viswasum Pillay ...	... do. do. do. Sheraingeel.
J. Daniel	... do. do. do. Chunganacherry.
J. Anenthasoobba Aiyen	... do. do. do. Eraniel.
R. Appathora Aiyen ...	... do. do. do. Thirroovettar.
V. Shungara Pillay ...	... do. do. do. Alwaye.
T. M. Thomas ...	... do. do. do. Kottarakaray.
S. Venkitarama Aiyen	... do. do. do. Vykum.
T. Narayana Pillay ...	... do. do. do. Bhuthapandy.
C. Padmanabha Aiyen...	... do. Special School Mavalikaray.

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——— ... ... do. Town do. do.

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SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

English and Indian History, Geography, Grammar, Composition, French, Hygiene, Chemistry, Physics, Arithmetic, Lessons on objects, &c., in addition to the usual Educational routine. Accomplishments:—Music; Drawing; Plain Sewing, Ornamental Needle-work, &c., &c.

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K. Reghunatha Iyer, B A....	do.	Cottayam do.
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Pulpoo Thumby ...	do.	
Pulpanaba Pillay ...	do.	
Valoo Pillay	do.	
Narayana Pillay ...	do.	
Coonjookrishna Pillay ...	do.	
Ganapathy Iyen ...	do.	
Pulpanaba Iyen ...	do.	
Mahalinga Sastrial ...	do.	
Krishnen Thumby ...	do.	
Samoo Sastrial ...	do.	
Gopala Pillay	do.	
Soondra Iyen	do.	
Parasurama Iyen ...	do.	
Krishna Pillay	do.	
Cochoopillay Variar ...	do.	
Amrathanatha Iyen ...	do.	
Ramakrishna Iyen ...	do.	
Krishnen Oony... ...	do.	
Caroonagara Psharody ...	do.	
Venkittaswara Iyen ...	do.	
Shungoo Variar ...	do.	
Narayana Pillay ...	do.	
Soobramonia Iyen ...	do.	
Regupathy Iyen ...	do.	
Atchuda Varier ...	do.	
Venkittaswara Iyen ...	do.	
Ramakrishna Variar	do.	
Streenivasa Iyen ...	do.	
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Paramaswaren ...	... do.	Sherainkeel	do.
Easwara Iyen ...	... do.	Kulcoolum	do.
Marthanda Pillay	... do.	Girls'	do.
Shungarasooba Iyen	.. do.	Thiroovettar	do.
Kashava Pillay ...	... do.	Girls'	do.
Ramakrishna Pillay	... do.	Vilavencode	do.
Narayanen Potty	... do.	Mavalikaray	do.
Ganapathy Iyen	... do.	Neyattinkaray Girls'	do.
Shungara Iyen ...	... do.	Karamanay do.	do.
Mathoo Pillay ...	... do.	Nedoovengaud	do.
Kasava Pillay ...	... do.	Eraneel	do.
Krishna Pillay ...	... do.	Shereinkeel Girls'	do.
Pulpanaba Iyen ...	... do.	Kottarakara	do.
Ramakrishna Iyen	... do.	Shencottah	do.
Venkittarama Iyen	... do.	do. Girls'	do.
Rama Iyen ...	... do.	Quilon	do.
Narayana Pillay	... do.	do. Girls'	do.
Appavoo Pillay ...	... do.	Caroonagapully	do.
Paramaswaren Pillay	... do.	Kartigapully	do.
Boothalinga Iyen	... do.	Neyattinkaray	do.
Govinda Variar ...	... do.	Chenganoor	do.
Kittoo Pillay ...	... do.	Girls'	do.
Andy Pillay ...	... do.	Aranmulay Spl.	do.
Paramaswaran Pillay	... do.	Ambalapulay	do.
Paramaswaran Pillay	... do.	Shertalay	do.
Padmanaba Iyen	... do.	Vycome	do.
Govinda Paniker	... do.	Yetmanoor	do.
Ramen Pillay ...	... do.	Cottayam	do.
Sivaramakrishna Iyen	... do.	Chunganacherry	do.
Kashava Kymul	... do.	Kunathnaud	do.
Ramaswamy Iyen	... do.	do. Girls'	do.
Neelacunda Iyen	... do.	Kottar Mahomedan	do.

LOWER CLASS GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Name of District.	No. of Schools.	Name of District.	No. of Schools.
Thovallay ...	... 4	Mavalikaray ...	... 8
Agusteeswarom...	.. 6	Chenganoor ...	... 9
Eraniel ...	...10	Thiruvellah ...	... 7
Culcoolum ...	... 6	Ambalapolay ...	... 5

Name of District.	No. of Schools.	Name of District.	No. of Schools.
Velavencode ...	...11	Cottayam	... 6
Neyattenkaray ...	... 9	Chunganacherry ...	... 5
Trevandrum ...	... 5	Meenachel ...	... 4
Nedoomungaud ...	... 7	Vycome	... 6
Sherainkeil ...	...11	Shertallay ...	... 6
Quilon ...	... 8	Yetmanoor ...	... 3
Kottarakaray ...	... 7	Thodupolay ...	... 2
Kunnathur ...	... 4	Kunnathunaud ...	... 5
Pathanapuram ...	... 4	Allengaud ...	... 4
Shencottah ...	... 6	Paravoor... ...	... 3
Karunagapully ...	... 7	Moovattupulay ...	... 3
Kartigapully ...	... 7		

GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

Name of the Applicant for Grants	No. of Schools.
Revd. A. L. Allan	52
Dr. E. S. Fry	38
Revd. J. Emyln	42
Revd. S. Mateer	33
Revd. J. Knowles	8
The Ven. J. Caley	56
Right Revd. Dr. E. Sargent, Bishop	3
Most Revd. Mar Athanasius	86
Most Revd. Mar Dionysius	83
Revd. J. Duthie	17
Mrs. A. C. Fry	4
Revd. Fr. Victor of St. Antony..	1
Revd. Fr. P. A. D'Souza Vicar of Valliathoray ...	1
Revd. P. A. D'Sequeira Vicar of Poonthuray ...	1
Revd. Fr. Gregory	1
Revd. C. A. Neve	4
Revd. Fr. Ferdinand	1
The Malayali Subha	14
Revd. F. Painter	1
Schools under Native Management	243
Unaided schools under inspection	153

OBSERVATORY, TREVANDRUM.

S. Pulpanabha Pillay ...Head Assistant in charge,
P. Valoo Pillay ... ...Assistant.
E. Coomaraswamy Pillay ...Computer.

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J. C. Hannyngton, Esquire.

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H. S. Ferguson Esquire.
O. H. Bensley Esquire.

Col. W. D. Brodie Ketchen ... ...Honorary Secretary.
Mr. Richard Davey ... ...Superintendent.
S. Sundaram Iyer ... . Head Writer.
K. Pudmanaben Thumby ... ...Artist

1. This is a Museum of Natural History; Raw products used in the Arts and Manufactures; specimens of Manufactures, Implements and Machinery; Antiquities; Scientific Instruments, Objects of Art, &c.

2 As the collections in the various sections are yet far from complete, specimens for any of them will be very acceptable.

3. The Museum is open gratuitously to the public daily, Sundays excepted, from 6½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

N. B.—On the first Wednesday of every month, from 12 noon, the rooms are cleared and reserved exclusively for Gosha Ladies.

W. D. BRODIE KETCHEN COL.,
Honorary Secretary.

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J. C. Hannyngton, Esquire.

MEMBERS.

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H. S. Ferguson Esquire.
O H. Bensley Esquire.

Col. W D. Brodie Ketchen ... ...Honorary Secretary.
Mr. Richard Davey ... . Superintendent.
S Sundaram Iyer ... ...Head Writer.
Byrappah ... ...Head Gardener.

LIST OF STOCK

At present living in the gardens.

CLASS—MAMMALIA :

SUB CLASS—ETHERIA :

Order—Primates :

English Name.	No.	Latin Name.
Lion-tailed Monkey...	2	Macacus silenus.
Bonnet Monkey	11	Macacus sinicus.
Malabar Langur	1	Semnopithecus hypoleucus.
Nilgiri Langur	2	Semnopithecus johni.
Order—Carnivora :		
Lion	1	Felis leo.
Tiger	3	Felis tigris.
Leopard	4	Felis pardus.
Fishing cat	1	Felis viverrina.
Caracal	1	Felis caracal.
Small Indian Civet...	2	Viverricula malaccensis.
Malayan Palm Civet	2	Paradoxurus hermaphroditus.
Common Indian Mongooze ...	1	Herpestes mungo.
Hyœna	2	Hyœna striata.
Jackal	3	Canis aureus.
Indian Wild Dog	1	Cyon dukkunensis.
Smooth Indian Otter	2	Lutra ellioti.
Himalayan Black Bear	1	Ursus torquatus.
Sloth Bear	1	Melursus ursinus.
Order—Ungulata :		
Malay Tapir	1	Tapirus malayanus.
Rhinoceros	1	Rhinoceros indicus.
Wild Pig	3	Sus indicus.
Common Sheep	2	
Nylgao	4	Portax pictus.
Indian Antelope	2	Antelope bezoartica.
Sambur...	6	Rusa aristotelis.
Spotted Deer	8	Axis maculatus.
Indian Mouse-Deer		Memmina indica.
Order—Rodentia :		
Hill Squirrel	1	Sciurus malabaricus.
White-tailed Porcupine	6	Hystrix leucura.
Black-naped Hare	1	Lepus nigricollis.
Guinea-Pig		Cavia cobaya.
SUB CLASS.		
METATHERIA :		
Order—Marsupialia :		
Bennett's Kangaroo...	3	Halmaturus bennettii.
Black Wallaby		Halmaturus walabatus.
CLASS—AVES.		
Order—Accipitres :		
Shikra	1	Astur badius.
Sub Order—Striges :		
Brown Fish Owl	1	Ketupa ceylonensis.
Order—Insessores :		
Green Barbet	2	Megalaima viridis.
Madras Bulbul	1	Pycnonotus hœmorrhous.
Magpie Robin	1	Copsychus saularis.
Weaver Bird	1	Ploceus baya.
Black-headed Munia	1	Munia malacca.
Waxbill	12	Estrelda amandava.
White-breasted Kingfishers ...	5	Halcyon fuscus.
Great Hornbill	1	Homraius bicornis.
Jungle Grey Hornbill	1	Tockus gingalensis.

English Name.	No.	Latin Name.
Order—Scansores :		
Rose-ringed Parrakeets	4	Palœornis torquatus.
Rose-headed Parrakeets	2	Palœornis rosa.
Alexandrine Parrakeets	4	Palœornis alexandri.
Lorikeet	1	Loriculus vernalis.
Parrot	1	
Coucal	1	Centropus rufipennis.
Order—Rasores :		
Victoria Crowned Pigeons... ...	3	
Bronze-backed Imperial Pigeon ...	1	Carpophaga insignis.
Common Pigeons	6	
Spotted Doves	3	Turtur suratensis.
Peafowl...	2	Pavo cristatus.
Golden Pheasant	1	Nycthemerus pictus.
Black-breasted Khaly Pheasant ..	6	Euplocomus horsfieldi.
Black-backed Khaly Pheasant ...	1	Euplocomus melanonotus.
Grey Partridge		Ortygornis pondicerianus.
Order—Grallatores :		
Blue Heron	2	Ardea cinerea.
Pond Heron	1	Ardeola leucoptera.
Hair-crested Stork	2	Leptoptilas javanica.
Order—Natatores :		
White Swan	2	Cygnus olor.
Black Swan	1	Cygnus atratus.
Whistling Teal	2	Dendrocygna javanica.
Blue-winged Teal	7	Querquedula circia.
Order—Struthionidæ :		
Emu	2	Dromaius Nova Hollandiœ.
CLASS—REPTILIA.		
Order—Chelonia :		
Tortoise	8	Testudo elegans.
Fresh-water Turtles ...	4	Trionyx.
Order—Crocodilia :		
Crocodile	2	Crocodilus palustris.
Order—Lacertilia :		
Blue-tongued Lizard	1	Cyclodus gigas.
Order—Ophidia :		
Rock Python	2	Python molurus.
Green Tree-snake	1	Passerita mycterirans.

Public Garden Rules.

1. The Garden shall be opened daily between 5 A. M. & 8½ P.M. after which hour the gates will be closed and no person will be permitted to remain in the Gardens except by special order.
2. Visitors are requested not to ride or drive on the foot-paths, and not to walk on the cultivated grass. They are also requested not to touch the flowers.
3. Carts and coolies with loads or baskets will not be allowed to enter.
4. Visitors are warned not to irritate or annoy the animals in any way whatever.
5. All animals found straying in the Gardens will be impounded.
6. Smoking within the precincts of the Band Stand Promenade is strictly prohibited.
7. Bullocks are not to be unyoked except in the place set apart for that purpose.

W. D. Brodie Ketchen Col.
Honorary Secretary.

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Geo. Bain ... ...Superintendent.
M. Vytheanatha Pillay ... ...Head Printer.

BOOK DEPOT, TREVANDRUM.

M. Tillanayagom Pillay ... ...Curator.

PHOTOGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Z. D'Cruz ... .. Government Photographer and Mechanic.

TREVANDRUM CONSERVANCY ESTABLISHMENT.

A. Cochookrishna Pillay ... ...Sanitary Inspector.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OF ARTS.

J. Mahadeva Iyer ... ...In charge.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

Designing, carving on wood, horn and ivory, photography, kuftgari work, and glazing of pottery.

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(INSTITUTED IN SEPTEMBER 1887.)

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Revd. S. Mateer F. L. S.
M. LaBouchardiere M. A.
S. Shungrasoobyer
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R. Ramanatha Row.
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P. Soondram Pillay M. A. ... ...Honorary Secretary.

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Madamoothoo Pillai ... ...Sub-Postmaster.

QUILON SUB-OFFICE.

S. Narayanaswami Iyer ... ...Sub-Postmaster.
Tirumala Iyengar .. ..Probationary Clerk.
Vythianatha Iyer ... ...Signaller.

SHERTALLY SUB-OFFICE.

V. N. Ramakristna Iyer ... ...Sub-Postmaster.

ANJENGO BRANCH OFFICE.

M. Eswara Pillai ... ...Branch Postmaster.

ASHAMBOO BRANCH OFFICE.

Mr. Ezkiel... ... ...Branch Postmaster.

CHUNGANACHERY BRANCH OFFICE.

Mr. V. N. Peter ... ...Branch Postmaster.

MARTANDAM BRANCH OFFICE.

Mr. P. John ... ...Branch Postmaster.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS IN TRAVANCORE.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN TRAVANCORE.

W. E. Ormsby, M. A., LL. D., Barrister-at-Law...Trevandrum.
R. Harvey, M. A., LL. D., F. M. U.,... ... Do.
Col. W. D. Brodie Ketchen. ... ... Do.
O. H. Bensley, B. A. ... ... Do.
J. Rohde ... ... Alleppey.
C. J. Maltby... ... ... Peermade.
W. T. A. Cosby, Barrister at-Law ... Quilon.
R. B. Ferguson ... ... Quilon.
T. F. Bourdillon ... ...

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Arthur Hullah ...Superintendent, Malabar Coast Division.
E. Wallis ...Asst. Supt. in charge Cochin Sub-Division.
S. C. Muthuswamy Pillay...Telegraph Master, Trevandrum.
Worked by Postal Signaller ..Quilon.
Do. „ Postmaster ...Alleppey.
Do. „ Do. ... ...Nagercoil.
Do. „ Do. ... ...Kayangulam.
Do. „ Do. ... ...Martandam.

INDIAN MARINE.

J. D. Chatterton... ...Superintendent, British Government Light House, Muttum

SUB-MAGISTRATES.

D. Kuryan .. ...Anjengo.
A. Nanoo Menon ...Tangacherry.—Employed by the Sircar to superintend its farm of Tangacherry.

THIRTY-FIVE SOVEREIGNS OF TRAVANCORE,

IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING HIS HIGHNESS THE PRESENT MAHARAJA.

Name.	Date of Ascension to the Musnud.	Length of Reign.
1 Sri Veera Rama Marthanda Varma Raja	1335-36	40
2 Errawee Varma Raja	1375-76	7
3 Kaler Kulasekhara Perumal *(for a short time)*	1382-83	
4 Chara Oodeah Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1382-83	62
5 Wanaut Mootu Raja	1444-45	14
6 Sri Veera Marthanda Varma Raja	1458-59	13
7 Addittea Varma Raja	1471-72	7
8 Errawee Varma Raja	1478-79	25
9 Sri Marthanda Varma Raja	1503-04	
10 Sri Veera Errawee Varma Raja	1504-05	24
11 Marthanda Varma Raja	1528-29	9
12 Oodeah Marthanda Varma Raja	1537-38	23
13 Kerala Varma Raja	1560-61	3
14 Addittea Varma Raja	1563-64	4
15 Oodeah Marthanda Varma Raja	1567-68	27
16 Sri Veera Errawee Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1594-95	10
17 Sri Veera Varma Raja	1604-05	2
18 Errawee Varma Raja	1606-07	13
19 Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja	1619-20	6
20 Errawee Varma Raja	1625-26	6
21 Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja	1631-32	30
22 Addittea Varma Raja	1661-62	16
23 Oomayammal Ranee	1677-78	7
24 Errawee Varma Raja	1684-85	34
25 Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja	1718-19	6
26 Rama Varma Raja	1724-25	5
27 Vanchi Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1729-30	29
28 Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1758-59	40
29 Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1798-99	13
30 Ranee Gouree Lekshmy Bhye	1811-12	4
31 Ranee Gouree Parwathy Bhye	1815-16	14
32 Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1829-30	18
33 Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Baghiodya Marthanda Varma Raja	1846-47	13
34 Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Baghiodya Rama Varma Maha Raja G. C. S. I.	1860-61	19
35 Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhar Perumal Baghiodya Rama Varma Maha Raja G. C. S. I., F. M. U. &c.	1879-80	5
His Highness the present Maha Raja		

British Residents of Travancore and Cochin.

Colonel C. Macauly, appointed in 1800, relieved 4th March 1810.
Colonel J. Munro, appointed 23rd March 1810, relieved 24th January
1819. [1820.
Colonel S. McDouall, appointed 23d April 1819, died 7th November
Colonel D. Newall, C. B., appointed 15th February 1821, relieved 1st
May 1827. [December 1829.
Colonel W. Morison, C. B., appointed 13th March 1827, relieved 7th
Lieut.-Colonel E. Cadogan, (acting), appointed 25th December 1829
relieved 24th June 1834. [ary 1836.
J. A. Casamaijor, Esq., appointed 14th April 1834, relieved 12th Janu-
Colonel J. S. Fraser, appointed 5th January 1836, relieved 15th
August 1838.
Captain A. Douglas, (acting,) appointed 3rd August 1838, relieved 1st
November 1839. [July 1840.
Lieut.-Colonel T. Maclean, appointed 4th October 1839, died 31st
Lieut.-General W. Cullen, appointed 8th September 1840, relieved
11th January 1860 [1862.
F. N. Maltby, Esq., appointed 1st January 1860, relieved 1st May
Wm. Fisher, Esq., appointed 1st May 1862, relieved 7th April 1864.
H. Newill, Esq., appointed 15th April 1864, on Privilege leave 1867.
A. MacGregor, Esq. (acting) appointed 26th February 1867, relieved
27th May 1867. [1869.
H. Newill, Esq. resumed Office 27th May 1867, relieved 25th March
G. A. Ballard, Esq., appointed 29th March 1869, on furlough 1870.
J. I. Minchin, Esq., (acting,) appointed 31st March 1870, relieved 22nd
June 1871. [1874.
G. A. Ballard, Esq., resumed Office 22nd June 1871, on privilege leave
Major A. F. F. Bloomfield (acting,) appointed 13th July 1874, relieved
14th October 1874.
G. A. Ballard Esq., resumed Office 14th October 1874, on other duty 1875.
Major W. Hay, (acting) appointed 19th April 1875, relieved
11th October 1875. [March 1877
A. MacGregor Esq., appointed 11th October 1875, to Europe M. C. 10th
H. E. Sullivan Esq., (acting) appointed 10th March 1877, relieved
20th February 1878. [28th March 1879.
J. C. Hannyngton Esq., (acting) appointed 20th February 1878, relieved
A. MacGregor Esq., resumed Office 28th March 1879, to Europe M. C.
31st March 1881.
J. C. Hannyngton Esq., appointed 1st April 1881. (on leave)
W. Logan Esq., (Acting) appointed 5th May 1883.
R. W. Barlow Esq., (acting) appointed 25th February 1884.
J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 15th August 1884.
General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast K. C. B., V. C., R. E. Acting 7th July.
1887, relieved 7th October 1887.
J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 7th October 1837.

Dewans of Travancore.

Oomany Thumby ...	...1808.	V. Kristno Row, (in charge)	...1842.
Deven Pulpanauben ...	...1814.	Vencutrow	...1843.
Shangoo Annavy ...	...1815.	Sreeneevassa Row, (in charge)	1845.
Ramen Menoven ...	...1816.	V. Kristno Row ...	...1847.
Vencutrow	...1817	Sir T. Madava Row ...	...1858.
Vencata Row	...1822.	A. Sashiah Sastri ...	...1872.
Soobrow	...1830.	N. Nanoo Pillay ...	...1877.
R. Runga Row, (acting)	...1837.	V. Ramiengar, C. S. I.	...1880.
R. R. R. Vencata Row	...1838.	T. Rama Row, F. M. U.	...1887.
Soobrow	...1839.		

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN TRAVANCORE.

PROTESTANT.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY:—Commenced 1805.

Mission Stations.	When Commenced.	European Missionaries and Native Pastors.	Arrived.	Ordained.	No. of Congregations.	No. of Christians.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.
Nagercoil	1829	Rev. James Duthie	1859	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. A. L. Allan	1884	...	52	6700	75	2689	1164
		Rev. V. Arumanayagum	...	1867	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. C. Satthianathun	...	1870	...	...	...	...	...
Tittuvilei	1866	Rev. J. Duthie (in charge)	...	...	13	1449	19	562	294
Neyoor	1828	Rev. I. H. Hacker (in England)	1877	...	48	7655	52	2741	750
		Dr. E. Sargood Fry, M. B. C. M.	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. A Arumanayagum	...	1867	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. M. Nyanabranam	...	1867	...	...	...	...	...
Pareychaley	1845	Rev. James Emlyn	1868	...	65	13045	59	2876	455
		Rev. William Fletcher	...	1867	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. Joseph Kamalam	...	1867	...	...	...	...	...
Trevandrum	1838	Rev. Samuel Mateer, F. L. S.	1859	...	35	4349	55	1261	420
		Rev. A. Devalam	...	1879	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. V. Moses	...	1883	...	...	...	...	...
Quilon	1821	Rev. J. Knowles	1880	...	14	1846	25	415	159
		Rev. C. Samuel	...	1879	...	...	...	...	...
Nagercoil (Pastorate)	1866	Rev. J. Joshua	...	1867	2	1395	...	...	...
Neyoor Do.	1866	Rev. S. Zachariah	...	1866	2	790	...	...	...
Dennispuram Do.	1866	———— (Vacant)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weravilei Do.	1867	———— Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neyattinkara Do.	1878	Rev. J. Seilyam	...	1878	6	1332	...	...	...
Agasteeswaram Do.	1879	Rev. V. Solomon	...	1879	3	832	...	...	...
Santhapuram Do.	1879	Rev. J. Nathaniel	...	1879	2	510	...	...	...
Zionpuram Do.	1879	Rev. J. Moses	...	1884	3	524	...	...	...
Devikodu Do.	1879	Rev. P. Jacob	...	1879	5	1089	...	...	...
Kadamalakunoo Do.	1879	Rev. B. Manasseh	...	1879	5	870	...	...	...
Amaravilai Do.	1880	Rev. G. Satthianathun	...	1880	3	1380	...	...	...
Nellikakuli Do.	1885	Rev. William G. Rasalam	...	1885	5	1560	...	...	...
					263	45176	285	10044	3251

Nagercoil Seminary:—The Rev. J. Duthie and 6 Native Teachers.

Nagercoil Press:—Total Pages, 23,47,734

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Right Reverend J. M. SPEECHLY, D. D. Bishop of Travancore and Cochin.

Venerable J. Caley, 1885.—*Archdeacon of Cottayam.*
Venerable K. Koshi, 1885.—*Archdeacon of Mavelikara.*
Rev. W. J. Richards—*Diocesan Registrar.*

Names of Chief Stations.	European Missionaries and Native Clergy.	First work in Country.	No. of Christians.	No. of Schools.	Boys in Schools.	Girls in Schools.	Printing Press.	Book Depôt.
Cottayam C. M. S. College ...	Rev. C. A. Neve, Principal ...	1879	...	...	390	...	Employing about 35 men and boys: Printing is done in Malayalam and English. Binding also and Type founding are carried on.	School-books, Christian books and Tracts. Stationery and Requisites are sold in the Depôt. 4 Colporteurs are employed in selling books.
,, Cambridge Nicholson Institution and Model School ...	Ven. J. Caley, *in charge* ...	1871	...	...	24	...		
,, Boarding School ...	Mrs. Painter ...	1818	...	...	112	54		
,, ,, and Day Schools...	Miss Baker ...	1866	...	...	...	237		
,, Hindu Girls Schools ...	Mrs. Neve ...	...	...	4	...	165		
Koomaranellur Hindu Girls' School ...	Mrs. Caley ...	...	...	...	...	...		
Alwaye Itinerancy ...	Ven. J. Caley ...	1867	81	5	104	28		
Kunnankulam Mission ...	Rev. F. Bower *in charge* ...	...	690	3	76	24		
Trichur ,, ...	Rev. F. Bower and Rev. P. P. Joseph...	...	...	...	...	...		
Alleppey ,, ...	,, W. J. Richards...	1871	680	13	389	91		
Tiruvella ,, ...	,, W. J. Richards *in charge* ...	1867	2405	17	385	77		
Do. ,, ...	,, C. Itti ...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mundakayam ,, ...	,, A. F. Painter ...	1877	1530	7	102	38		
Melkavu ,, ...	,, W. C. Kuruvila...	...	1167	7	56	22		
Kunnankulam ,, ...	,, P. Wirghese ...	...	289	3	54	20		
Kandanada ,, ...	,, S. David ...	...	...	...	...	...		
COTTAYAM COUNCIL, viz:—								
,, Cottayam Pastorate ...	Ven. K. Koshi, *Vice Chairman* ...							
,, Pallam ,, ...	Rev. J. Chandy ...							
,, Cochin ,, ...	,, K. Kuruwella *Secretary* ...							
,, Olesha ,, ...	Rev. C. Thomas ...	...	7100	33	1055	237		
,, Chunganacheri ,, ...	,, A. J. Jacob ...							
,, Arpukara ,, ...	,, M. C. Chakko ...							
MAVELIKARA COUNCIL, viz:—								
,, Thalawadi Pastorate ...	,, K. Koratha, *Secretary* ...							
,, Mavelikara ,, ...	,, A. Omamen ...							
,, Kodawalanyi ,, ...	,, T. K. Joseph ...							
,, Putuppali & Katanam ,, ...	,, E. V. John ...	...	6394	40	1149	245		
,, Elantur ,, ...	,, T. Thoma ...							
,, Mallappalli ,, ...	,, P. M. Curian ...							
,, Kannit ,, ...	,, A. O. Mathai ...							
Retired on pension.—Revs. J. Tharian and G. Curian. Retired without pension.—Rev. K. Jaco.	Rev. J. H. Bishop, *on leave.*	...	...	...	...	...		

CATHOLIC.

Archdiocese of Verapoly.—Erected 7th June 1887.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Leonard of St. Louis, O. D. C., Archbishop of Verapoly, arrived in India and Travancore 1851.

The Right Rev. Dr. Marcellino of St. Teresa O. D. C., Bishop of Pario, and Coadjutor to the Archbishop, entitled to the right of future succession as Vicar Apostolic, arrived in India and Travancore 1854.

Stations.	Missionaries.	Time of Arrival in Travancore.	No. of Christians.	No. of Schools. Eng.	No. of Schools. Mal.	No. of Boys in Schools.	No. of Girls in Schools.	No. of Students in Theological Seminary.	Convents. Stations.	Convents. Inmates of each convent. Males	Convents. Inmates of each convent. Females.	
Coonemaw ...	The Very Rev. Father Philip of St. Joseph D. C. M. A. Vicar General	1854	Grand total of the Catholic population. 40,000	4	124	About 1,600	About 1,400	77	Magnamey ...	30		Printing establishments 1
Trichoor ...	Rev, Fr. Polycarp D. C. M. A. Vicar ...	......										
Cochin ..	Rev. Fr. Camilus of the Presentation D. C. M. A. Vicar	1870							Coonemaw ...	33		Hospital 1
Ernacollum ...	Rev. Fr. Candidus of the Sac. Heart of Mary D. C. M. A. Vicar	1870							Valluley ...	...	15	Dispensary ...1
Coonemaw ..	Rev. Fr. Augustine of St. Mary D. C. M. A....	1871										Parochial Churches 25
Chathiath ...	Rev. Fr. Rombaut of St. Elias D C. M. A. Supr.	1878										
Magnamey ...	Rev. Fr. Eliseus of S. H. of Jesus D C. M. A.	1878							Cochin ...	...	6	
Verapoly ...	Rev. Fr. Bonaventure of St. Francis D. C. M. A. Vicar	1878										Chapels ...13
Puthempully ...	Rev. Fr. Bonifacius of S. H. of Mary D. C M. A. Rector of the Seminary	1883							Ernacollom ...	...	3	Latin Priests 43
Puthempully ..	Rev. Fr. Bernard of Jesus D. C. M. A. ...	1 83										Seminary ...1
Verapolay ...	Rev. Fr. Alphonsus Mary D. C. M. A. ...	1883							Alleppey ...	...	3	Catechumenates 2

DIOCESE OF QUILON.—Erected on the 1st September 1886.

Most Rev. Dr. Ildephonsus of St. John Bapst., O. D. C., Archbishop Tit. of Marianopoly, arrived in India 1852.
Rt, Rev. Dr. Ferdinand Ossi of St. Maria, O. D. C., Bishop of Quilon, arrived in India 1883.

Stations.	Sub-Stations	Missionaries.	Time of arrival in Travancore.	No. of Christians.	No. of English Schools.	No. of Vernacular Schools.	No. of Boys in Schools.	No. of Girls in Schools.	Number of students in the Seminary.	Convents. Stations.	Convents. Inmates. Female.	Convents. Inmates. Male.
Quilon Tuieth	6	Very Rev. Fr. Ambrose, D. C. M. A. ...	1862	About—86,000.	6	73	2,810,	708.	23			
,, ,, ...	... ...	Rev. Fr Columbinus, D. C. M. A.	1851									
,, ,, ...	... ...	Rev. Fr. Dominic, D. C. M. A.	1883									
,, ,, ...	... ...	Rev. Fr. Isidore, M. A.	1872									
,, ,, ...	... ...	Rev. Fr. Lazar Fernandez	...									
,, ,, ...	... ...	Rev. Fr. Sebastian Conception	...									
,, ,, ...	... ...	Rev. Fr. George Payepally	...									
Quilon Tangacherry ...	2	Rev. Fr. John, D. C. M. A.	1883							Tangacherry.	5	3
,, ,, ...	... ...	Rev. Br. Peter, D. C. M. A.	1883									
,, ,, ...	... ...	Rev. Fr. Michael Jackson	...									
,, Vaddy	1	Rev Fr. D M. Bout	...									
Quilon	... ...	Rev. Fr. John Gonsalvez	...							Quilon.	9	
,, Thopoo	... ...	Rev. Fr. Eugene Sirambichell...	...									
Trevandrum	3	Rev. Fr. Mary Victor, D. C. M. A.	1858							Trevandrum.	0	
,, ...	... ...	Rev. Fr. Joseph Gomez...	...									
Cayancoolam	4	Rev. Fr. Marian Fernandez	...									
Aibica	2	Rev. Fr. Joseph Aloysius	...									
Colitottam...	2	Rev. Fr. Thomas Sirambichell...	...									
Neendacarey	3	Rev. Fr. David Fernandez	...									
Calladay	4	Rev. Fr. Joseph Elias Fernandez	...									
Erevipooram	4	Rev Fr. Saverriar	...									
Mampully...	4	Rev. Fr. Eliseus D'Rosario	...									
Anjengo	1	Rev. Fr. Mary Prosper, D. C. M. A.... ...	1867									
Poodoocruchy	1	Rev. Fr. Joseph Lazar Fernandez	...									
Puttentope	3	Rev. Fr. Mathay Nellively	...									
Neyattincurray	6	Rev. Fr. Joseph Rodriguez	...									
Vengotte	17	Rev. Fr. Elias, D. C. M. A.	1871									
Mulagoomood	19	Rev. Fr. Victor, D. C. M. A.	1859									
,, ...	... ...	Rev. Fr. Eugene Verleure, M. A.	1862									
Carangadoo	11	Rev. Fr. Gregory, D. C. M. A.	1872									
Kottar	14	Rev. Fr. Joseph Andrew, D. C. M. A. ...	1858									
,, ...	... ...	Rev. Fr. Joseph Peres	...									
Vallaviley	3	Rev. Fr. Ferdinand, D. C. M. A.	1867									
Eneyam	5	Rev. Fr. Dominic	...									
Colachell	6	Rev. Fr. Martin, D. C. M. A.	1883									
Pullethope	2	Rev. Fr. Antoninus, D. C. M. A.	1871									
Pootheentorey	3	Rev. Fr. Peter Fernando	...									
Cape Comorin	5	Rev. Fr. Charles, D. C. M. A.	1883									

DIOCESE OF COCHIN.

Reorganized according to the Concordat of 23rd June 1886 made between His Holiness Pope Leo XIII and His most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal Louis I.

The Right Rev. Dr. J. G. Ferreiro, Bishop—Principal residence—Cochin.
Very Rev. Mons. J. J. Abreu, Vicar General.
Very Rev. Fr. Antonio Dias de Souza, Secretary to the Bishop.
,, ,, Francis D. de Souza, Treasurer of the Bishopric.
,, ,, D. G. Everett, Director of the St. Cruz College (New College).

Episcopal Curia.

,, ,, Fre. Camillus, O. D. C., } Councillors.
,, ,, J. Fonseca de Almeida, } Councillors.
,, ,, Antonio de Padua, } Councillors.
,, ,, V. B. das Neves, } Councillors.
,, ,, Joseph Bagnes, (Secretary), } Councillors.

Mission Stations.		Missionaries.	No. of Christians.	Seminary, High school and College.	No. of English Schools.	No. of Vernacular Schools.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Printing Establishment.
I. British Cochin.									
Town Church	1	Rev. Fr. Camillus, O. D. C. ... }	4500	High school					
		,, ,, Rom. Luiz, Asst. ... }		2 & College 1	2	...	277	157	1
Amarabady	2	,, ,, J. P. L. Fonseca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, ,, J. Nazareth, Asst.	1709	...	...	2	70	...	..
Manachery St. Louiz	1	,, ,, A. Guiamar	2782	...	...	2	108	50	...
Manacodam	2	,, ,, P. L. de Cruz	640	...	...	1	40	21	...
II. Native Cochin.									
Mattanchery	2	,, ,, Joseph Bagnes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do.		,, ,, Fran. X. de Cruz Asst. ...	3000	...	...	3	102	68	...
Venduruthy	3	,, ,, P. Menezes, 2 Assts. ...	2915	...	...	4	169	80	...
Palluruthy	1	,, ,, M. Menezes	2355	...	...	2	76	25	...
Iddacochy...	4	,, ,, A. de Padua, 3 Assts. ...	4865	...	...	6	198	102	...
Manachery St. Mich	1	,, ,, Maranghat Mathews ...	771	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kannamaly	1	,, ,, Joseph Alverez	1952	...	...	1	50	22	...
Kandacadau	1	,, ,, V. B. das Neves	1666	...	...	1	1	1	...
Chellanam S. George	1	,, ,, Fran. X. M. de Cruz ...	988	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chellanam S. Sebast	1	,, ,, George Alvarez	1952	...	...	2	61	42	...

III. Travancore, *1st Division.*									
Pallipuram	1	Revd. Fr. Fran. X. de Rozario ...	3048	...	...	5	152	84	...
Pall.todu...	2	„ „ G. Bannes	1822	...	1	3	135	25	...
Eruvinne	2	„ „ C. de Silva	750	...	...	1	44	26	...
Tangiri	1	„ „ A. Fernandez	2539	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artinguel S. George	1	„ „ Fran. X. de Cruz	1492	...	...	3	66	35	...
Artinguel S. Andre ... „ „ „ ...	4	„ „ Fran. X. Terrath and 2 Assistants...	4584	...	2	7	296	205	...
2nd Division.									
Alleppey	2	„ „ Ign. Fons. d'Almeida ...	19080	Sem. 1 H. S. 1	1	1	60	62	...
Vattal	1	„ „ P. D'Rosario	1657	...	...	3	86	64	...
Tumpoly	1	„ „ J. R. Furtado	2000	...	...	4	70	52	...
Poonghan...	1	„ „ J. D'Rozario	900	...	...	3	43	37	...
Cattur	2	„ „ G. B. M. Torres	3324	...	...	3	91	36	...
3rd Division, (Quilon District.)									
Ollcare ... ... } (6)	1								
Mudacare ... ... }	1								
Arevolam	4	„ „ D. A. de Souza	2177	...	...	1	63	20	...
4th Division, (Trivandrum.)									
Velly	5	„ „ P. A. de Souza	900	...	...	2	37	17	...
Valliatorre	2	„ „ C. S. D. de Miranda ...	1306	...	...	1	92	35	...
Punthorre...	2	„ „ A. C. Sequeira	1443	...	...	1	55	42	...
Caringolam	7	„ „ J. A. B. V. de Souza ...	3050	...	1	2	435	200	...
Tutur	4	„ „ Salvador de Silva... ...	2615	...	...	1	81	23	...
Total ... 33	66	39	67048	S. 1 H. 3 C. 1	7	65	3063	1626	1

There are in the diocese of Cochin, 33 Mission stations—66 Churches and Chapels—48 Priests—A Catholic population of 67,048—One Ecclesiastical Seminary with 9 Students—Three High Schools, one College with 24 boarders and 5 teachers wherein are taught English, Latin, Portuguese and Music; 7 English schools 4 for boys and 3 for girls; 65 Vernacular schools for boys and girls attended by 3,036 boys and 1,626 girls. Besides there exist in the Bishopric Confraternities 63; Congregation of the 3rd Order of St. Francis Assisi 3; Association of Sacred Family 1; Conference of St. Vincent de Paul 1; Society of Jesus, Mary and Joseph for the relief of the souls in Purgatory 1; Confraternity of Misericordia 1; Catechemenate 1; Orphanage 1.

(a) Under the extraordinary jurisdiction of His Grace the Patriarch of East Indies.

VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF KOTTAYAM.

(Syro-Roman Catholics)—Established in 1887.

Right Rev. Dr. Charles Lavigne, S. J., Bishop of Meleve, Vicar Apostolic—Residence—Kottayam.

Very Rev. Fr. L. Ricard S. J.—Director of Schools in the Vicariate.

Counsellors of the Vicar Apostolic.

Very Rev. Father Alexander of St. Joseph.
,, Rev. Father E. A. Nidiry.
,, Rev. Father Aloysius Pareparambil.
,, Rev. Father Joseph Tharayil.

Native clergy	271
Churches	103
Chapels	49
Catholic Population	1,07,000

Mission Stations.	Mission Stations.	Remarks.
Athirampuye	Chennemcary	The Vicariate has 200 parish schools and 3 English schools. There are three Seminaries—Mannanam, Carmel or Vayekulam and Puthenpulli. Seminarists 150—The Convents for native Discalsate Carmelites of the Syrian rite are 5 viz.—Mannanem, Carmel, Pulincunnoo, Mutholy and Chethipuy, with 35 Fathers,
Aikarac·ire	Cherpuncal	
Alleppey, (has Padignara chapel)	Ku akampalam	
Alway	Chunganacherry.	
Ampalloor	Chittat	
Anakallunkal	Chunkam, (has Caringot chapel)	
Anikadoo	Cothamangalam	
Arakuye, (has 3 viz. Moovatupupe, Peringoye, and Vayekulam)	Codamaloor, (has Akara chapel)	
Arithura or Earattupuye (has Thedanat chapel)	Codavechoor	
Bramangalam	Cothavara	
Cadanatt	Coilmukkoo or Edathuva, (has 2 viz., Thayancary and new chapel)	
The old Caduthuruthi	Curuvinal	
The new Caduthuruthi, (has 2 viz., Thalayaraparamp and Malapuram)	Coyuvanal	
Cadapilamattam	The old Komaracome	
Cagnirapalli	The new Komaracome	
Ca.puye	Conthuruthi	
Callurcat, (has 3 viz., Vithracary, Caruvalla and Carumadi	Corrovelangad, (has 2 viz., Coodalloor and Cangirathanem)	
Candanat	Cokamangalam	
Carrakunnam	Cosamalloor	
Cavalem	Colangay	
Caimukary	Cottayam	
Chempil	Codakachera.	
	Coothrapalli	
	Cumpalam	

Mission Stations.	Mission Stations.	Remarks.
Curumpanadam	Pallipuram, (has 2 viz., Kulachekaramangalam and Panavalli)	15 lay brothers and 19 novices—There is also a convent of the nuns of the same order at Mutholy with 3 nuns, and 9 novices besides 10 nuns, at Coonemaw, who educate native girls. A convent of the Tertiaries of St. Francis of Assisi at Palai—and a convent of nuns of the same order at Charganacherry with 5 nuns, in charge of orphans. There are five catechumenates viz., at Maniam, Poonjar, Chethipuye, Anakallmikal and Kottayam.
Curupenpady	Palluruthi	
Edamattam	Plackanal	
Edapalli	Povacad	
Elagny	Poroth	
Eloor or Oolavoor	Previthanem	
Eranaculam	Pulincunoo, (has 2 viz., Vithracary and Veliyanad)	
Eyupunnel	Poognar	
Lalam	Punnathura, (has 2 viz., Kottapuram and Airkunnam)	
Lalam Puthanpalli	Ramaram	
Mailacomboo	Thaikallucherry, (has 2 viz., Cavil and Valiyara)	
Mammala	Thanneerculam or Cannancara	
Mauvattam	Thathampalli	
Marangat	Thekkan Paravoor	
Muthalakodam	Thevara or Chunganat	
Mukamel	Thenakunnam	
Mulaculam	Thottakat	
Muttam, (has Oyukel chapel)	Thripoonithura	
Muttaroo	Thuruthy	
Muthichira	Vadakara, (has Kakoor chapel)	
Nagapuye	Vadayaroo	
Nediyachala	Vycome	
Nedumcunnam	Vayipoor, the old church	
Neendacara or Puthiyacavoo	Vayipoor, the new church	
Neicherry	Vallem or Cannamali	
Neendoor	Vilakumadam	
Paingulam	Udiamperroor or Diamper	
Paipad		
Palayam		
Palah, (has 2 viz., Mutholi and Angadi chapel)		

VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF TRICHUR.

(Syro-Roman Catholics).—Established 1887.

The Right Rev. Dr. A. E. Medlycott, Bishop of Tricomia, Vicar Apostolic.

European Missionary ... ...Rev. James Doyle.

Native Clergy .. ..125.

Churches and Congregations given below :—

No.	Parish churches at	Catholic Population.		Schools.
		Families.	Total of souls.	
1	Agaparamp	381	2,076	1 Seminary—3 English Elementary schools—over 50 Vernacular parish schools—Statistics are deferred till next year owing to reorganization and development of schools.
2	Ankamali	466	2,503	
3	Alengad	221	1,189	
4	Alur	105	525	
5	Ambacad	130	650	
6	Ammadam	180	900	
7	Ampazhacad	615	3,285	
8	Arnatucare (southern)	271	1,473	
9	,, (northern)	191	955	
10	Arimpur (northern)	55	343	
11	,, (southern	63	346	
12	Arkad	100	500	
13	Ciakarakadavu	84	524	
14	Caliacudi	504	2,520	
15	Cunnamangalam	96	495	
16	Ccip	130	650	
17	Cevur	148	861	
18	Cirakel	74	483	
19	Cittattur	290	1,333	
20	Ciovare	176	836	
21	Edatturitti	152	1,029	
22	Enaman	368	1,915	
23	Engomdur	83	595	
24	Ernallur	60	800	
25	Erignalacude (old)	278	1,489	
26	Erignalacude (new)	140	700	
27	Kadamacudi	64	335	
28	Kagnani	85	447	
29	Kagnur	460	2,361	
30	Kalletunecáre	209	1,200	
31	Kállur	80	400	
32	Kalparramp	60	300	
33	Kandaseiankadavu	318	1,799	
34	Karrukutti	300	1,500	
35	Katur	153	846	
36	Koratti	498	2,351	
37	Kottamathi	291	1,543	
38	Kottapadi	327	1,835	
39	Kotteikad (southern)	280	1,400	
40	,, (northern)	150	750	
41	Kundanur	142	849	
42	Kuttiathod (old)	200	1,086	
43	,, (new)	156	853	
44	Kuzhupulli	53	345	
45	Magnapre	347	1,537	
46	Maia	137	789	
47	Maleatur	165	737	
48	Manellur	160	892	
49	Mapranam	217	1,283	

No.	Parish Churches at	Catholic Population.		Schools.
		Families.	Total of souls.	
50	Mathilagam	90	1,100	1 Seminary—3 English Elementary Schools—Over 50 Vernacular parish Schools. Statistics are deferred till next year owing to reorganization and development of Schools.
51	Mattam	280	1,400	
52	Melarcode	66	304	
53	Muttathukare	180	554	
54	Mullaceri	60	300	
55	Mundur	130	650	
56	Murkanad	87	435	
57	Muzhikulam	344	1,952	
58	Niarakel..	299	1,550	
59	Ollur	770	4,265	
60	Paleur..	416	2,455	
61	Paratti	200	1,000	
62	Parappur	192	913	
63	Parapucare	316	1,719	
64	Paravur	393	1,973	
65	Pathiaram	343	1,412	
66	Patticad	50	248	
67	Payhaiur	256	1,444	
68	Perampere	285	1,425	
69	Porthur	62	296	
70	Puatuceri	253	1,403	
71	Puduceri	35	175	
72	Puducad	370	2,111	
73	Puttenchirre	336	1,991	
74	Puttenpalli	290	1,519	
75	Puttenpidiga	302	1,756	
76	Puttenvelicare	150	915	
77	Trichur	64	442	
78	Vadakanceri	140	700	
79	Valapad	110	550	
80	Varantarapalli	55	280	
81	Velianad	190	950	
82	Veliatur	105	1,203	
83	Velur	593	3,145	
	Chapels at			
1	Aripalam	70	350	
2	Avattattur	100	500	
3	Celur	150	750	
4	Cengalur	82	473	
5	Cerlaiam	25	125	
6	Cireakel	...	...	
7	Edakolam	70	350	
8	Kadukutti	110	550	
9	Kaipamangalam	..	...	
10	Kaipathur	...	...	
11	Karancire	47	373	
12	Kunumalpalli	...	...	
13	Maleatur	...	...	
14	Melur	203	1,019	
15	Mukannur	...	..	
16	Nadavaramp	60	300	
17	Nedungad	26	158	
18	Thazhecad	...	...	
19	Torrur...	...	...	
20	Vadakenpuducad	43	215	
21	Aiendol } Under construction ...	...	...	
22	Paia }			
	Grand total ...	18,961	1,01,541	

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Calicut	233			
Tellicherry	272	...	49	10
Cannanore	285			
Mangalore	362	... ...	60	12
Carwar	494	... ...	68	14
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Tuticorin	106		19	4
Colombo	255		34	7
Galle	321		45	9
Negapatam	764		68	14
Cuddalore	822		75	15
Pondicherry ..	839			
Madras	918		83	17
Yaperpollium ...	1112		113	23
Masulipatam ...	1192			
Coconada	1292		120	24
Vizagapatam ...	1366	...	128	26
Bimlipatam... ...	1383			
Calingapatam ...	1429			
Gopalpore	1495	...	135	27
Ganjam	1510			
Po ree *	1561	... ...	137	29
False Point... ...	1621	... ...	143	29
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NEWSPAPERS IN TRAVANCORE.

Trevandrum—"Travancore Government Gazette" in English and Malayalim published every Tuesday.

Nagercoil—"The Travancore Times," in English published tri-monthly. Proprietor and Editor—P. C. Joseph.

"Travancore Abhimani"—in Tamil, published tri-monthly. Editor—P. C. Joseph.

Verapoly—"The Trumpet of the Voice of Truth" in Malayalim published bi-monthly.

Cottayam—"The Malayala Mitram," in Malayalim published monthly. Issued from the C. M. S. Press.

Mannanam—"Nazranee Deepika."

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE.

Station.	Talook.	Proverty.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Presses.	Nature of Work done.	Remarks.
Puttum	Trevandrum	Puttum..	Keralodayem ...	Achoocootty	Useful books	
Cantonment.	Do.	Vunjiyoor......	Karalavilasem.	P. Krishna Pillay......	Useful Ta. & Mal. books.	
Verapoly	Paravoor	Verapoly	Archiepiscopal Press of the Immaculate Conception	Revd. Fr. Alphonsus of St. Francis D.C.M.A.	Devotional & historical works, Gazette, viz., "The trumpet of the Voice of Truth" and Circular letters of the Archbishop	It is to be observed that the Verapoly Press is the property of the Mission.
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Cottayam.....	Cottayam...........	Cottayam......	Church Mission Press	C. M. S. Press Committee	Printing in Malayalam and English, book and Job work, Forms of all kinds, Binding &c.........	Applications for estimates for Binding or Printing or purchase of materials to be addressed to Mr. S. Baker Supt. C. M. Press Cottayam.
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GOVERNMENT OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

His Excellency The Right Honorable Robert Bourke,
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Took his seat on the 8th December 1886.

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The Honorable H. E. Stokes, Fourth in Council took his seat on the 9th November 1888.

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Royal Family of Cochin.

HIS HIGHNESS

VEERACARALA VURMAH,

KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE,

MAHARAJAH OF COCHIN.

Born 30th August 1846.

Ascended the Musnud 23rd July 1888.

COUSIN OF THE RAJAH.

His Highness Rama Vurmah

Elliah Rajah of Cochin.

Born 6th January 1852.

COUSINS & NEPHEWS OF THE RAJAH.

His Highness Veeracarala Wurmah,

First Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of His Highness' Second Aunt

Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.

Born 9th September 1854.

Second Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of His Highness' Second Sister

Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.

Born 6th October 1858.

Third Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of His Highness' Third Aunt

Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.

Born 30th December 1861.

Fourth Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of His Highness' Third Aunt

Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.

Born 5th December 1863.

Fifth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Second Sister
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 13th December 1863.

Sixth Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 12th September 1865.

Seventh Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of His Highness' Second Sister
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 29th November 1865.

Eighth Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 27th February 1866.

Ninth Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 20th June 1868.

Tenth Prince of Cochin.
Fourth Son of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 31st October 1869.

Eleventh Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 29th April 1870.

Twelfth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 13th July 1870.

Thirteenth Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness the late Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 28th January 1871.

Fourteenth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness the late Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 25th January 1873.

Fifteenth Prince of Cochin.
First Son of His Highness' Eldest Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
Born 2nd December 1873.

Sixteenth Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness the late Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 22nd March 1874.

Seventeenth Prince of Cochin.
Fourth Son of Her Highness the late
Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 8th November 1875.

Eighteenth Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Cunjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.)
Born 15th August 1876.

Nineteenth Prince of Cochin.
Fourth Son of Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 13th November 1876.

Twentieth Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 11th March 1877.

Twenty-first Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of Her Highness
Koonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
Born 6th February 1878.

Twenty-second Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of Her Highness Mangoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.)
Born 26th May 1878.

Twenty-third Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran
(Daughter of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 25th September 1881.

Twenty-fourth Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
Born 7th November 1881.

Twenty-fifth Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 12th December 1881.

Twenty-sixth Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 25th January 1883.

MOTHER OF THE RAJAH.

Her Highness
The Wallia or Senior Amah Tambooran.
Born 3rd May 1814.

AUNTS OF THE RAJAH.

Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 7th December 1832.

Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 30th September 1839.

SISTERS OF THE RAJAH.

First Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
Born 3rd July 1840.

Second Sister
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 2nd October 1842.

FEMALE COUSINS OF THE RAJAH.

Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 29th June 1841.

Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Second Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 22nd April 1843.

Third Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 16th April 1858.

Fourth Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 8th April 1862.

Second Daughter of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 1st October 1859.

Third Daughter of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 28th June 1862.

Fourth Daughter of His Highness' Second Aunt,
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 19th Kumbhum 1050.

Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 10th June 1856.

Second Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 3rd February 1866.

Third Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 23rd June 1872.

Fourth Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 21st May 1875.

Fifth Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 17th September 1877.

Sixth Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 8th May 1880.

NIECES OF THE RAJAH.

Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
Born 16th April 1859.

Second Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
Born 27th April 1863.

Third Daughter of His Highness' First Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
Born 24th September 1867.

Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 12th October 1861.

Second Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 26th November 1867.

Third Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 18th August 1875.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 26th February 1869.

Second Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 25th November 1873.

Third Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 4th June 1878.

Fourth Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 22nd April 1880.

Fifth Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 28th July 1882.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 14th February 1869.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 23rd June 1876.

Second Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 20th February 1878.

Third Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 22nd December 1879.

Fourth Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 26th May 1883.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
Born 23rd December 1879.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 12th March 1878.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran
(First Daughter of Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 22nd July 1869.

First Daughter of Her Highness the late
Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Daughter of Coonjee AmahTambooran.)
Born 27th June 1869.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 29th July 1870.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Fourth Daughter of the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 12th February 1882.

Government of Cochin.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY.

T. GOVINDA MANONE,
Dewan of Cochin.

A. Sankariah, B. A.... ... ...Dewan Peishcar.
Madaven Ellayada... ... ...Deputy Peishcar.
Francis Rice ... ...Secretary to the Dewan.
Rengappachariar ... . Dalwaye.
A. Shungoony Mannadi Nair ...Huzur Sheristadar.
V. Cannan Nair ... ...Police Sheristadar.
P. A. Stevenage ... ...Head Clerk.
Krishna Menone ... ...Wallia Sumprethy.
Uluthra Warrier ... ...Head Rayasom.
Chukrapani Marar ... ...Commercial Accountant.
N. Ambatta Shupoo Cooty Menon. Treasurer.
(Subordinate to the Huzur are 7 Districts.)
P. Sankaranarayana Chettyar M. A...English Tutor to the Princes.

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K. Narayana Menon B. A.... ...Trichoor.
P. Gopala Menon B. A. ... ...Tallapilly.
P. Shungoony Menon B A... ...Kanayanore.
K. Atchutha Menon ... ...Mugundapurom.
A. Kittoony Menon ... ...Cochin.
C. Gopala Menon ... ...Chittoor.
V. K. Rama Menon B. A.... ...Kodangalore.
V. L. Narasimha Iyer, Police Ameen...Nemaray.

POLICE.

G. H. Gunther ... ...Superintendent of Police.
Holm Chund Lal ... ...Asst. Superintendent.

POLICE INSPECTORS.

P. Atchuta Menon ... ...Cochin.
N. Kunju Kudta Panikar ... ...Kanayanore.
Kunjunni Pillai... ... ...Cranganore.
K. Shangoonni Menon ... ...Mugundapurom.
R. J. D'Lemos ... ...Trichoor.
R. K. Venkataswara Iyen ... ...Talapilly.
Bhema Row ... ...Chittoor.

HIGH SCHOOL, ERNACOLLUM.

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D. M. Cruickshank, M A. ... ...Second Master.
Soobramania Iyen, B. A. ... ...Asst. do.
K. Koshi, B. A. ... ... do. do.
and 21 Assistant Masters.
A. J. Joseph ... ... Deputy Inspector of Schools.

St. Teresa's Convent School, Ernacollum.

Manager .. ...Revd. Fr. Candidus D. C., M. A.
Head Mistress ...Sister Teresa of St. Rose of Lima and 4 other teachers.
Music Mistress ...Miss Agnes V. Xavier.

Victoria Jubilee Girls School, Chittor.

Secretary ... ...N. Rama Row.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

A. P. Soobramania Iyer, B. A.... ...Master, Trichoor.
George Tharain ... ... do. Cunnencollum.
K. Srinivasa Row .. .. do. Chittoor.
S. Sivarama Pillay ... ... do. Irinjalacodah.
N. Neelacunda Putter ... ... do. Muttancherry.

Some private schools are under inspection and are held by grants-in-aid. There is a Hebrew School at Jews' Town, Cochin, a Sanscrit School at Trichoor and a Roman Catholic Convent School at Ernacollum.

HUZUR REGISTRATION OFFICE.

T. C. Cochunny Menon... ... ...Huzur Registrar.
George Abraham ... ...Deputy do.

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P. Kittoonny Menon ... ...Cochin.
Chundera Shekara Aiyer ... ...Mugundapurom.
K. Krishna Menon ... ...(Ag.) Trichoor.
G. Vencutta Row ... ...Tallapilly.
T. Cochuny Menon ... ...Chittoor.

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Appeal Court of Law (At Ernacollum.)

V. Subramanya Pillai, B. L.... ...First Judge.
S. Locke, Barrister-at-Law ... ...Second Judge.
T. C. Krishna Menon, B. A. & B. L. ...Third Judge.
N. Narayana Menon, B. A. ... ...Acting Registrar.

Zillah Court of Anjekaimal (At Ernacollum.)

T. C. Poonen, B. A. Barrister-at-Law...Judge.
B. Fenn ... ...Additional Judge.

Zillah Court of Trichoor (At Trichoor.)

Tiroovengadachariar, B. A. & B. L. ...Judge.

District Munsiffs.

H. Mahadeva Aiyer... ... ...Wadakancherry.
R. Venkata Row ... ...Ernacollum.
C. S. Mahalinga Iyer ... ...Irrinjalacodah.
S. Vencataswara Aiyer ... ...Chittoor.
T. Rama Pisharody... ... ...Trichoor.

COURT OF APPEAL FROM THE DECISIONS OF THE SPECIAL MAGISTRATE.

S. Locke, Barrister-at-Law...Special Appellate Judge.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE FOR THE TRIAL OF OFFENCES COMMITTED BY EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

H. W. Hudson.

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J. C. Kohlhoff ... ...Conservator do.
J. S. Sealy...Assistant Conservator & Supt. of Cardamom Hills.
John Carlos... ... ...Supt. of Customs.
P. R Bennett ... ... do. of Teak plantations.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon J. W. Evans, Medical Officer to the Cochin Government.

MEDICAL SUBORDINATES.

R. P. Gunther... ... ...Asst. Surgeon.
T. V. Subba Row, L. M. S. ... ...Trepoonitural.
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I. Chandy ... ...Kunnamkulam.
H. M. DeMello ... ...Irinjalakuday.
A. Narayanaswamy ... ...Hospital Assistant, Chittoor.
J. V. Fernandez Hospital Assistant attached to the Ernacollum Hospital.

VACCINATION.

Medical Officer to the Cochin Government.
General Superintendent.

The Establishment consists of one Dy. Inspector & 5 Vaccinators.

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H. W. Hudson, Engineer.

H. E. Augustus... ... . Head Accountant.
H. A. D'Mello ... ...Supervisor.
C W. Lafrenais... ... . do.
Albert M. Gunther ... ... do.

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From	English miles	
Ernacollum to Caroopadanah ...	...	By back-water from Ernacollum to Caroopadanah.
Caroopadanah to Caroovanoor ...	$10\frac{1}{2}$	On the high road from Cochin to Paulghaut.
Trichoor	10	
Putticaud ...	$8\frac{3}{8}$	

From English miles

Kakaad	14½	Between Chowghaut and Tirtallah to Trichoor.
Colinjamparah ...	...	On the high road from Paulghaut to Pulachy.
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Wallanghy ...	...	Do. do. from Paulghaut to the Nilliampathy Hills.

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Zenana Mission, ...Miss Coleman & Miss E. Coleman.

BRITISH TOWN OF COCHIN.

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J. H. Boyer... ...Sheristadar Dy. Collector's Office.
T. K. Matthai ...Head Clerk do. do.
J. H. Boyer ... ...2nd Class Magistrate and Officer in charge of the District Jail.
J. D. Hurtis... ...Jailor.
D. R. Veigas... ... ...Pleader.
Srinivasa Ayangar ... ... do.
K. Mani Mani ... ... do.
G. F. Pereira... ... ... do.
A. Krishna Aiyar ... ... do.

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G. Badenoch, Esq.

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S. Moothoo Iyer...Inspector of Police.
A. Tyrrell ...Chief Hd. Constable, in charge Town Station.
Kanaran ... ...4th Grade Head Constable.

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Celestine Raberts ... ... } Government Pilots.
B. Ally Bin Hassen ... ... }

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J. L. Frank ... ...Assistant Supt. of Customs.
Subramanya Iyen ... ...Head Clerk.

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K. Krishnen .. ..Apothecary.
M. Soobramoneya Pillay, Hospital Asst....Civil Dispensary.
T. Lopez ... ... Do. Do.

Telegraph Department.

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E. F. Wallis, Assistant Superintendent...Cochin Sub-Division.
J. Franklin, Tel. Master in charge ...Cochin.

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A. C. Saminada Pillai. Post Master.
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C. A. Verghese ...3rd do.
J. Varki ... ...4th do.
Ramiengar ... ...Overseer, Cochin—Alleppey Line.
Meeran Moidin ...Mail Overseer, Shoranore to Cochin.

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Alfred Forbes Sealy, M. A. ...Lay Trustee of the Government Church.
Revd. K. Kuruwella...Native Pastor St. Andrew's Church.

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J. D'Lange ... ...Head Master.
and 4 Assistant Masters.

Protestant Girls' School.

A. F. Sealy. M. A., Lay Trustee... ...Manager.
Miss P. D'Cruz .. ..Head Mistress.
and 2 Assistant Mistresses.

St. Joseph's High School.

Revd. Fr. Camillus ... ...Manager.
M. Gomez ... ...Head Master.
About 240 boys attend this institution.

St. Mary's Convent School.

Miss C. Vieyra... ... ...Head Teacher.
About 140 Girls attend this school.

BISHOPRIC OF COCHIN.

*Re-organised according to the Concordat of 23rd June 1886, made between His Holiness Pope Leo. XIII and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal Louis I.

The Right Rev. Dr. J. G. Ferreira—Bishop—Residence Cochin.

Very Rev. Mons. J. J. Abreu—Vicar General.

Rev. Fr. A. Dias D'Souza—Secretary to the Bishop.

" " Francis D. D'Souza—Treasurer of the Bishopric.

" " D. G. Everett—Director of Sta. Cruz College.

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		Assistant Fr. Rom. Luiz. ...	...	Coll. 1*	...	5	30	...	...	...	...
Amarabady ...	2	Vic. Fr. J. P. L. Fonseca ...	1,709	...	2	2	70	...	...	...	...
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* With boarding. English, Latin, Portuguese and Music are taught.

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R. Gomez	...2nd do.
E. S. Narayana Iyer	...3rd do.
Cassim Khan	...Shroff.
C. Syed Latiff Shah	.. 4th Clerk.

Cochin Club.

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S. Locke. — W. N. Black and J. W. Evans.

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Volkart Brothers—Agents.

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Volkart Brothers—Agents.

Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company.
Volkart Brothers—Agents.

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——— Editor, Cochin Argus - Agent.

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George Brunton, M. I. C. E.

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S. Locke.

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Rev. S. H. Johnston.

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C. Isaaks—Librarian.

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———— ... ...President.
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„ B. M. D'Cruz	„ K. Moidin Kutti.
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„ J. E. Winckler	„ B. Frank.
„ K. Kaku Kaku	

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A. Munro ... ...Inspector of Schools, 6th Division.
———— ...Deputy Inspector of Schools Calicut Circle.

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Edited, Printed and Published by the Managing Proprietor—
Mrs. L. Perreira, No. 11, Tower Road, Cochin.

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PART III.

Miscellaneous Matter.

ABSTRACT OF LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS, TRAVANCORE.

Enacted by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 28th Coombhum, 1010, (*9th March*, 1835.)—REGULATION I.—Extending powers vested in the Moonsiffs, and defining their jurisdiction. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

REGULATION II.—Authorizing Moonsiffs to assemble District Punchayets for the adjudication of Civil Suits within their respective jurisdictions and of Suits referred by the Zillah Courts to the Moonsiffs, and defining the powers and authority to be vested in Punchayets. [*Repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

REGULATION III.—Empowering Moonsiffs to execute all decrees on decisions passed in Adawlut Cases by the Appeal, Zillah, and Moonsiff Courts, and by Punchayets. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

REGULATION IV.—Extending jurisdiction of Zillah Judges. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

REGULATION V.—For the guidance of the Appeal Court.

REGULATION VI.—Giving greater efficiency to the System of Police established in Travancore.

REGULATION VII.—Constituting the Zillah Courts Criminal Courts of their respective Zillahs, and appointing the Judges of the Appeal Court Circuit Judges, and defining their respective powers.

Enacted on the 13th Toolam, 1023, (*28th October*, 1847.)—REGULATION I. —Investing the Sub-Officers of the different Districts in Travancore with authority to exercise the powers of the Police Officers in their absence.

Enacted on the 1st Chingum, 1025, (*15th August*, 1849.)—REGULATION I. —Reducing the number of Moonsiffs from twenty-five to sixteen, and relieving those Officers of the duty imposed on them by Regulation III of 1010, (*i. e.* of executing decrees passed by the Appeal and Zillah Courts), and empowering the Zillah Courts to enforce such decrees, and also better regulating the numbering and issuing of stamped cadjans. [*Repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 1st Menum, 1025, (*12th March*, 1850.)—REGULATION II. —Providing for admission on the Files of the Law Courts, and for disposal of Suits "*in forma pauperis*." [*Repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 6th Coombhum, 1032, (*16th February*, 1856.)—REGULATION I. —Abolishing the Circuit Courts, and establishing Sessions Courts in Travancore.

Enacted on the 2nd Edavum, 1035 (*13th May*, 1860.)—REGULATION I.— Establishing Port Dues at Alleppey.

Enacted on the 23rd Toolam, 1036, (*6th November*, 1860.)—REGULATION I. —Reducing the rate of Port Dues payable at Alleppey. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I of* 1058.]

Enacted on the 1st Chingum, 1037, (*15th August*, 1861.)—REGULATION I. —Abolishing the three Sessions and five Zillah Courts, and constituting the Appeal or Sudr Court and four Zillah or District Courts, the Courts of Joint Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 1st Chingum, 1037, (*15th August*, 1861.)—REGULATION II. —Simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature.

Dated 29th Toolam, 1038, (*13th November* 1862.)—Rules of Practice passed by the Sadr Court under Sec. 26 of Reg. I of 1037 for the guidance of the Zillah Civil Judges and constituting them Judges of Small Causes.

Enacted on the 27th Edavum, 1039, (*7th June*, 1864.)—REGULATION I. —Providing for the protection of the British Electric Telegraph in Travancore.

Enacted on the 31st Carcadagum, 1039, (*13th August*, 1864.)—REGULATION II.—Securing Copy-right to the Authors of Books in Travancore for a space of 42 years.

Enacted on the 6th Magarum, 1040, (*17th January*, 1865.)—REGULATION I. —Providing specially against Criminal Breach of contracts on the part of Artificers, Workmen, and Labourers.

Enacted on the 27th Magarum, 1040, (*7th February*, 1865.)—A Regulation for the appointment of duly qualified Vakeels to plead in the Courts.

Enacted on the 13th Chittray, 1040, (*24th April*, 1865.)—REGULATION II. —To provide for the adjudication of claims to Waste Lands. with rules for the sale of the same.

Enacted on the 12th Audy, 1040, (*26th July*, 1865.)—REGULATION III.— To provide for the Limitation of Suits.—[*Amended by Regulation II of* 1042.]

Enacted on the 19th Auvany, 1041, (*2nd September*, 1865.)—REGULATION I. —Amending Regulation I of 1037. [*Partly Repealed by Regulation I of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 27th Chittray, 1041, (*8th May*, 1866.)—REGULATION II.— To provide for the revision of the Jurisdiction of the Moonsiffs in Travancore. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 28th Audy, 1041, (*11th August*, 1866.)—REGULATION III of 1041.—To provide for the admission of Approvers.

Enacted on the 29th Audy, 1042, (*12th August*, 1867.)—REGULATION I.— To establish an improved system of Registration of Deeds in Travancore.

Enacted on the 31st Audy, 1042, (*14th August*, 1867.)—REGULATION II.— To amend Regulation III of 1040 (to provide for the limitation of suits.)

Enacted on the 20*th Puratasy*, 1043, (5*th October* 1867.)—REGULATION I.—To provide for the admission of Vakeels in Criminal cases.

Enacted on the 4*th Magarum*, 1047, (16*th January*, 1872.)—REGULATION I of 1047.—To make clearer provision for the conduct of business in the Sadr Court of Travancore.

Enacted on the 3*rd Carcadagum* 1047 (16*th July*, 1872.)—REGULATION II of 1047.—To redistribute Magisterial powers and provide certain rules of procedure in Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction in Travancore.

Enacted on the 4*th Cunny* 1049, (18*th September*, 1873.)—REGULATION I of 1049.—To establish a Zillah Court at Alwaye. [*Repealed by Regulation I of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 29*th Toolam* 1050, (13*th November*, 1874.)—REGULATION I of 1050.—To provide against certain abuses in Native Passenger Ships.

Enacted on the 23*rd Panguny* 1051, (3*rd April* 1876,)—REGULATION I of 1051.—To provide against unauthorized lotteries.

Enacted on the 30*th Meenum* 1052, (10*th April* 1877.)—REGULATION I of 1052.—To provide punishment for certain offences relating to marriage.

Enacted on the 1*st Madom* 1052, (12*th April* 1877.)—REGULATION II of 1052.—To vest in Magistrates and certain Sub-Magistrates co-ordinate Jurisdiction with the Zillah Criminal Courts, to try cases of Criminal breach of contract.

Enacted on the 19*th Mithunom*, 1052 (1*st July*, 1877)—REGULATION III of 1052.—To amend REGULATION I of 1042, for the Registration of deeds.

Enacted on the 13*th Dhanoo* 1053. (26*th December* 1877.)—REGULATION I of 1053—To empower the Sub-Officers of a District to dispose of Police cases during the Tahsildar's tours on duty.

Enacted on the 23*rd Magarom* 1053. (3*rd February* 1878.)—REGULATION II of 1053.—To revise the existing scale of Court fees and to impose fees on Vakaluths, Petitions and other documents presented to the Courts.

Enacted on the 3*rd Carkadakum* 1054, (17*th July* 1879.)—REGULATION I of 1054.—To lay down clearly the law relating to the collection of the Abkary Revenue.

Dated 30*th Carkadakum* 1054.—RULES for registering Transfers of Property.

Enacted on the 31*st Carkadakum* 1054 (14*th August* 1879.)—REGULATION II of 1054.—To prevent thefts of Coffee.

Enacted on the 32*nd Carkadakum* 1054 (15*th August* 1879.)—REGULATION III of 1054—To remodel the constitution of the Sadr Court. [*Repealed by Regulation II of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 2*nd Carkadakum* 1055 (15*th July* 1880.)—REGULATION I of 1055.—Fixing the limits of time for the presentation of Appeals under Regulation I of 1054.

Enacted on the 12*th Makaram* 1056, (23*rd January* 1881.)—REGULATION I of 1056.—Providing against trespass by Cattle.

Enacted on the 23*rd Mithunom* 1056 (5*th July* 1881.)—REGULATION II of 1056.—Introducing the Indian Penal Code and the Whipping Act as the Penal Law for Travancore.

Enacted on the 23*rd Mithunom* 1056, (5*th July* 1881.)—REGULATION III of 1056.—Introducing the Indian Criminal Procedure Code Act X of 1872, as the Code of Procedure for the Courts of Criminal Judicature in Travancore.

Enacted on the 3*rd Carkadagom* 1056, 17*th July* 1881.)—REGULATION IV of 1056.—Providing for the better regulation of the Police in Travancore.—[*Amended by Regulation II of* 1058.]

Enacted on the 27*th Cunny* 1057, (11*th October* 1881.)—REGULATION I of 1057.—Providing a consolidated and amended Law relating to the Zillah and Munsiffs Courts in Travancore.

Enacted on the 7*th Magaram* 1057, (18*th January* 1882.)—REGULATION II of 1057.—Reconstituting the Sadr Court and for making provision for the better administration of Justice in Travancore.

Enacted on the 14*th Magaram* 1057, (25*th January* 1882.)—REGULATION III of 1057.—Destruction of useless records.

Enacted on the 24*th Meenum* 1058, (5*th April* 1883.)—REGULATION I of 1058.—A Regulation to amend Regulation I of 1036. (Reducing Port dues at Alleppey.)

Enacted on the 19*th Edavom* 1058, (31*st May* 1883.)—Regulation II of 1058.—a Regulation to amend Regulation IV of 1056, (a Regulation for the better regulation of the Police in Travancore.)

Enacted on the 13*th Carkadagom* 1058, 27*th July* 1883.)—REGULATION III of 1058.—To provide for the Registration of titles in land, for the establishment and maintenance of Boundary marks and for the settlement of boundary disputes in the territories of Travancore.—[*Amended by Regulation II of* 1060.]

Enacted on the 24*th Tye* 1059, (5*th February* 1884.)—REGULATION I of 1059.—Regulation for re-imposing Stamp duties.

Enacted on the 18*th Magaram* 1060, (29*th January* 1885.)—REGULATION I of 1060.—A Regulation for investing certain commissioners with power to summon witnesses &c., in connection with enquiries about the rights of jenmies and tenants.

Enacted on the 28*th Magaram* 1060, (8*th February* 1885.)—REGULATION II of 1060.—A Regulation to amend the Boundary Regulation (III. of 1058.)

Enacted on the 30*th Madum* 1060, (11*th May* 1885.)—REGULATION III of 1060.—A Regulation to provide a superannuation fund for the Police.

Enacted on the 6*th Vrichicum* 1061, (28*th November* 1885.)—REGULATION I of 1061.—Amending Regulation I of 1036 for levying Port Dues at the Port of Alleppey.

Enacted on the 4*th Meenum* 1061, (16*th March* 1886.)—REGULATION II of 1061.—To amend Regulation II of 1057 (for constituting the late Sadr Court into a High Court.)

Enacted on the 22*nd Meenum* 1061, (3*rd April* 1886.)—REGULATION III of 1061.—To provide for the due control of the export, import, manufacture and sale of arms, ammunition, &c.

Enacted on the 3*rd Mithunum* 1061, (15*th June* 1886.)—REGULATION IV. of 1061.—To authorise the execution in Travancore of the decrees passed by the Civil Courts in British India and the Cochin State.

Enacted on the 22*nd Chingum* 1062, (4*th September* 1886.)—REGULATION I of 1062.—To modify and re-enact the Court fees Regulation.

Enacted on the 25*th Mithunum* 1062, (8*th July* 1887.)—REGULATION I of 1062.—Limitation Regulation.

Enacted on the 4*th Margally* 1063, (18*th December* 1887.)—REGULATION I of 1063—Introducing "The Indian Companies' Act No. VI of 1882" as amended by Act No. VI of 1887, into Travancore.

Enacted on the 19*th Meenom* 1063, (30*th March* 1888.)—REGULATION II of 1063—To provide for the establishment of a Legislative Council in Travancore.

Enacted on the 24*th Meenom* 1063, (4*th April* 1888.)—REGULATION III of 1063—To amend the Travancore Stamp Regulation I of 1059.

Enacted on the 28*th Meenom* 1063, (8*th April* 1888)—REGULATION IV of 1063—To make provision for the protection of Forests.

Enacted on the 30*th Meenom* 1063, (10*th April* 1888)—REGULATION V of 1063—To empower certain Revenue Officers to summon persons to be present or produce documents before them in connection with revenue enquiries.

Enacted on the 1*st Mithunam* 1063, (13*th June* 1888.)—REGULATION VI of 1063—To amend the Law relating to Opium and Bhang.

Enacted on the 16*th Mithunam* 1063, (28*th June* 1888)—REGULATION VII of 1063—To provide for the protection of Salt Revenue in Travancore.

Enacted on the 29*th Mithunam* 1063, (11*th July* 1888)—REGULATION VIII of 1063—To amend the Law relating to Tobacco.

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness Sri Patmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Maharaja of Travancore, issued under date the 24th February 1886 corresponding with the 14th Kumbhum 1061.

A new Survey and Settlement undertaken as the basis of a sound Revenue Administration.

WHEREAS the areas of wet lands recorded in the Ayacut of 978 M. E. are not the result of actual measurements, but an estimate deduced in a rough way from the assumed quantity of seed required to sow each field ; and whereas the subsequent Ayacut of 1012 M. E. is likewise defective, in that the correct areas of gardens were not ascertained and recorded though the gardens themselves were in a manner measured ; and whereas, further, the aforesaid Ayacuts are partial and incomplete as embracing cultivated land only, excluding wastes of all descriptions, it has been resolved by Us to carry out a complete Survey and Re-assessment of the entire State embracing an accurate measurement, demarcation, mapping and valuation of properties of every description and a registration of titles, as the basis of a sound Revenue Administration.

The acre adopted as standard of measurement.

2. The new survey and settlement accounts will record the areas in terms of acres and cents, the equivalent in Parahs and Edangalies being also shown in the case of rice lands.

Assessment of garden lands —The cocoanut.

3. In the settlement of 1012 M. E. all productive cocoanut trees in the taluqs north of Sheraingil were divided into four classes, and each class was charged with a distinctive rate of assessment thus—

			ch.	c.	
1st class trees	were taxed	at	4	,,	each
2nd	do.	at	3	,,	do.
3rd	do.	at	2	8	do.
4th	do.	at	2	,,	do.
		&	1	8	

In the same way, jack trees were rated at 4 chuckrums per bearing tree and the areca at ½ ch. On the other hand, in the taluqs south of Quilon, not only the cocoanut, jack and areca, but also the palmyra, punnai, tamarind, mango and ilupai were assessed to the revenue ; and the assessment, instead of being a single rate for each class or kind of tree, was based on no uniform principle, and consisted of numerous and varying rates for each kind of tree in each taluq. In fact, the state of things found existing in this part of the country at the time of the settlement appears to have been left untouched.

The distribution of cocoanut trees into four classes in North Travancore appears to have been made with reference to their productive capacity as indicated by the number of bunches of nuts and the number of madals or fronds seen on each productive tree. Now, this in practice must prove a most difficult process and could not be expected to yield correct results. It is impossible for any human agency to look up at each tree in a garden, form a correct valuation of its productive power and place it in one or other of any prescribed number of

classes, with any pretensions to accuracy. The scope, too, for fraud and oppression which such a procedure must necessarily afford to subordinate officials whose operations it must be impossible for superior officers, in such circumstances, to check and control, must be very great.

In the settlement prior to 1012, the cocoanut tree was assessed at one single rate only. This course had the undoubted advantage of being simple and of shutting the door on the abuses inseparable from all classifications, but then a uniform rate must be very low if it is to be paid with ease, and such a low rate would be not only unequal in its incidence but involve an unnecessary sacrifice of the public revenue.

Thus neither an elaborate classification such as was enjoined and attempted at the settlement of 1012, nor the imposition of a uniform rate of assessment such as was introduced at the settlement which immediately preceded that of 1012, being expedient, we have resolved in the interest of Our agricultural population, to sanction a middle course, which, while avoiding the evils incident to either course should combine the advantages of both... i. e. We have decided that the gardens throughout the State shall be divided into blocks with reference to their situation, soil and productiveness, and each garden charged with a distinctive rate carefully determined with reference, among other circumstances, to the existing average assessment—such rate not to exceed four chuckrums or fall short of one chuckrum for each productive tree in the garden, and the 4 chuckrum rate to be applicable only in the case of any exceptionally superior tract.

All right of Sirkar to enhanced assessment waived in the interest of the Agricultural population.

4. In adopting the course above indicated, We have had prominently in view the advancement of the prosperity and happiness of Our subjects. The marked rise in the price of cocoanuts, as indeed in the prices of all agricultural produce during the last thirty years, and the fact that the existing garden assessment in the adjoining State of Cochin varies from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 chuckrums per tree, and that in those parts of the Madras Presidency also in which a tree tax is levied, the tax on the cocoanut tree is higher than in Travancore, would have quite justified Our garden assessment being enhanced at the ensuing settlement in the interests of the Public Revenue, the Right of the State to such an enhancement being undoubted. But we have advisedly waived such right and adhered to the existing rates fixed 50 years ago, and have even reduced them in some cases, preferring the well-being and the contentment of Our land-holders to an increase of the public income when such increase is not absolutely called for.

Tax on jack and other trees to be one uniform rate.

5. It has already been stated that the jack and areca are taxed at a uniform rate in North Travancore, whilst in the Southern taluqs they and other kinds of trees subject to taxation are taxed at varying rates on no intelligible principle. As it is desirable both in the interests of the tax payer and for the simplification of the revenue accounts, that each kind of tree should be assessed at one uniform rate, We have sanctioned the following scale:—

			Ch.	C.
1	Jack ...	...	...@ 4	,,
2	Areca	...	...@ ,,	8
3	Palmyra	...	...@ ,,	8
4	Tamarind	...	...@ 2	,,
5	Punnai	...	...@ ,,	12
6	Mango	...	...@ ,,	12

1 and 2 will be taxed as at present throughout the State; 3 to 6 only in those parts in which they are at present taxed.

Tax on Ilupai abolished.

6. The ilupai is at present taxed in only four taluqs, and the revenue derived from it is so small that We have commanded the tax upon it to be abandoned at the ensuing settlement.

Palmyra exempted in certain places.

7. In some cases, the palmyra was taxed at the last settlement in the Trevandrum taluq, but as the trees so taxed are few and yield little or no return, they shall be exempted from assessment. This exemption will be extended to any other localities in which this kind of tree may be similarly circumstanced.

Partially planted gardens how to be dealt with.

8. In the case of gardens only partially planted, We have commanded that the assessment should be determined by taxing the productive trees in the manner already indicated, and assessing the rest of the garden with the appropriate dry rate of assessment applicable to the land.

Abolition of Nadavukur.

9. It appears to have been the practice at the previous settlements to allow a remission called Nadavukur from the assessment on Pattom and other gardens. But this practice was far from uniform. It was given at various rates and was granted in the case of some gardens and withheld in those of others. The remission was deducted sometimes from the Pattom assessment fixed at the time of the settlement, sometimes from the difference between that assessment and the assessment determined at one or other of the previous settlements. In short there is nothing to show what properties are at this moment entitled to this deduction and what not, at what rate or rates the deduction should be made and on what principle—the accounts are so confused and unreliable. To continue this remission in these circumstances will be to place an engine of oppression in the hands of the Pillamars and to continue to encumber and complicate the accounts with no counterbalancing advantage.

Nor is this all: the reasons which at one time rendered this remission necessary and just no longer exist. It was applicable chiefly to Sirkar Pattom lands. These lands were originally the absolute property of Government, and the tenants were mere tenants-at-will. But by the Royal Proclamation of the 21st Edavom 1040, Government generously waived all right to these lands and declared them to be the private, heritable, saleable property of the holders. When this was done, the right to the Nadavukur remission emphatically ceased. On that occasion, it is true that the Government reserved to themselves the right of charging a fee of 2 per cent on every transfer of the class of properties thus enfranchised. But even this fee which for twenty years had continued to yield between 40 and 50 thousand rupees a year to the Government Treasury was relinquished only two years ago, entirely in the interests of the agricultural population. Superadded to all this is the fact that the rates of garden assessment to be adopted at the ensuing settlement will be the same as those fixed 50 years ago, and this notwithstanding that the price of produce has in the interval more than doubled.

On these considerations, We have resolved to abolish the Nadavukur at the ensuing settlement as a means both of simplifying the accounts and relieving the ryots from the hardships to which the continuance of a remission governed by no definite or uniform principles is likely to subject them.

10. Although the garden assessment is mostly in money, there are some few cases in which it was originally fixed in kind under the designation of Thengapattom, Kettuthengu, &c. and is now levied in the shape of cocoanuts, arecanuts, cocoanut oil, betel leaves or other produce. Whatever the origin of this assessment in kind, and however much it may have been preferred to money payments in former times, it is certain that it is now a source of abuse and exaction, and an anomaly which ought to be swept away. It has accordingly been resolved to abolish at the ensuing settlement all assessments in kind and to substitute a money payment.

Assessments in kind.

In making this change, the rate of 10 fanams for 100 cocoanuts adopted some years ago in the Velavencode and Eraniel taluqs for converting the demand in kind into money, and a fair average of the prices of late years for other articles will be adopted as the commutation rate.

The money assessment thus arrived at will necessarily be higher than the pattom fixed on ordinary gardens, but the land-holders will have the option of having the former reduced to the latter by paying down twenty times the difference between the two.

11. The Rajahbhogum now levied on Devaswom, Brahmaswom and other favorably assessed gardens is not uniform but varies from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{2}{5}$ths, the different rates being $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, & $\frac{2}{5}$ths. The more prevalent rates, however, are only two, namely, $\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$, the others being exceptional. As it is desirable that this tax should be levied at one single uniform rate throughout the State, We have commanded that the lowest of the existing rates—namely one-eighth, should be adopted at the ensuing settlement.

Rajahbhogum on garden lands.

12. At present, waste lands are assessed with payattupauttom on no fixed principle. The practice varies in different taluqs and is not reducible to any intelligible rule. It is proposed at the ensuing settlement to have these lands examined, classified, valued and assessed at appropriate rates with reference to soil and situation. These rates will be moderate and will probably vary from 1 to 15 fs. an acre. Once this assessment is introduced, there will be no more interference with the holder. He will be at liberty to plant cocoanut or other trees, to grow tapioca or cotton or any other produce or apply the land to any other use he thinks fit, without the assessment being altered during the time the settlement lasts.

Waste lands how to be assessed.

13. In the case of wet lands the standard of measure at present in use is the parah, but this varies in different localities. It could not well be otherwise when it is considered that at the settlement of 978, there was no actual measurement of the lands, but only a rough estimate was formed of the areas in terms of the estimated quantity of seed required to sow each field. As it is necessary in now assessing the lands to reduce the parah to some uniform standard and determine its equivalent in terms of the acre, it has been resolved, after due enquiry, to take the parah as equivalent to 14 cents.

Measure of wet lands.

14. In assessing the lands according to the survey out-turn, a deduction of 10 per cent will be made to cover what are called unprofitable areas such as ridges, irrigation cuts &c.

Ten per cent deduction allowed to cover unprofitable areas.

15. As in the case of the land measure, so in that of the grain measure—also designated parah—there is at present no uniform standard, the parah varying in different localities. As it is desirable to have a fixed uniform measure throughout the State, We have sanctioned an Edungali of 80 cubic inches being adopted as the standard measure for the future, in supersession of the numerous varying measures now in use throughout the State.

A standard of grain measure fixed.

16. The rice lands of the country will be carefully examined and classified with reference to soil, situation, productiveness, proximity to market and other considerations, and assessed at so much per acre or parah of each class. In doing this, the settlement officers will avail themselves as far as possible of the local experience and knowledge of the land-holders concerned. The estimated gross produce per acre for the different classes of land being determined on the best possible data, a deduction of one parah per seed and an equal quantity for cultivation expenses will be made therefrom. From the remainder, ⅓ will be subtracted for the cultivator's share and the remaining ⅔rds will be divided in the proportion of six-tenths to Government and four-tenths to the land-holder.

Assessment of rice lands.

The assessment of two crop lands will be one and a half times the assessment determined as above laid down for one crop, and shall be divided equally between the Kanni and Kumbhom crops.

17. In fixing the assessment on the principles above laid down, it would be but fair to the State as representing the public to adopt a higher commutation rate than that now existing; for, the prices of agricultural produce have more than doubled and the value of property has risen in proportion in the last 30 years. But here again from a regard for the well-being of Our agricultural population and the interests of the country at large, We have decided on not enhancing the commutation rate and *pro tanto* raising the assessment. The existing rate of 6 chs. per parah will still be the rate of conversion adopted at the ensuing Settlement throughout the State. Opportunity will be taken to correct some slight deviations from this which will be found to exist in Eraniel, Kalculam, Velavencode, Neyattinkaray and probably in other places.

Commutation price.

18. As the Kadama now levied on rice lands held as Devaswom, Brahmaswom &c. is, unlike the Rajabhogum on similar tenures in garden land, levied at so much per parah without reference to the quality or productiveness of the land, it has been thought desirable to assess the Kadama at one-eighth of the pattom or full assessment of the land as in the case of gardens.

Rajahbhogum or Kadama on rice lands.

19. As the Government demand on wet lands is levied partly in kind and partly in money in varying proportions, it has been resolved to reduce this to some system as shown in the following statement. The present varying rates will give way to two rates, namely one-half and one-fourth which have been fixed with reference to the requirements of each taluq. This change is not intended to apply to the Sri Pandaravaga property.

Proportions in which Government demand is to be levied in money and grain.

No.	Taluqs and Proverties.	In paddy.	In money.
1	Thovalay taluq	one-half	one-half
2	Agasteeswarem taluq	one-half	one-half
3	Eraniel—Tiruvidancode Adhigarom ...	one-half	one-half
	Remaining Adhigaroms	one-fourth	three-fourths
4	Kulkulam taluq	one-half	one-half
5	Velavencode „	one-half	one-half
6	Neyattinkaray „	one-half	one-half
7	Neduvengad „	one-half	one-half
8	Shereingil „	one-fourth	three-fourths
9	Trevandrum „	one-half	one-half
10	Quilon—Eravipuram and Quilon Proverties	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties... ...	one-fourth	three-fourths
11	Cottarakaray taluq	one-fourth	three-fourths
12	Pathanapuram „	one-fourth	three-fourths
13	Cunnathur—Poruvalay Proverty ...	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties... ..	one-fourth	three-fourths
14	Carunagapully taluq	one-fourth	three-fourths
15	Cartigapully „	one-fourth	three-fourths
16	Mavelikary—Vannamungalam and Mavelikaray Proverties ...	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties	one-fourth	three-fourths
17	Chenganur—Vadakekaray and Chenganur Proverties	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties... ...	one-fourth	three-fourths
18	Tiruvella—Nedumpuram and Thiruvella Proverties	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties ...	one-fourth	three-fourths
19	Ambalapulay taluq	one-fourth	three-fourths
20	Shertalay	one-fourth	three-fourths
21	Vycome—Panavally and Vycome Proverties	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties ..	one-fourth	three-fourths
22	Ettumanoor taluq	one-fourth	three-fourths
23	Cottayam „	one-fourth	three-fourths
24	Chunganacherry „	one-fourth	three-fourths
25	Meenachel—Meenachel, Lalam, Parnanganom and Kondur Proverties ..	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties ...	one-fourth	three-fourths
26	Thodupulay—Thodupulay Proverty ..	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties ..	one-fourth	three-fourths
27	Muvattupulay taluq	one-fourth	three-fourths
28	Cunnatnaud „	one-fourth	three-fourths
29	Alengad—Cothakulangaray Proverty ...	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties ...	one-fourth	three-fourths
30	Parur—Parakadavu and Vadakekara Proverties	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties ...	one-fourth	three-fourths
31	Shencottah Taluq	one-fourth	three-fourths

Usual deductions from the Pattom.

20. From the Pattom fixed on the lands, whether wet or garden, on the principles enunciated, the deductions and additions incident to the tenure (excepting of course those which are abolished by the Proclamation) will be allowed and made as usual and the resulting amount only will constitute the net demand.

All excess above Pattom to be struck off.

21. Where such net demand is found in any case to exceed the Pattom, such excess will be struck off and the land transferred to the head of Sirkar Pattom.

22. At former settlements, the practice in the case of Pandaravagai Otti and other tenures of a cognate nature was to deduct from the Pattom assessment the interest due on the loan, add to the difference Rajabhogum or Vitharai or Mupparai according as the land was garden or wet, and to take the resulting amount as the demand against the properties. It was further a condition of these tenures in many parts of the country that on the transfer of any property by sale, it should be subjected to a process called Ottivilakkam, by which the mortgage amount is reduced by one-fourth and the Government demand is enhanced by the amount of the interest on the sum reduced. This process being repeated at every succeeding transfer, the result is the ultimate extinction of the debt and the raising of the Government demand to the full pattom.

Otti and other cognate tenures.

But as always happens in such cases, the re-adjustment of the public demand entailed by the process described is almost invariably evaded in practice by transfers never being reported i e. by the royts concerned not coming forward to seek the registration of the transfer, as it involves an extinction of a portion of the debt on which they are entitled to interest and a corresponding addition to their payments to the Sirkar. In the few cases which occasionally do come before Government, the calculations involved are tedious and the preparation of the annual accounts embracing the changes is often delayed ; and, after all, the Sirkar gains little by the existing arrangements. It is Our will and pleasure therefore to relieve the royts from the hardships imposed by this Ottivilakkam, to remove the obstacles which it interposes to the free and unrestricted transfer of property, and at the same time to simplify the accounts by entirely abolishing the Otti tenure. We have accordingly commanded that, in the case of all lands falling under the designation of Otti and cognate tenures by whatever name known,

1. No debt shall be recognized as due to the holder.
2. No interest shall be deducted from the Pattom on such debt.
3. No reduction of debt or a corresponding enhancement of the Sirkar demand shall be made when such properties are transferred by sale i. e. in other words that the Ottivilakkum rules shall no longer be recognized and enforced.

The properties held on the tenures in question shall be recognized as so many favourably assessed lands or Inams and confirmed to the holders as such on the following simple terms --

I. All lands on which the present Government demand is found to be less than half the Pattom assessment according to the new Settlement, to have the demand fixed at one-half of that assessment.

II. All lands on which the Government demand at the time of Settlement is found to be more than half of the new Pattom assessment to have such demand confirmed and continued as the future demand. Where such demand is in any case found to be equal to or exceed the Pattom, the land will cease to be a favourable tenure and classed as Pattom.

III. To the Government demand as above fixed on these lands, no Rajabhogum shall be added.

23. We have not yet finally resolved on the mode in which Erayali tenures should be dealt with, and command for the present that the Pattom assessment on them be fixed on the same principles and

Erayali lands.

in the same manner as in the case of Sirkar Pattom and indeed all other lands.

Settlement of Inams.

24. All favourably assessed lands (excepting Devaswom, Brahmaswom, Madambimar and Erayali properties) such as Adima, Anubhogum, Tiruvalam, Tiruvadayalum &c., partake of the same character and may, for purposes of simplication, be classed under the head of Inams. These are of two classes viz :—Inams granted for the support of individuals or families, or Personal Inams, and Inams granted for the performance of specified services, or Service Inams. The present recognized practice as regards these tenures is to abstain from all interference with Service grants so long as the service for which they were granted continues to be maintained. As to Personal grants, the right of the original grantee and his descendants to enjoy the Inam is fully admitted, but when it is alienated by sale or otherwise, the Sirkar steps in and subjects the property to the process of Ottivilakkam which is repeated at every subsequent alienation. All Inams are charged only with Rajabhogum which, generally speaking, is the only payment made to Government on these tenures :—

As we have commanded that all Ottivilakkum should be abolished in the case of Otti tenures on account of its objectionable features, it is desirable that this should be done in the case of Inams also, and that this important class of properties, which is extensive, should be placed on a satisfactory footing advantageous alike to the holders and Government. And this will be best attained by freeing them altogether from Sirkar interference of any kind, and leaving the holders at perfect liberty to deal with them as they like. We have accordingly commanded the following rules to be laid down for the settlement of Inams, and they will be given effect to by Our officers at the ensuing settlement.

1. All Inams granted for service of any description shall be left to be enjoyed without interference so long as the service continues to be fulfilled, subject to the payment of $\frac{1}{8}$ of the Pattom as Rajabhogum and any Michavarom which may be payable. When from any cause the service has ceased or shall cease to be performed, the Inam shall be resumed and assessed with Pattom.

2. All personal Inams found at the time of the settlement to be in the enjoyment of the family of the original grantee, shall be exempt from all interference and continue to be so held on payment of $\frac{1}{8}$th of the Pattom as Rajabhogum plus any Michavarum with which they are already charged.

3. All Personal Inams found at the settlement to be in the enjoyment of individuals or families other than the original grantee or his descendants shall be charged with the payment of one-half of the Pattom assessment to Government—any Michavarom with which it is already charged in favor of any private individuals or institutions being payable as usual.

4. No Inam to be subject to Ottivilakkam hereafter.

5. A title deed to be granted to each holder at the time of settlement, specifying the character of the Inam whether Service or Personal, its extent and description, whether wet or garden, and particulars of the quit-rent with which it is chargeable under the above rules.

6. After the settlement of the Inams under the foregoing rules the holders shall be at liberty to mortgage, sell or transfer them in any manner at their will and discretion subject only to the payment of the quit-rent fixed.

7. There shall be no further interference on the part of Government with these free-holds, except such as might be necessary for the punctual realization of the quit-rent payable.

Kudi-iruppu and Kudi-jenmum lands.

25. If what are called Kudi-iruppu or Kudi jenmom properties or grants made to Brahmins and others entirely rent-free or other Inams of a similar nature require on the ground of usage or any existing rule to be exceptionally treated, Our settlement officers shall be at liberty to do so in communication with Our Dewan.

Peravagai karam or extra cesses.

26. Of these extra cesses, many were abolished in former years, but many more still remain encumbering the accounts and serving as a source of annoyance to the payers and probably of gain to the lower revenue officials. Most of the cesses are petty, small in amount and falling only on a few individuals. On the other hand there are some which it would be a needless sacrifice of revenue to relinquish, when it is considered how little some sections of the community contribute towards the expenses of the State. We refer to Rekshabhogum, Ubhayam Palisa, Chumattupanam, Kadapattom &c. As it is considered desirable to clear the accounts of all petty taxes as much as possible, We have commanded that,

1st. All cesses which are of a personal character should be abolished.

2ndly. Also all cesses which fall upon any particular professions.

3rdly. Likewise all cesses falling on ryots already paying the full Pattom assessment—the cesses falling, on the other hand, on lands paying less than the full Pattom being retained and incorporated with the Government demand.

4thly. The item of Ubhayam Palisa will be dealt with under the terms of the *Proclamation of 23rd Mithunam 1056*.

5thly. Kada-pattom will be retained in all cases.

Acting on the foregoing principles, Our Settlement Officers will make a full investigation into the various cesses and lay the result before Our Dewan who will finally decide what should be retained and what abolished.

Kuttagapattom lands.

27. The lands under this head comprise

I. What is called the Palliport Farm.

II. A tract called Pulienthuruthu in the Alengad Taluq.

III. A small tract of rice land and some gardens in the Shertalay taluq.

IV. And various small pieces of land scattered throughout the State belonging to the Sirkar and forming building sites and compounds of Palaces, Katcherries and other public buildings which are leased out from time to time.

The proprietary right to the properties in the case of tracts I and II vests in Government, and accordingly the resident tenants are held to be mere tenants-at-will without even the right of occupation. The rates of assessment paid are also higher than in the case of Pandarapattom lands. Although in these circumstances the Sirkar would be justified in selling these properties and recouping themselves for the money invested in their purchase, We, deeming it more important to encourage private industry and enterprise and impart to the industrious tenants already on the estate a sense of security, have resolved to confirm to them the garden lands now in their possession and confer upon them full property rights in regard to them, subject only to the

payment of the present assessment (all extra payments being abolished). This assessment is higher than that of Pandarapattom lands, but this is unavoidable being an incident of the original tenure of the properties. It will be open, however, to the holders to purchase exemption from the high assessment and have the gardens placed on the same footing as other pattom lands by paying down once for all 20 times the difference between the normal and the exceptional assessment. This will be allowed either at the time of the Settlement or subsequently according to the convenience of the holders. All the gardens in question will of course be demarcated, surveyed and assessed in the first instance.

The rice lands comprised in the above properties and the whole of No. III are entirely at the disposal of Government and have no resident tenants with any rights. They will, therefore, after being also demarcated, surveyed and assessed, be sold by auction to the highest bidder to be held like other Pattom lands subject to the payment of the Pattom or assessment fixed at the ensuing settlement.

The building sites now leased on Kuttagapattom will continue to be so without change.

The Kadukaval lands need not any longer be retained under the head of Kuttagapattom.

Kandukrishy lands.

28. These lands, as is well known, are what may be called the Home Farms or the private property of the Sovereign and are cultivated by tenants who are entitled only to the cultivator's share and have no rights of any kind in them. Formerly, the Proprietor used to supply to the cultivating tenant the seed and cattle required for the cultivation, and in return received payment, in addition to the Melvarom or Government share, of what is called *Kolulabhom* or the proprietor's share. But as this custom has now ceased and the labourer is left to find his own seed, cattle and implements, We have commanded that this Kolulabhom should be no longer levied, but that the lands after being demarcated, and surveyed and assessed on the same principles as other lands, be allowed to be enjoyed on the existing terms, subject only to the payment of the Pattom in kind as at present. All extra payments outside this Pattom will be abolished.

Grant of Pattahs and Receipt Books.

29. On the settlement being effected with each land-holder he will be furnished with a Puttah under the seal and signature of Our Dewan, showing the particulars of the land held by him, the Pattom assessment, any deductions incident to the tenure, the net demand, the kists or instalments by which it is payable and any other essential particulars. He will also be supplied at his cost with a Receipt-book in which the payments made by him according to the kist-bundi shall be entered and signed by the Pagudi Accountant and Proverticar as a protection from exaction.

Dewan to issue notifications from time to time as each taluq is ready for settlement.

30. Separate notifications will be issued from time to time by Our Dewan as each taluq is ready for settlement and distribution of Pattahs.

Settlement declared permanent for 30 years.

31. Such are the principles and procedure We have approved, sanctioned and commanded to be carried out at the new Settlement. Our paramount aim and object in laying down these principles has been to avoid those periodical revisions

of the garden assessment, once in twelve years, which though not strictly carried out in practice formed an essential condition of the last Settlement, and which a system of assessment of trees by tale necessarily entails. Such revision means the employment of a large body of Pillamars throughout the country to count the trees, to make out accounts of those entitled to remission for trees lost, and of those who have become liable to it for trees newly planted. And the employment of a large staff of such low-paid agency means petty exaction and oppression on one side, and fraud and chicanery on the other. Such a process repeated once in twelve years must have the effect of destroying the confidence of Our ryots in the permanency of the assessment, impairing industry and checking the free employment of labor and capital. To obviate these evils, and to secure to Our land-holders the utmost freedom of action in improving their properties and turning them to the best advantage according to their means and inclination, We have resolved to declare the new Settlement permanent for a term of 30 years. During this time, the assessment fixed will not in any way be enhanced on the ground that the owner has added to the trees already assessed to the revenue, or has planted new trees on unplanted portions of his garden which under the Settlement will be charged only with the dry assessment, or that he has substituted for trees assessed at low rates, trees liable to higher assessment, or that land assessed as one crop has been converted into two crop land, or that a third crop has been grown on land assessed as two crop only. In short, no interference of any kind will be permitted with the new Settlement, when it is completed, for the next thirty years.

Co-operation of the people enjoined in the prosecution of the settlement.

32. In the prosecution of a work of such importance as the formation of a new Ayacut including the re-assessment of land and the registration of titles—a work calculated to promote the well-being and prosperity of Our kingdom—We feel persuaded that Our loyal subjects will cordially co-operate with Our officers of every grade and afford them every facility and help in the performance of their official duties, while, on the otherhand, We are equally certain that Our superior officers will strive to protect Our land-holders and tenants from all exaction and hardship in the course of the various operations incident to the Settlement, which it is Our earnest desire should prove a lasting benefit to the interests of Our agricultural population and to the country at large.

SIGN MANUAL

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Maharaja of Travancore, issued under date the 16*th May* 1886 *corresponding with the* 4*th Edavom* 1061.

Whereas the Nayar Viruthi system, owing to failure to adapt it from time to time to altered economic conditions, is known to have become far less efficient for its purpose than when it was originally established, and to entail hardship in its practical working on those subject to its operation; and whereas it is necessary to check the abuses which in process of time have unavoidably grown around the

system, and to improve the condition of the Viruthicars by the application of remedial measures which past experience has shown to be called for, it has been resolved by Us to take the opportunity afforded by the Revenue Settlement now in progress to cause a seaching inquiry to be made into the condition of the holders of the Viruthi tenures and to afford them such relief as may be found necessary.

1. The services at present rendered by the Viruthicars, whether in the shape of finding supplies of vegetables &c. or of providing labor and building materials on stated occasions, will be carefully scrutinized and revised.

2. The future requisitions for such provisions and labor and the occasions on which and the quantities in which they shall be made will be reduced and restricted as far as practicable in the course of such revision.

3. A new schedule will then be framed of such requisitions shewing for each Village, definitely and clearly, the supplies of provisions and labor and materials of every description which will be demanded hereafter; the institutions or purposes for which and the occasions on which they will be required, and the number and names of the Viruthicars who will have to render the services.

4. A thorough revision will also be made of the prices now paid for the provisions and materials supplied, as those prices are considerably below the current ruling prices. This revision will be based on the returns of the prices of late years, so that the payments made by Government in future may represent as near as may be, what the Viruthicars would realize if they carried their goods into the open market.

5. The table of rates prepared as above indicated will be afterwards revised when necessary with reference to any material rise or fall in the prices ruling in the open market.

6. While the Viruthicars are thus paid for their provisions and materials at the prevailing market rates, they will need to be remunerated for the expenditure of time and labor involved in their fulfilling this obligation and for performing such personal services as they may undertake to do; and for this purpose a grant of land at so much per head, to be determined by the Settlement Peishcar in communication with Our Dewan, will be made out of the present Viruthi holdings. And such land shall be subject to the payment of Rajabhogum only and be exempt from all other demands.

7. No addition will be made to the services fixed under para 3 of this Proclamation at the time of Settlement as those to be rendered by the Viruthicars thereafter.

8. No Viruthicar shall be at liberty to alienate by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise the Inam given to him for the Viruthi service. All such alienation shall be null and void, and the Government shall have the power of resuming any such alienated Viruthi Inam and restoring it to the holder or otherwise disposing of it as to them may seem fit. No action shall lie respecting any such land in any court of Law.

9. All transfer of Viruthi Inams will from the date of this Proclamation be exempt from the payment of any arialum, adiara or other fees.

10. All surplus land, if any, out of the present Viruthi holdings which may remain after allotting fresh Inams under para 6 of this Proclamation, shall remain at the disposal of the Sirkar. They will either be assessed with full pattom and confirmed to the present

holders if they so wish it, or otherwise disposed of according to circumstances.

11. Any Viruthicar who may be unwilling to continue the Viruthi service even under the terms of this Proclamation shall be at liberty to relinquish the same. This shall be done in writing.

12. If such Viruthicar has no land assigned to him for the service, but has only Mudalelpu, whether in paddy or money, to make good, he will be relieved of the Viruthi on his paying down the Mudalelpu; or failing that, on his agreeing to pay, till the debt is discharged, interest on such Mudalelpu at 3 per centum per annum.

13. But if the Viruthicar, who seeks to withdraw from the service, is possessed both of Viruthi lands and Mudalelpu, he will be relieved of the Viruthi on his surrendering to the Sirkar such lands, whether rice land or Puraidom or both, and on his also paying down the Mudalelpu, or, failing this last, on his undertaking to pay interest thereon at the rate of 3 per centum per annum till the debt is discharged. The Viruthi lands surrendered will be allowed to be held by the outgoing Viruthicar on sanjayapattom to be ultimately disposed of as the Government might think fit. The Pattom fixed will be that determined under the new settlement.

14. Any Viruthi falling in under the last preceding clause may be assigned to any other Viruthicar or other person who may offer to undertake it, at the discretion of Government.

15. After the re-arrangement of the Viruthi service on the lines above laid down, it shall be the duty of Government to check all abuses, as far as possible, by proper administrative measures to protect the Viruthicars from exaction, and ensure the due and punctual payment to them of the prices at the stipulated rates.

16. Orders have been issued to the Settlement Peishcar to give effect to the foregoing resolution after due enquiry and in communication with Our Dewan, and all Viruthi holders are called upon to assist the settlement officer in the prosecution of the inquiry entrusted to him so as to enable Our Government to effect a satisfactory re-settlement of the Viruthi question.

SIGN MANUAL.

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Maharaja of Travancore, issued under date the 27th September 1887 corresponding with the 12th Puratasi 1063.

Whereas it is expedient, for facility of business, to amend section 29 of Proclamation dated the 24th February 1886 / 14th Cumbom 1061, We are pleased to command that for the words "under the seal and signature of Our Dewan" in the said section, the following shall be substituted:—

"Under the signature of the Settlement Dewan Peishcar and the seal of Our Dewan."

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Maharaja of Travancore, issued under date the 30th June 1888 corresponding with the 18th Mithunum 1063.

Whereas it has been represented to Us that the Adiyara or succession fee, calculated at a fourth of the estimated value of the property which forms the subject of succession, which those classes of Our subjects who follow the Marumakatayam law of inheritance are, under existing custom, bound to pay to Our Government to entitle them to inherit the property of their Kuttukars or distant kindred dying without leaving any direct heirs, as well as the Adiyara which Kalachetties and a few other classes who follow the Makkathayam law have to pay to Our Government to entitle them according to a custom peculiar to those classes to succeed to the property of their uncles on the mother's side who die without issue, is a source of grievance to the said classes of Our subjects, inasmuch as it presses upon them exclusively while the rest of Our subjects are exempt from such contribution; and whereas We are anxious to remove such inequalities in the distribution of burdens on Our subjects; We are pleased to command the relinquishment of the said two Adiyaras from the date of this Proclamation.

2. Nothing herein contained shall affect any Adiyara which may have been paid to the Government before the date of this Proclamation.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULAION III OF 1058.

A Regulation to provide for the registration of titles in land, for the establishment and maintenance of Boundary marks and for the settlement of Boundary disputes in the territories of Travancore, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 27th July 1883 *corresponding with the 13th Carcadagom* 1058.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient, with a view to the better definition and security of landed property, the prevention of encroachments and disputes, and the identification of lands assessed to or exempted from the public revenue in Travancore, that provision should be made for the registration of titles in land, for the establishment and maintenance of permanent marks to distinguish the boundaries of fields, holdings, estates, villages or other sub-divisions and for the settlement of boundary disputes and claims; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

I. This Regulation may be cited as "The Travancore Boundary Regulation" and it shall come into force on the $\frac{\text{18th Carcadagom 1058}}{\text{1st August 1883}}$.

II. It shall be lawful for any revenue settlement officer or for the Dewan Peishcar or for any other officer appointed by Our Government for the purpose, to call upon the owners or occupants of lands about to be surveyed and settled or regarding which any boundary disputes exist, and also on all persons claiming to have any right or interest in such lands,

Revenue settlement officer &c. may require owners or occupants to register and produce title deeds before survey.

(a) to register the rights and titles exercised or claimed by them in such lands and

(b) to produce before him for inspection, examination and registry all grants, title-deeds, accounts or other documents connected with their claims.

III. It shall be lawful for any such officer aforesaid to demarcate and fix the boundaries of fields, holdings, estates, villages or other sub-divisions, and for that purpose, to require the owners or occupants of such fields, holdings, or estates and the ryots of villages or other sub-divisions,

Settlement officer &c. may fix boundaries and require owners &c. to clear boundary line and maintain boundary marks.

(a) to clear the boundary line where overgrown with jungle and also

(b) to set up, form or repair and maintain boundary marks, of such materials, and in such number and manner, as may be determined by such officer, under the direction of Our Government, to be sufficient to distinguish the limits of the field, holding, estate, village or other sub-division; or

(c) to render such aid and labor as may be necessary to clear the boundary and to set up, form or repair and maintain such marks.

IV. (1) The requisition shall be in writing and shall be served on the owners or occupants of fields, holdings or estates or the ryots of villages or other sub-divisions.

Requisition to be in writing and served.

(2) In the event of such persons not being found in their usual place of residence the notice shall be posted in a conspicuous spot in the Proverti or village in which the boundary line is to be cleared or the boundary marks are to be set up, formed, repaired or maintained and such posting shall be held to be sufficient service notwithstanding it may afterwards appear that the owners or occupants or ryots were not correctly named or designated in the said notice.

Mode of service if the party be absent.

V. On failure of the owners or occupants of fields, holdings, or estates or the ryots of villages or other sub-divisions to comply with such requisition, it shall be lawful for such officer aforesaid,

In default of compliance, officer may order erection or repair of marks at parties' expense.

(a) to clear the boundary line,

(b) to cause the erection or repair of the necessary boundary marks and

(c) to recover the cost thereof from the owners or occupants of such fields, holdings, or estates; or, when the cost is chargeable to the ryots of a village or other sub-division, from such ryots by an equitable apportionment on the land revenue payable by each in the said village or sub-division.

Such cost shall be recovered in the same manner as arrears of land revenue.

Cost of certain boundary marks chargeable to Government.

VI. The cost of boundary marks for all lands being the property of Our Government, including unregistered tracts and fields, and jungles and hills in Government lands, shall be charged to Our Government.

Penalty for failure to attend.

VII. (1) Any occupant or owner of land or other person whose attendance may be necessary under section II or for any other purpose under this Regulation, but who, on being summoned by such officer, shall refuse or fail to attend; and

For refusal or failure to give information.

any person who having attended in obedience to the summons shall wilfully refuse or neglect to give any information and to produce any document in his possession in respect of the matter under enquiry,

shall be liable, by order of such officer aforesaid, to a fine not exceeding 50 rupees, commutable to imprisonment in default of payment, according to the scale prescribed by section 67 of the Penal Code (Regulation II of 1056)

How levied.

(2) Such fine shall be levied by warrant under the hand of the officer imposing it in the same manner as a fine imposed by a Criminal Court.

Record of boundary marks to be in triplicate.

VIII. On the completion of the demarcation of any Proverti or other sub-division of a taluq, the settlement or other officer aforesaid shall cause a specification of the number, size and description of boundary stones or marks fixed in such Proverti or other sub-division to be drawn up in triplicate.

And signed by officer, &c.

Such specification shall be signed by the settlement or other officer aforesaid or by such person as may be authorized by him in that behalf, and also by the Proverticar or other head of the Proverti or other sub-division aforesaid.

And filed with settlement records and in the taluq and village.

One copy shall be placed on the settlement records, another in the Tahsildar's Katcheri and the remaining copy left with such Proverticar or other head of the Proverti or other sub-division.

Revenue Department and owners &c. responsible for maintenance of the marks.

Such boundary stones or marks shall thenceforward be held to have been made over to the charge of the Proverticar or other head of the Proverti, or other sub-division, and to that of the owners or occupants of the fields or lands which such stones or marks serve to distinguish, and it shall be the duty of the Dewan Peishcar and his subordinates to see that such stones or marks are duly preserved.

Village officer to report to Tahsildar erasure &c. of boundary mark.

IX. If any such stone or mark is found to have been erased, altered, injured or removed, the Proverticar or other head of the Proverty or other sub-division shall make an immediate report of the fact to the Tahsildar to whom he is subordinate and prosecute the offender before the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Penalty for erasing &c. marks.

X. Any person convicted before a Magistrate of having wilfully and without lawful excuse, erased, altered, removed or injured any boundary marks whatsoever, whether established under this

Regulation or otherwise existing, or any survey or other marks or any marks set up for the purpose of the investigation or adjudication of disputes by an officer of Our Government or any person acting under his orders, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 rupees for each mark so erased, removed or injured.

*Such fine shall include the cost of restoring the mark and shall be levied in the manner prescribed in Sec. VII of this Regulation. A portion of the fine not exceeding one-half of the whole may be awarded to the informer.

Proviso.

Provided always that the amount of fine imposed under this clause shall not be in excess of that which the Magistrate is competent to impose under the powers vested in him by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Regulation III of 1056.)

Penalty how recovered when offender is not known.

XI. Whenever it may not be possible to detect the person who erased, altered, removed, or injured such boundary or survey marks, the settlement or other officer aforesaid may require the owners or occupants of the fields or lands which such marks served to distinguish, to repair or restore such marks, or may himself cause them to be repaired or restored and recover the cost thereof from the owners or occupants aforesaid; or, if there are no such persons forthcoming, then from the owners or occupants of adjacent lands or from the ryots of the Proverti or other sub-division, rateably in proportion to their land assessment.

Such cost shall be levied in manner prescribed in Sec .V of this Regulation.*

Application for reference to arbitration.

XII. If any dispute arises in respect of a boundary, and if the parties interested desire that the matter shall be referred to arbitration, they may apply in writing to the settlement or other officer aforesaid, in person or by their respective agents specially authorized in this behalf, stating the particular matter in dispute and the settlement or other officer aforesaid may proceed to dispose of the case in the manner hereinafter provided.

Nomination of arbitrator.

XIII. The arbitrator shall be nominated by the parties in such manner as may be agreed upon between them.

When officer to nominate arbitrator.

If the parties cannot agree with respect to such nomination, or if the person whom they nominate refuse to accept the arbitration and the parties desire that the nomination shall be made by the settlement or other officer aforesaid, such officer shall nominate the arbitrator.

Order of reference.

XIV. The settlement or other officer aforesaid shall, by order, refer to the arbitrator the matter in difference which he is required to determine, and shall fix such time as he thinks reasonable for the delivery of the award and specify such time in the order.

When once the matter is referred to arbitration, the officer shall not deal with it, except as hereinafter provided.

When reference is two or more, order to provide for difference of opinion.

XV. If the reference be to an even number of arbitrators, provision shall be made in the order for a difference of opinion among the arbitrators by the appointment of an additional arbitrator and by declaring that the decision shall be with the majority, if the major part of the arbitrators agree.

XVI. If the arbitrator, or, where there are more arbitrators than one, any of the arbitrators dies or refuses or neglects or becomes incapable to act, or leaves Travancore under circumstances showing that he will probably not return at an early date, the settlement or other officer aforesaid may in his discretion either appoint a new arbitrator in the place of the person so dying or refusing or neglecting, or becoming incapable to act, or leaving Travancore, or make an order superseding the arbitration, and in such case shall proceed to dispose of the matter himself.

Death, incapacity &c. of arbitrators or umpire.

XVII. Every arbitrator appointed under Section XV or Sec. XVI shall have the like powers as if his name had been inserted in the order of reference.

Power of arbitrator appointed under sections 15 & 16.

XVIII. The settlement or other officer aforesaid shall furnish the arbitrators, or so far as may be in his power, procure for them any information which his records or those of any public department may afford connected with the subject of enquiry.

Arbitrators to be furnished with information

He shall on the application of the arbitrators summon any witnesses whom the arbitrators may call for and whom the parties may not be able to produce before them without such process, and require the person so summoned to bring and produce before them all such books, papers, deeds, writings, maps and plans as they shall require.

Summoning witnesses.

Persons so summoned shall be subject to all the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code regarding persons summoned as witnesses before the Civil Courts.

XIX. If, from the want of the necessary evidence or information or from any other cause, the arbitrators cannot complete the award within the period specified in the order, the settlement or other officer aforesaid may, if he thinks fit, either grant a further time, and from time to time enlarge the period for the delivery of the award, or make an order superseding the arbitration, and in such case, may proceed with the case himself.

Extension of time for making award.

Supersession of arbitration.

XX. When an award has been made, the persons who made it shall sign it and submit it to the settlement or other officer aforesaid together with all the proceedings, depositions and other records connected with the case and give notice of their having done so to the parties.

Award to be signed and filed.

XXI. The settlement or other officer aforesaid may, on the application of either party, modify or correct an award,

Officer may, on application, modify or correct award in certain cases.

(a) Where it appears that a part of the award is upon a matter not referred to arbitration, provided such part can be separated from the other part and does not affect the decision on the matter referred, or

(b) where the award is imperfect in form, or contains any obvious error which can be amended without affecting such decision.

XXII. The settlement or other officer aforesaid may remit the award or any matter referred to arbitration to the reconsideration of the same arbitrators upon such terms as he thinks fit,

When award or matter referred to arbitration may be remitted.

(a) where the award has left undetermined any of the matters referred to arbitration, or where it determines any matter not referred to arbitration ; or

(b) where the award is so indefinite as to be incapable of execution; or

(c) where an objection to the legality of the award is apparent upon the face of it.

Grounds for setting aside award.

XXIII. No award shall be set aside except on the ground of corruption or misconduct of the arbitrators.

Application to be made in 10 days.

Any application to set aside an award shall be made within 10 days after the same has been submitted to the settlement or other officer aforesaid.

Decision to be according to award.

XXIV. If the settlement or other officer aforesaid sees no cause to remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration for reconsideration in manner aforesaid, and if no application has been made to set aside the award or if the officer has refused such application, the officer aforesaid shall, after the time for making such application has expired, proceed to pass a decision according to the award.

Boundary to be marked out accordingly.

A copy of such decision shall be duly furnished to the parties, and the officer aforesaid shall proceed to mark out the boundary in accordance therewith, subject to the provisions contained in this Regulation.

Decision final.

Such decision shall be final.

Certified copy of decision to be filed in the Civil Court.

XXV. A certified copy of every decision passed in accordance with the award of arbitrators under this Regulation, by the settlement or other officer aforesaid, shall be forwarded by him to the local Civil Court and be filed in its records.

Procedure when parties do not agree to refer their disputes to arbitration.

XXVI. When the parties concerned may not signify their agreement to refer their dispute to the final decision of arbitrators,

or when any of the parties interested or concerned shall after due notice fail to attend for the investigation of the same,

the settlement or other officer aforesaid shall proceed to investigate the claims, and, in the case of any party failing to attend as aforesaid, shall make an *exparte* investigation, and, after examination of the witnesses and documents, shall record his decision and the grounds therefor, and after duly informing the parties of the same, he shall proceed to mark out the requisite boundaries in accordance with the decision which, subject to the revision of the authority, to whom the said officer is immediately subordinate, shall be considered as the determination of all claims and disputes until set aside by a formal decree of a Civil Court.

Appeal.

An appeal shall lie to the civil courts from this decision by regular suit provided it be preferred within two calendar months from the passing of the same.

Proviso.

Provided that it shall be lawful for the Dewan, on just and reasonable cause for the same being shown, to extend the time for such appeal to such further period as may seem proper, and an order or endorsement under the signature of the Dewan shall be sufficient authority for the Civil Court to entertain such appeal after the expiration of the time above specified.

Proceedings of officers imposing charges or fines. Subject to revision.

XXVII. The proceedings of officers imposing charges or fines other than Magisterial fines under Sections V, VII and XI of this Regulation, shall be recorded in writing and shall be subject to revision by

the authorities to whom such officers shall be immediately subordinate. An appeal shall also lie to the Dewan or to the Settlement Dewan Peishcar, as the case may be.

And appeal.

XXVIII. All fines levied under this Regulation shall be carried to the credit of Our Government unless when otherwise provided.

Appropriation of fines.

XXIX. It shall be lawful for all officers of survey and settlement and other persons appointed by Our Government for the purpose of investigating, settling or marking boundaries of fields, holdings, estates, villages or other sub-divisions, or for the purpose of measuring and assessing the same, and for all persons acting in aid and under the orders of such officers,

Officers empowered to enter and examine private lands.

to enter, examine, or measure, without let or hindrance, all lands whatever, whether such lands be the property of Government or of private companies or individuals;

and such officers aforesaid as well as workmen or other persons acting in aid of and under their orders, are hereby indemnified for what they or any of them shall do under the provisions of this Regulation.

XXX. If any person shall obstruct, molest or in any way interfere with any public servant conducting the registration, demarcation, measurement or assessment of lands or performing other duties provided for in this Regulation, such person shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate or other person exercising the powers of a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding 50 rupees, or, in default, to imprisonment not exceeding 2 months for the first offence and for a repeated offence to a fine not exceeding 150 rupees or imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.

Punishment for obstructing officers &c.

Provided however, that the Magistrate or other person aforesaid shall have power to punish under this clause only to the extent of his ordinary powers.

Proviso.

XXXI. It shall be lawful for Our Government to invest any of the subordinates of the ordinary revenue establishments or of the settlement or survey establishments with all or any portion of the powers conferred by this Regulation.

Government may invest any subordinate in the revenue or settlement or survey department with powers under this Regulation.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION II OF 1060.

A Regulation to amend the Boundary Regulation III of 1058 passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore under date the 8th February 1885 corresponding with the 28th Magarom 1060.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Boundary Regulation III of 1058 in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) In section III for the words "demarcate and fix the boundaries" the words "demarcate, fix and survey the boundaries" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section III.

(2) in clause (c) of the same section instead of the words "to clear the boundary", the following shall be substituted namely—"to clear and survey the boundary, to measure the fields."

Amendment of section IV.

2. In clause (2) of section IV, for the words "usual place of residence", the word "Village" shall be substituted; and after the words "to be cleared," the following shall be inserted, namely—"and surveyed, in which the fields are to be measured."

New section substituted for section V.

3. For section V the following shall be substituted:—

"V. On failure of the owners or occupants of fields, holdings or estates or the ryots of villages or other sub-divisions to comply with such requisition, it shall be lawful to such officer aforesaid, for each such default,

(1) to inflict a fine not exceeding 50 Rs. commutable to imprisonment, in default of payment, according to the scale prescribed by section 67 of the Penal Code (Regulation II of 1056); and

(2) to clear the boundary line, to cause the erection or repair of the necessary boundary marks to provide the necessary labor for the survey, and to recover the cost thereof from the owners or occupants of such fields, holdings or estates; or when the cost is chargeable to the ryots of a village or other sub-division, from such ryots by an equitable apportionment on the land revenue payable by each in the said village or sub-division.

Such cost shall be recovered in the same manner as arrears of land revenue."

Amendment of clause (2) of section VII.

4. In the place of clause (2) of section VII the following clauses shall be substituted:—

(2) It shall also be competent to such officer aforesaid to levy from the occupant or owner or other person on whom a summons shall have been served, a fee of 3 fanams for every such summons."

(3) "The fine imposed under section V and the fine and fee leviable under section VII of this Regulation shall be recovered by warrant under the hand of the officer imposing them, in the same manner as a fine imposed by a Criminal Court."

Amendment of section XXVII.

5. For the last sentence in section XXVII, the following shall be substituted:—

"An appeal shall lie to the Dewan from the decision of the Superintendent of Survey or the Settlement Dewan Peishcar as the case may be."

Addition to section XXIX.

6. In section XXIX after the words "or of private companies or individuals," the following shall be added:—

"and where the examination, survey or measurement cannot be otherwise made, to cut down and clear away any trees, bush or jungle and to break down and remove any fence or boundary wall or enclosure obstructing the surveyor's view, if the owner or occupant of the land neglect to remove such obstruction, on being called upon to do so."

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION IV OF 1061.

A Regulation to authorize the execution in Travancore of the decrees passed by the Civil Courts in British India and the Cochin State passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 15th June 1886 corresponding with the 3rd Mithoonam 1061.

Whereas it is expedient that the decrees passed by the Civil Courts in British India or by the Civil Courts of the Cochin State should be executed in Travancore in the same manner as the decrees of Our Civil Courts, we are hereby pleased to enact as follows :—

Our Government may from time to time, by Notification in the Travancore Gazette (a) declare that the decrees of all or any of the Civil Courts situate in British India or in the Cochin State may be executed in Travancore as if they had been made by the Courts of Travancore and (b) cancel any such declaration.

2. Our High Court with Our previous sanction, shall be competent to make such rules as may be necessary for the guidance of the subordinate Courts in executing the decrees of the Courts of British India or of the Cochin State.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION I OF 1062.

Passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 21st Chingom 1062 corresponding with the 4th September 1886.

Whereas it is expedient to modify and re-enact the law relating to the fees payable on suits, appeals and other Civil Proceedings and to levy Court fees on a certain class of criminal petitions ; it is enacted as follows :—

1. This Regulation may be called "The Court Fees Regulation."

It extends to the whole of Travancore. And it shall come into force on the first day of Makarom 1062.

2. Regulation II of 1053 is hereby repealed.

Chapter I. Court Fees.

3. No document of any of the kinds specified in the first or second Schedule to this Regulation annexed shall be filed, exhibited or recorded in any Court of Justice, unless in respect of such document there be paid a fee of an amount not less than that indicated by either of the said Schedules, as the proper fee for such document.

4. The amount of fee payable under this Regulation in suits (original or appeal) shall be computed as follows :—

I. In suits for money (including suits for rent, Pattom, Michavarom, Olapanam, or other dues of like nature, damages or compensation or arrears of maintenance, of annuities, or of other sums payable periodically), according to the amount claimed.

Provided that if in a suit for arrears of maintenance, a *bona fide* question of right to receive maintenance is raised, the Court shall require the Plaintiff to pay an additional fee according to the provisions of clause 2 of this section.

II. In suits to establish the right to maintenance, annuity or other sum payable periodically, according to the value of the subject matter, and such value shall be deemed to be ten times the amount claimed to be payable for one year.

III. In suits for movable property other than money where the subject matter has a market value, according to such value at the date of presenting the plaint.

IV. In Suits

(a) for movable property where the subject matter has no market value, as for instance, in the case of documents relating to title,

(b) to obtain an injunction,

(c) for settlement of accounts, and

(d) for a right to some benefit (not herein otherwise provided for) to arise out of land, according to the amount at which the relief sought is valued.

In all such suits, the plaintiff shall state the amount at which he values the relief sought.

V. In suits

(a) for the recovery of land or garden which are not based on a contract,

(b) to eject tenants or kanom holders,

(c) to enforce a right of pre-emption in respect of land or garden, or

(d) to obtain a declaratory decree in respect of land or garden whether or not consequential relief is prayed for,

according to the market value of the subject matter, and such value, in cases of dispute, shall be taken to be ten times the annual gross profits of such land or garden, where it is capable of yielding annual profits, minus the assessment paid, if any, to the Sirkar.

VI. In suits for recovery of trees apart from the soil on which they stand, or of houses not based on a contract or to enforce a right of pre-emption in respect of such property, according to the market value.

VII. In suits to set aside an attachment (Civil, Criminal or Revenue) according to the amount for which the attachment was made:

Provided that where such amount exceeds the real value of the property, the amount of fee shall be computed as if the suit was for the recovery of such property under the two preceding clauses.

VIII. In suits for specific performance of contract, or for recovery of immovable property including trees, when such suits are based on a contract,

(a) in the case of mortgage, according to the principal money expressed to be secured by the instrument of mortgage,

(b) in the case of a contract of sale, according to the amount of consideration,

(c) in the case of leases granted to those who have no right of permanent occupancy,

(1) for a term not fixed, according to one year's rent, together with premium or fine, if any,

(2) for a fixed term not exceeding 25 years, according to one-fifth of the aggregate amount of rent payable thereunder, together with the premium or fine, if any, and

(3) for a term exceeding 25 years, or where the lease is a perpectual lease, according to Rule V.

IX. In the following suits between land-lord and tenant :—

(a) to enhance the rent, according to ten times the additional rent claimed,

(b) (1) for renewal of kanom deeds or leases or their counterparts and (2) for abatement of rent where it is not coupled with any other relief, according to the highest amount of the rent of the land payable for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint.

5. Where a suit or appeal embraces two or more distinct subjects, the plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be chargeable with the ag-

gregate amount of the fees to which the plaints or memoranda of appeal, in suits embracing separately each of such subjects, would be liable under this Regulation.

6. Where several reliefs are sought for in the alternative in respect of one and the same subject matter, the plaint or memo of appeal shall be chargeable with the highest amount of fee payable in respect of any one of the reliefs.

7. If the Court sees reason to think that the market value of any real property including trees as is mentioned in the plaint or memorandum of appeal, has been wrongly estimated, the Court may, for the purpose of computing the fee payable, issue a commission to any proper person directing him to make such local or other investigation as may be necessary and to report thereon to the Court. If, as the result of any such investigation, the Court finds that the market value has been wrongly estimated, the Court, if the estimation has been excessive, may in its discretion refund the excess paid as such fee: but if the estimation has been sufficient, the court shall require the plaintiff to pay, within such time as it may fix, so much additional fee as would have been payable had the said market value been rightly estimated. If the additional fee is not paid within such time, the suit shall be dismissed.

8. In suits for mesne profits, or for immovable property and mesne profits, or for settlement accounts, if the profits or amount decreed are or is in excess of the profits claimed or the amount at which the plaintiff valued the relief sought, the decree shall not be executed until the difference between the fee actually paid and the fee which would have been payable, had the suit comprised the whole of the profits or amount so decreed, shall have been paid.

Where the amount of mesne profits is left to be ascertained in the course of the execution of the decree, if the profits so ascertained exceed the profits claimed, the further execution of the decree shall be stayed until the difference between the fee actually paid and that which would have been payable, had the suit comprised the whole of the profits so ascertained, is paid.

Explanation. Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the levy of Court fee on the amount of mesne profits or interest accruing due in respect of the subject matter, between the date of the institution of the suit and the final execution of the decree.

9. Every question relating to valuation for the purpose of determining the fee leviable under this Regulation shall be decided by the Court before which it is raised. The order of the Court, except when it dismisses the suit or appeal on the ground of erroneous valuation, shall be final between the parties to the proceedings in which the question is raised.

Provided that whenever any such proceeding comes before a Court of appeal, revision or reference, and if such Court considers that the said question had been wrongly decided to the detriment of the revenue, it shall require the party by whom the fee is payable, to pay the additional fee within a time to be fixed by such Court, and in default of payment, shall dismiss the suit, appeal or application, as the case may be, in respect of which the additional fee is due.

10. In the following cases and to the extent specified, the Courts may order the refund of Court fees :—

(a) when a suit or appeal is compromised or when a suit is decided solely on the admission of the parties without any investigation, one-half of the Court fee paid on the plaint or memorandum of appeal as the case may be ;

(b) when a suit is remanded to the Lower Court for *investigation and decision de novo,*

(1) the whole of the Court fee paid on the memorandum of appeal, if the remand order covers the whole suit,

(2) so much only of the fee as would have been payable on the part or parts of the subject matter in respect whereof the suit has been remanded, if the order of remand covers only part or parts of the subject matter ;

(c) when the Court (original or appeal) reverses or modifies, on review, its former judgment on a ground of mistake of law or fact, but not on account of the laches of the parties,

(1) in the case of reversals, the whole fee paid on the application for review minus the fee payable on petitions to the Court, and

(2) in the case of modifications, so much only of the fee as would have been payable if the application for review was confined to the part of the judgment modified.

But nothing in this section shall entitle the applicant to any refund under clause (c) when the reversal or modification is due wholly or in part to fresh evidence which might have been produced at the original hearing.

11. No respondent shall be allowed to object to the portion of the decree not appealed against, unless he pays, 10 days before the date fixed for hearing or *within such further time* as the court may on special application deem fit to grant, the additional court fee which would have been payable on the appeal if it had comprised the part of the decree so objected to.

12. Nothing contained in this Regulation shall render the following documents chargeable with any fee :—

(a) written statements called for by the courts,

(b) first application for summons, to a witness or witnesses either to give evidence or to produce documents or in respect of the filing of an exhibit,

(c) petition or appeal presented or Vakalut executed by a prisoner in duress or under restraint of any criminal court or its officers, and petitions presented by civil debtors while under duress,

(d) petitions presented by a judgment creditor during the execution of a decree requesting the court to take certain steps in aid of execution, provided the prescribed fee for *execution application* is paid on the first application, and that the execution case is pending on the file,

(e) requisitions made by Government for copies of judgment and decree or order or records in suits or proceedings to which it is no party,

(f) objections to attachment of property in execution of decrees when they are made by or on behalf of Government,

(g) applications (other than applications for execution of decrees) presented *to Munsiffs* in non-appealable cases.

Chapter II Process Fees.

13. The High Court shall make rules as to the following matters:—

I. the fee chargeable for serving and executing processes issued by such Court and the Zillah and Munsiffs' Courts ;

II. the number of process servers to be attached to each Court and their remuneration, and

III. the refund of process fees.

The High Court may, from time to time, alter and add to the rules.

All such rules, alterations and additions, after being confirmed and sanctioned by Our Government, shall be published in the Travancore Gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law.

The rules in force at the date of the passing of this Regulation shall continue in force until new rules are sanctioned.

14. A table in the English and Malayalam languages showing the fees chargeable for such service and execution shall be exposed to view in a conspicuous part of each Court.

CHAPTER III. MISCELLANEOUS.

15. All fees chargeable under this Regulation shall be collected in cash. But Our Government may, from time to time, by notification in the Travancore Gazette, direct that the fees leviable under this Regulation shall be collected by stamps or partly by stamps and partly in cash, or in such other manner as it may deem proper.

16. If Our Government, under the provisions of the preceding section, directs that the Court fees or process fees shall be collected wholly or in part by stamps, Our Government may, in such case, make from time to time rules for regulating,

(a) the supply of stamps to be used under this Regulation,

(b) the number and description (whether impressed or adhesive) of stamps to be used for denoting any fee chargeble under this Regulation,

(c) the renewal of damaged or spoiled stamps,

(d) the keeping of accounts of all stamps used under this Regulation,

(e) the mode in which the refunds of court or process fees shall be made, and

(f) the cancellation of stamps where the fees are paid in stamps.

All such rules shall be published in the Travancore Gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law.

17. No document chargeable with court or process fees shall be of any validity, unless and until such fee or fees are paid in cash or in such other manner as may be prescribed by the notification of Our Government. But if any such document is through mistake or inadvertence received, filed or used in any court without the payment of the prescribed fee, the presiding or senior Judge in the civil and criminal courts, or in the case of the High Court, any Judge of such court, may order the collection of the fee due, in such manner as he may direct; and on such fee being paid or collected, every proceeding relative to the document shall be as valid as if the proper fee had been paid in the first instance in the manner prescribed.

Any fee due under this Regulation, together with the expenses of collection, may be recovered from the party whose duty it is to pay it in the first instance, in the manner provided for the execution of decrees.

18. Where any document is amended in order merely to correct a mistake and to make it conform to the original intention of the parties, it shall not be necessary to levy a fresh fee.

19. No document requiring a stamp under the notifications of Our Government published in the Travancore Gazette under Sections 15 and 16 of this Regulation, shall be filed or acted upon in any proceeding in any Court or office, until the stamp has been cancelled in the manner prescribed.

The head ministerial officer of every Court shall, on receiving such document, forthwith effect such cancellation.

20. Our Government may, from time to time, by notification in the Travancore Gazette, reduce or remit, in the whole or in any part of the Travancore State, all or any of the fees mentioned in the schedules to this Regulation annexed, and may, in like manner cancel or vary such order.

21. Whenever an application or petition containing a complaint or charge of the offence of criminal trespass or of defamation is presented to a Criminal Court, the Court, if it convicts the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay to the complainant the fee paid on such application or petition.

22. The words "High Court" or "Civil Court" in this Regulation and the schedules shall include Our Judicial Committee (Royal Court of Final Appeal.)

SIGN MANUAL.

SCHEDULE NO. I.

Ad valorem Fees.

	Value of Suits. When the amount exceeds.	Value of Suits. When the amount does not exceed.	Fee leviable.
	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.
I. Plaint or Memorandum of appeal presented to any Civil Court, not specially provided for.	0	100	5
	100	200	10
	200	300	15
	300	400	20
	400	500	25
	500	600	30
	600	700	35
	700	800	40
	800	900	45
	900	1,000	50
	1.000	1,100	55
	1,100	1,200	60
	1.200	1,300	65
	1,300	1,400	70
	1,400	1,500	75
	1,500	1,600	80
	1,600	1,700	85
	1,700	1.800	90
	1,800	1,900	95
	1,900	2,000	100
	2,000	2,100	105
	2,100	2,200	110
	2,200	2,300	115
	2,300	2,400	120
	2,400	2,500	125
	2,500	2,600	130
	2,600	2,700	135
	2,700	2,800	140
	2,800	2,900	145
	2,900	3,000	150
	3,000	3,100	155
	3,100	3,200	160
	3,200	3,300	165
	3.300	3,400	170
	3,400	3,500	175
	3,500	3,600	180
	3,600	3,700	185
	3,700	3,800	190
	3,800	3,900	195
	3,900	4,000	200
	4,000	4,100	205
	4,100	4,200	210
	4,200	4,300	215
	4,300	4,400	220
	4,400	4,500	225
	4,500	4,600	230
	4,600	4,700	235
	4,700	4,800	240

SCHEDULE NO. I.—(*continued.*)

Ad valorem Fees.

Value of Suits.			Value of Suits.		
When the amount exceeds.	When the amount does not exceed.	Fee leviable.	When the amount exceeds.	When the amount does not exceed.	Fee leviable.
Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.
4,800	4,900	245	25,200	25,900	1,106
4,900	5,000	250	25,900	26,600	1,134
5,000	5,100	255	26,600	27,300	1,162
5,100	5,200	260	27,300	28,000	1,190
5,200	5,300	265	28,000	28,700	1,218
5,300	5,400	270	28,700	29,400	1,246
5,400	5,500	275	29,400	30,100	1,274
5,500	5,600	280	30,100	30,800	1,302
5,600	5,700	285	30,800	31,500	1,330
5,700	5,800	290	31,500	32,200	1,358
5,800	5,900	295	32,200	32,900	1,386
5,900	6,000	300	32,900	33,600	1,414
6,000	6,100	305	33,600	34,300	1,442
6,100	6,200	310	34,300	35,000	1,470
6,200	6,300	315	35,000	36,750	1,540
6,300	6,400	320	36,750	38,500	1,610
6,400	6,500	325	38,500	40,250	1,680
6,500	6,600	330	40,250	42,000	1,750
6,600	6,700	335	42,000	43,750	1,820
6,700	6,800	340	43,750	45,500	1,890
6,800	6,900	345	45,500	47,250	1,960
6,900	7,000	350	47,250	49,000	2,030
7,000	7,700	378	49,000	50,750	2,100
7,700	8,400	406	50,750	52,500	2,170
8,400	9,100	434	52,500	54,250	2,240
9,100	9,800	462	54,250	56,000	2,310
9,800	10,500	490	56,000	57,750	2,380
10,500	11,200	518	57,750	59,500	2,450
11,200	11,900	546	59,500	61,250	2,520
11,900	12,600	574	61,250	63,000	2,590
12,600	13,300	602	63,000	64,750	2,660
13,300	14,000	630	64,750	66,500	2,730
14,000	14,700	658	66,500	68,250	2,800
14,700	15,400	686	68,250	70,000	2,870
15,400	16,100	714	70,000	73,500	2,975
16,100	16,800	742	73,500	77,000	3,080
16,800	17,500	770	77,000	80,500	3,185
17,500	18,200	798	80,500	84,000	3,290
18,200	18,900	826	84,000	87,500	3,395
18,900	19,600	854	87,500	91,000	3,500
19,600	20,300	882	91,000	94,500	3,605
20,300	21,000	910	94,500	98,000	3,710
21,000	21,700	938	98,000	1,01,500	3,815
21,700	22,400	966	1,01,500	1,05,000	3,920
22,400	23,100	994	1,05,000	1,08,500	4,025
23,100	23,800	1,022	1,08,500	1,12,000	4,130
23,800	24,500	1,050	1,12,600	1,15,500	4,235
24,500	25,200	1,078	1,15,500	1,19,000	4,340

SCHEDULE NO. I.—(*continued.*)

Ad valorem Fees.

Value of Suits. When the amount exceeds.	Value of Suits. When the amount does not exceed.	Fee leviable.	Value of Suits. When the amount exceeds.	Value of Suits. When the amount does not exceed.	Fee leviable.
Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.
1,19,000	1,22,500	4,445	2,94,000	3,08,000	8,680
1,22,500	1,26,000	4,550	3,08,000	3,22,000	8,960
1,26,000	1,29,500	4,655	3,22,000	3,36,000	9,240
1,29,500	1,33,000	4,760	3,36,000	3,50,000	9,520
1,33,000	1,36,500	4,865	3,50,000	3,85,000	10,220
1,36,500	1,40,000	4,970	3,85,000	4,20,000	10,920
1,40,000	1,47,000	5,180	4,20,000	4,55,000	11,620
1,47,000	1,54,000	5,390	4,55,000	4,90,000	12,320
1,54,000	1,61,000	5,600	4,90,000	5,25,000	13,020
1,61,000	1,68,000	5,810	5,25,000	5,60,000	13,720
1,68,000	1,75,000	6,020	5,60,000	5,95,000	14,420
1,75,000	1,82,000	6,160	5,95,000	6,30,000	15,120
1,82,000	1,89,000	6,300	6,30,000	6,65,000	15,820
1,89,000	1,96,000	6,440	6,65,000	7,00,000	16,520
1,96,000	2,03,000	6,580	7,00,000	7,35,000	17,220
2,03,000	2,10,000	6,720	7,35,000	7,70,000	17,920
2,10,000	2,24,000	7,000	7,70,000	8,05,000	18,620
2,24,000	2,38,000	7,280	8,05,000	8,40,000	19,320
2,38,000	2,52,000	7,560	8,40,000	...	20,000
2,52,000	2,66,000	7,840			(the maximum fee.)
2,66,000	2,80,000	8,120			
2,80,000	2,94,000	8,400			

	Value of Suits. When the amount exceeds.	Value of Suits. When the amount does not exceed.	Fee leviable.
II. Application for review of judgment if presented within 3 months from the date of the decree.	... ...	... ...	¼ of the fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal, in a suit for the amount in respect of which review is prayed for, provided the minimum fee shall be 3½ Fs.
III. Application if presented after 3 months from the date of the decree.	... ...	... ...	The fee leviable on the plaint or memo of appeal in a suit for the amount in respect of which review is prayed for.
IV. Application to file an award made without the intervention of a Court of Justice, if presented 6 months after the date of award.	... ...	... ...	Do. on the value of the property awarded.
V. Plaints on specially registered bond under section 35 of Regulation I of 1042.	... ...	... ...	¼ of the fee leviable on the amount claimed.

SCHEDULE NO. II.

Fixed Fees.

	High Court.	Zillah or Sessions Court & District or 1st class Magistrate's Court.	Munsiff's or 2nd or 3rd class Magistrate's Court.
	Fans.	Fans.	Fans.
I. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in the following suits:—			
(a) to set aside an award where the subject matter to which it relates is incapable of valuation. (b) every other suit where it is not possible to estimate at a money value the subject matter in dispute and which is not otherwise provided for.	100	100	100
II. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain possession of wife, or for restitution of conjugal rights...	70	70	70
III. Criminal appeal not specially exempted...	7	3½	...
IV. Application for adjournment of hearing in suits	14	7	3½
V. Civil Miscellaneous appeals from orders not otherwise provided for	14	7	...
VI. (a) Vakalutnamahs (civil)	7	3½	3½
(b) Do. (criminal)	3½	3½	3½
VII. Written statements	...	3½	3½
VIII. Application for an authenticated copy of the judgment or order in a civil suit or proceeding	3½	3½	3½
IX. Do. for Do. of decree	3½	3½	3½
X. Application for an authenticated copy of the deposition, report, document, or account or any other paper or papers forming part of the record of a civil suit or proceeding	1¾	1¾	1¾
XI. Application for execution of a decree; applications to set aside a sale made in execution of a decree; applications for the release of property from attachment made by third parties, or applications by decree-holder or purchaser			

	High Court.	Zillah or Sessions Court & District or 1st class Magistrate's Court.	Munsiff's or 2nd or 3rd class Magistrate's Court.
	Fans.	Fans.	Fans.
at auction complaining of resistance or obstruction to the delivery of immoveable property and application by a person dispossessed of immoveable property in execution of a decree, praying for restoration of such property ...	14	7	7
XII. Complaints of the offences of Criminal trespass and defamation, and application to Magistrates to pass orders relative to possession and use of immoveable property ...	...	14	7
XIII. Appeal under the Registration Regulation	...	7	...
XIV. Petitions in Civil proceedings not otherwise provided for, nor specially exempted ...	7	3½	3½
XV. Bail or security Bond given under the order of a Civil Court	3½	3½	3½
XVI. Application to file an agreement to refer matters in dispute to arbitration when it is not presented in the course of a suit or appeal.	...	50	35
XVII. Application to file an award made without the intervention of a Court, if presented within 6 months from the date of the award ...	...	50	35
XVIII. Application praying the Court to decide certain issues of fact or law, coupled with the agreement that on such decision one of the parties shall pay to the other the amount specified in the petition, or surrender certain property	70	50	35
XIX. Appeals from orders on applications mentioned in articles XVI, XVII and XVIII of this schedule	70	50	...
XX. Applications to the High Court to appoint guardians to minors and other disqualified heirs	70	...	...
XXI. Application to the High Court to revise the proceedings of any Civil Court	14	...	...
XXII. Application to the High Court to revise the proceedings of any Criminal Court ...	7	...	...

REGULATION II OF 1062.

Passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 8th July 1887 corresponding with the 25th Methunum 1062.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the limitation of suits, appeals and certain applications, and whereas it is also expedient to provide rules for acquiring by possession the ownership of easements and other property, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I. PRELIMINARY.

1. This Regulation may be called "THE TRAVANCORE LIMITATION REGULATION OF 1062." It extends to the whole of Travancore, and shall come into force on the 1st day of Avany 1063 corresponding with the 16th August 1887.

2. The limitation Regulation III of 1040, and all rules of limitation prescribed in any other Regulation for suits, appeals and applications specially provided for in the schedule annexed to this Regulation, are hereby repealed.

But all references to the Limitation Regulation III of 1040 shall be read as if made to this Regulation; and nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any title acquired, or to revive any suit barred under that Regulation or any Regulation thereby repealed, or to affect any suit for which a shorter period of limitation than that prescribed by the Regulation III of 1040 is now prescribed, if brought within the time allowed by the said Regulation III of 1040 and also within 3 years from the date on which this Regulation comes into force.

3. In this Regulation, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Plaintiff" includes also any person from, or through whom, a Plaintiff derives his right to sue;

"Applicant" includes also any person from, or through whom, an Applicant derives his right to apply; and

"Defendant" includes also any person from or through whom a Defendant derives his liability to be sued.

"Easement" includes also a right not arising from contract, by which one person is entitled to remove and appropriate for his own profit any part of the soil belonging to another, or any thing growing in, or attached to, or subsisting upon, the land of another.

"Bill of exchange" includes also a hundi and a cheque.

"Bond" includes any instrument whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another, on condition that the obligation shall be void if a specified act is performed, or is not performed, as the case may be:

"Promissory Note" means any instrument whereby the maker engages absolutely to pay a specified sum of money to another at a time therein limited, or on demand, or at sight:

"Trustee" does not include a benamidar, a mortgagee remaining in possession after the mortgage has been satisfied, or a wrong-doer in possession without title.

"Suit" does not include an appeal or an application:

"Registered" means duly registered in Travancore under the law for the registration of documents in force at the time and place of executing the document, or signing the decree or order referred to in the context:

"Foreign country" means any country other than Travancore :

Nothing shall be deemed to be done in "good faith" which is not done with due care and attention :

A writing is said to be "Signed" by a person who has acknowledged it as his own either by signing his name or by making his mark thereon or affixing his seal thereto :

"Minor" means any person who has not completed the age of 18 years.

PART II LIMITATION OF SUITS, APPEALS AND APPLICATIONS.

4. Subject to the provisions contained in Sections five to twenty-five both inclusive, every suit instituted, appeal presented, and application made after the period of limitation prescribed therefor by the schedule hereto annexed, shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been set up as a defence.

Explanation—A suit is instituted in ordinary cases when the plaint is presented to the proper officer ; and in the case of a pauper, when his application for leave to sue as a pauper is *presented*.

Illustrations.

(a) A suit is instituted after the prescribed period of limitation. Limitation is not set up as a defence, and judgment is given for the plaintiff. The defendant appeals. The appellate Court must dismiss the suit.

(b) An appeal presented after the prescribed period is admitted and registered. The appeal shall, nevertheless, be dismissed.

5. If the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application expires on a day when the Court is closed, the suit, appeal or application may be instituted, presented, or made on the day the Court re-opens.

Any appeal or application for a review of judgment may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor, when the appellant or applicant satisfies the Court that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal or making the application within such period.

Provided that no application for review shall be admitted, if presented more than 3 years after the date of the final decree.

6. When, by any special or local law now or hereafter in force in Travancore, a period of limitation is *specially* prescribed for any suit, appeal or application, nothing herein contained shall affect or alter the period so prescribed.

7. If a person entitled to institute a suit be, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, a minor, or insane, or an idiot, he may institute the suit within the same period, after the disability has ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed, from the time prescribed therefor in the third column of the schedule hereto annexed.

When he is, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, affected by two such disabilities, or when before his disability has ceased, he is affected by another disability, he may institute the suit within the same period, after both disabilities have ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

When his disability continues up to his death, his legal representative may institute the suit within the same period after the death as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

When such representative is, at the date of the death, affected by any such disability, the rules contained in the first two paragraphs of this section shall apply.

Nothing in this section applies to suits to enforce rights of pre-emption, or shall be deemed to extend, for more than 3 years from the cessation of the disability or the death of the person affected thereby, the period within which any suit must be instituted.

Illustrations.

(a) The right to sue for the hire of a boat accrues to A during his minority. He attains majority four years after such accruer. He may institute his suit at any time within 3 years from the date of his attaining majority.

(b) A, to whom a right to sue for a legacy has accrued during his minority, attains majority 11 years after such accruer. A has, under the ordinary law, only one year remaining within which to sue. But under this section, an extension of two years will be allowed him, making, in all, a period of 3 years from the date of his attaining majority, within which he may bring his suit.

(c) A right to sue accrues to Z during his minority. After the accruer, but while Z is still a minor, he becomes insane. Time runs against Z from the date when his insanity and minority cease.

(d) A right to sue accrues to X during his minority. X dies before attaining majority and is succeeded by Y, his minor son. Time runs against Y from the date of his attaining majority.

(e) A right to sue for an hereditary office accrues to A, who at the time is insane. Six years after the accruer, A recovers his reason. A has 6 years, under the ordinary law, from the date when his insanity ceased within which to institute a suit. No extension of time will be given him under this section.

(f) A right to sue as landlord to recover possession from a tenant accrues to A who is an idiot. A dies 3 years after the accruer, his idiocy continuing up to the date of his death. A's representative in interest has, under the ordinary law, 9 years from the date of A's death within which to bring a suit. This section does not extend that time, except where the representative is himself under disability when the representation devolves upon him.

8. If the disability to sue begins after the time has begun to run, but before the expiration of the prescribed period, or if the person entitled to sue dies after the time has begun to run, but before its expiration and his legal representative is, at the date of his (former's) death, affected by any disability, the running of the time shall be suspended while the disability continues.

Nothing in this section applies to suits to enforce rights of pre-emption or shall be deemed to extend, for more than 3 years from the cessation of the disability, the period within which any suit must be instituted.

9. When one of several creditors or claimants is under any such disability, and when a discharge can be given without the concurrence of such person, time will run against them all; but where no such discharge can be given, time will not run as against any of them until one of them becomes capable of giving such discharge without the concurrence of the others.

Illustrations.

(a) A incurs a debt to a firm of which B, C and D are partners. B is insane and C is a minor. D can give a discharge of the debt without the concurrence of B and C. Time runs against B, C and D.

(b) A incurs a debt to a firm of which E, F and G are partners. E and F are insane and G is a minor. Time will not run against any of them until either E or F becomes sane or G attains majority.

10. Notwithstanding any thing hereinbefore contained, no suit against a person in whom property has become vested in trust or for any specific purpose, or against his legal representatives or assigns (not being assigns for valuable consideration without notice of the trust actual or constructive) for the purpose of following in his or their hands such property, shall be barred by any length of time.

11. Suits instituted in Travancore on contracts entered into in a foreign country are subject to the rules prescribed by this Regulation.

No foreign rule of limitation shall be a defence to a suit instituted in Travancore on a contract entered into in a foreign country unless the rule has extinguished the contract, and the parties were domiciled in such country during the period prescribed by such rule.

PART III. COMPUTATION OF PERIOD OF LIMITATION.

12. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application, the day from which such period is to be reckoned shall be excluded.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal, an application for leave to appeal as a pauper, and an application for a review of judgment, the day on which the judgment complained of was pronounced, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree, sentence or order appealed against, or sought to be reviewed, shall be excluded.

Where a decree is appealed against or sought to be reviewed, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the judgment on which it is founded shall be excluded.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an application to set aside an award, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the award shall be excluded.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal, the time during which an application for review of judgment presented before the expiration of the time allowed for appeal was pending, shall also be excluded. The day on which the application for review was presented and the day on which it was disposed of shall be taken as part of such time.

Explanation. The word "appeal" in this Section includes "a special" or "second appeal."

13. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which Defendant has been absent from India shall be excluded.

14. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which the Plaintiff has been prosecuting with due diligence another Civil proceeding, whether in a court of first instance or in a court of first or second appeal, against the Defendant, shall be excluded, where the proceedings is founded upon the same cause of action and is prosecuted in good faith in a court which, from defect of jurisdiction or other cause of a formal nature, not affecting the merits, is unable to decide it.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit, such reasonable time, as may be requisite for going from the court in which the suit was first instituted to the court in which the suit is re-instituted, shall also be excluded.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any application, the time during which the applicant has been making another application for the same relief, shall be excluded, where the last men-

tioned application is made in good faith to a Court which, from defect of jurisdiction, is unable to grant it.

Explanation I. In excluding the time during which a former suit or application was pending or being made, the day on which that suit or application was instituted or made and the day on which the proceedings therein ended shall both be counted.

Explanation II. A Plaintiff resisting an appeal presented, on the ground of want of jurisdiction, shall be deemed to be prosecuting a suit within the meaning of this section.

Explanation III. The Court in which the suit is re-instituted shall, for the purposes of para 2, determine what is reasonable time for going from one court to another. What is reasonable time shall be a question of law.

Explanation IV. The words "whether in a court of first instance or in a court of first or second appeal" shall include any foreign court where the former suit or application was dismissed for want of jurisdiction only.

15. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the institution of which has been stayed by injunction or order, the time of the continuance of the injunction or order, the day on which it was issued or made and the day on which it was withdrawn shall be excluded.

16. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit for possession by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, the time, during which the judgment-debtor has been prosecuting a proceeding to set aside the sale, shall be excluded.

17. When a person who would, if he were living, have a right to institute a suit or make an application dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a legal representative of the deceased capable of instituting or making such suit or application.

When a person, against whom, if he were living, a right to institute a suit or make an application would have accrued, dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a legal representative of the deceased against whom the Plaintiff may institute or make such suit or application.

If the right to sue had accrued at the date of the death of the person to or against whom such right accrued, the interval between the day of his death and the day on which the legal representative comes into existence shall be excluded from the computation of the period of limitation prescribed by this Regulation.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to suits to enforce rights of pre-emption, or to suits for the possession of immoveable property, or of an hereditary office.

Illustration.

A, the head of a Mut or monastery, dies on the 1st Medom 1060. The amount of a bond executed to A as the head of the institution by B falls due on the 15th Medom 1060. According to the rules of the institution, C was elected or appointed successor of A on the 31st Kumbhom 1061. The limitation prescribed for the suit on the bond shall begin to run from the day following the 31st Kumhbom 1061.

18. When any person having a right to institute a suit or make an application has, by means of fraud, been kept from the knowledge of such right or of the title on which it is founded, or where any document necessary to establish such right has been fraudulently concealed from him, the time limited for instituting a suit or making an application.

(a) against the person guilty of the fraud or accessory thereto, or

(b) against any person claiming through him otherwise than in good faith and for a valuable consideration,

shall be computed from the time when the fraud first became known to the person injuriously affected thereby, or in the case of the concealed document, when he first had the means of producing it or compelling its production.

19. If, before the expiration of the period prescribed for a suit in respect of any property or right, an acknowledgment of liability in respect of such property or right has been made in writing signed by the party against whom such property or right is claimed, or by some person through whom he derives title or liability, or *by some person who is, either by operation of law or by contract, entrusted with the general management of the affairs of a family, in so far as such acknowledgment relates to transactions binding on such family*, a new period of limitation according to the nature of the original liability shall be computed from the time when the acknowledgment was so signed.

When the writing containing the acknowledgment is undated, oral evidence may be given of the time when it was signed; but oral evidence of its contents shall not be received.

Explanation I. For the purposes of this section, an acknowledgment may be sufficient, though it omits to specify the exact nature of the property or right, or avers that the time for payment, delivery, performance or enjoyment has not yet come, or is accompanied by a refusal to pay, deliver, perform, or permit to enjoy, or is coupled with a claim to a set-off, or is addressed to a person other than the person entitled to the property or right.

Explanation. II. In this section "signed" means signed either personally or by an agent duly authorized in this behalf.

Explanation III. A Karanaven of a Malabar Tharawad and a Manager of an undivided Hindu family come within the words "or by some person who is; either by operation of law or by contract, entrusted with the general management of the affairs of a family".

20. When interest of a debt or legacy, or part of a debt or legacy, is, before the expiration of the prescrbed period, paid as such by the person liable to pay the debt or legacy or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf, or by the manager of a Malabar Tharawad, or of a Hindu Family, in the case of debts binding on the Tharawad or family as the case may be ; and when the fact of such payment appears in writing signed by the person making the same, a new period of limitation according to the nature of the original liability shall be computed from the time when the payment was made.

When mortgaged land is in the possession of the mortgagee, the receipt of the produce of such land shall be deemed to be a payment for the purpose of this section.

21. Nothing in sections 19 and 20 renders one of several joint contractors, partners, executors or mortgagees chargeable by reason only of a written acknowledgment signed, or of a payment made by, or by the agent of, any other or others of them.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as taking away the powers conferred upon the Manager of an undivided Hindu Family or the Karanaven of a Malabar Tharawad, simply because he happens to execute the original contract jointly with his coparceners or Seshakars.

22. When, after the institution of a suit, a new plaintiff or defendant is substituted or added, for any reason whatever, the suit shall,

as regards him, be deemed to have been instituted when the plaint in the suit was presented in court.

23. In the case of a continuing breach of contract and in the case of a continuing wrong independent of contract, a fresh period of limitation begins to run at every moment of the time during which the breach or the wrong, as the case may be, continues.

24. In the case of a suit for compensation for an act which does not give rise to a cause of action unless some specific injury actually results therefrom, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when the injury results.

Illustrations.

(a) A owns the surface of a field. B owns the sub-soil. B digs coal there-out without causing any immediate apparent injury to the surface, but at last the surface subsides. The period of limitation in the case of a suit by A against B runs from the time of the subsidence.

(b) A speaks and publishes of B slanderous words not actionable in themselves without special damage caused thereby. C in consequence refuses to employ B as his clerk. The period of limitation in the case of a suit by B against A for compensation for the slander does not commence till the refusal.

25. All instruments shall, for the purposes of this Regulation, be deemed to be made with reference to the Malabar Calendar.

PART IV.

ACQUISITION OF OWNERSHIP BY POSSESSION.

26. Where the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith, as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, and for 20 years, and where any way or watercourse, or the use of any water, or any other easement (whether affirmative or negative) has been peaceably and openly enjoyed by any person claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right without interruption, and for 20 years, the right to such access and use of light or air, way, watercourse, use of water, or other easement shall be absolute and indefeasible.

Each of the said periods of 20 years shall be taken to be a period ending within two years next before the institution of the suit wherein the claim, to which such period relates, is contested.

Explanation. Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section, unless where there is an actual discontinuance of the possession or enjoyment by reason of an obstruction by the act of some person other than the claimant, and unless such obstruction is submitted to, or acquiesced in, for one year after the claimant has notice thereof and of the person making or authorizing the same to be made.

Illustrations.

(a) A suit is brought in 1881 for obstructing a right of way. The Defendant admits the obstruction but denies the right of way. The Plaintiff proves that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him, claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption from 1st January 1860 to 1st January 1880. The Plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(b) In a like suit also brought in 1881, the Plaintiff merely proves that he enjoyed the right in manner aforesaid from 1858 to 1878. The suit shall be dismissed, as no exercise of the right by actual user has been proved to have taken place within two years next before the institution of the suit.

(c) In a like suit, the Plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for 20 years. The Defendant proves that the Plaintiff on one occasion during the 20 years had asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed.

27. Provided that, when any land or water upon, over, or from which any easement has been enjoyed or derived has been held under or by virtue of any interest for life or any term of years exceeding 3 years from the granting thereof, the time of the enjoyment of such easement during the continuance of such interest or term shall be excluded in the computation of the said last mentioned period of 20 years, in case the claim is, within 3 years next after the determination of such interest or term, resisted by the person entitled, on such determination, to the said land or water.

Illustration.

A sues for a declaration that he is entitled to a right of way over B's land. A proves that he has enjoyed the right for 25 years; but B shows that during 10 of these years C, a Hindu widow, had a life interest in the land; that on C's death B became entitled to the land, and that within two years after C's death he contested A's claim to the right. The suit must be dismissed, as A, with reference to the provisions of this section, has only proved enjoyment for 15 years.

28. At the determination of the period hereby limited to any person for instituting a suit for possession of any property, his right to such property shall be extinguished.

THE SCHEDULE.

First Division—Suits.

	Description of Suits.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
1.	For compensation for doing, or for omitting to do, an act alleged to be in pursuance of any enactment in force for the time being in Travancore	90 days.	When the act or omission takes place.
2.	To recover possession of immovable property by a person who was forcibly dispossessed without his consent...	6 months	The date of dispossession.
3.	For the wages of a household servant, artisan or labourer.	One year	When the wages accrue due.
4.	For the price of food or drink sold by the keeper of a hotel, tavern or lodging house ...	Do.	When the food or drink is delivered.
5.	For the price of lodging ...	Do.	When the price becomes payable.
6.	To enforce a right of pre-emption, whether the right is founded on law or general usage, or on special contract.	Do.	When the purchaser takes under the sale sought to be impeached, physical possession of the whole of the property sold, or, where the subject of the sale does not admit of physical possession, when the instrument of sale is registered.
7.	By a person against whom a summary order is passed under the Code of Civil Procedure to establish his right to, or to recover possession of, the property comprised in the order	Do.	The date of the order.
8.	To set aside any of the following sales:— (a) Sale in execution of a decree of a Civil Court by whomsoever brought. (b) Sale for arrears of Government revenue or for any demand recoverable as such arrears.	Do.	When the sale is confirmed, or would otherwise have become final and conclusive had no such suit been brought.
9.	To alter or set aside a decision or order of a Civil Court in any proceeding other than a suit	Do.	The date of the final decision or order in the case by a Court competent to determine it finally.

First Division—Suits—(Continued).

Description of Suits.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
10. To set aside any act or order of an officer of the Sirkar in his official capacity not herein otherwise expressly provided for.	One year	The date of the order.
11. Against Sirkar to set aside any attachment, lease or transfer of immovable property for arrears of Government revenue.	Do.	When the attachment, lease or transfer is made, or at the option of the Plaintiff, when the same is finally confirmed by the revenue authorities.
12. Against Sirkar to recover money paid under protest in satisfaction of a claim made by the revenue authorities on account of arrears of revenue, or on account of demands recoverable as such arrears.	Do.	The date of payment.
13. For compensation for false imprisonment.	Do.	When the imprisonment ends.
14. For compensation for any other injury to the person ...	Do.	When the injury is committed.
15. For compensation for malicious prosecution.	Do.	When the Plaintiff is acquitted or the prosecution is othewise terminated.
16. For compensation for libel...	Do.	When the libel is published.
17. For compensation for slander	Do.	When the words are spoken, or, if the words are not actionable in themselves, when the special damage complained of results.
18. For compensation for wrongful seizure of movable property under a legal process...	Do.	The date of seizure.
19. Against a carrier for compensation for losing or injuring goods	2 years.	When the loss or injury occurs.
20. Against a carrier for compensation for delay in delivering goods.	Do.	When the goods ought to be delivered.

First Division—Suits—(Continued.)

Description of Suits.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
21. Against one who, having a right to use property for specific purposes, perverts it to other purposes	2 years.	When the perversion first becomes known to the person injured thereby.
22. For the recovery of a wife ...	Do.	When possession is demanded and refused.
23. For the restitution of conjugal rights	Do.	When restitution is demanded and is refused by the husband or wife being of full age and sound mind.
24. For compensation for any wrong independent of contract and not herein specially provided for	Do.	When the act complained of is committed.
25. For damages or compensation for obstructing a way or water-course	3 years.	The date of the obstruction.
26. For compensation for diverting a water-course	Do.	The date of the diversion.
27. For compensation for trespass upon immovable property ..	Do.	The date of the trespass.
28. For compensation for infringing copy-right or any other exclusive privilege	Do.	The date of the infringement.
29. To restrain waste	Do.	When the waste begins.
30. For compensation for injury caused by an injunction wrongfully obtained ...	Do.	When the injunction ceases.
31. By a ward, who has attained majority, to set aside a sale by his guardian	Do.	When the award attains majority.
32. By any person bound by an order respecting the possession of property made under the Code of Criminal Procedure, or by any one claiming under such person, to recover the property comprised in such order	Do.	The date of the final order in the case.

First Division—Suits—(Continued.)

Description.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
33. For specific movable property lost, or acquired by theft, or dishonest misappropriation or converson, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or wrongfully detaining the same	3 years.	When the person having the right to the possession of the property first learns in whose possession it is.
34. For other specific movable property, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or injuring or wrongfully detaining the same	Do.	When the property is wrongfully taken or injured or when the detainer's possession becomes unlawful.
35. For the hire of animals, vehicles, boats or household furniture	Do.	When the hire becomes payable.
36. For the balance of money advanced in payment of goods to be delivered	Do.	When the goods ought to be delivered.
37. For the price of goods sold and delivered, where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon	Do.	The date of the delivery of the goods.
38. For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for, after the expiry of a fixed period of credit	Do.	When the period of credit expires.
39. For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for by a Bill of Exchange, no such Bill being given ...	Do.	When the period of the proposed Bill expired.
40. For the price of trees or growing crops sold by the plaintiff to the Defendant where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon...	Do.	The date of the sale.
41. For the price of work done by the Plaintiff for the Defendant at his request where no time has been fixed for payment	Do.	When the work is done.

First Division—Suits—(Continued.)

Description of Suits.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
42. For money payable for money lent	3 years.	When the loan is made.
43. Like suit when the lender has given a cheque for the money.	Do.	When the cheque is paid.
44. For money lent under an oral agreement that it shall be payable on demand ...	Do.	When the loan is made.
45. For money deposited under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand ...	Do.	When the demand is made.
46. For money payable to the Plaintiff for money paid for the Defendant	Do.	When the money is paid.
47. For money payable by the Defendant to the Plaintiff for money received by the Defendant for the Plaintiff's use.	Do.	When the money is received.
48. For money payable for interest upon money due from the Defendant to the Plaintiff ...	Do.	When the interest becomes due.
49. For money payable to the Plaintiff for money found to be due from the Defendant to the Plaintiff on accounts stated between them ...	Do.	When the accounts are stated in writing signed by the Defendant or his agent duly authorized in this behalf, unless where the debt is by a simultaneous agreement in writing signed as aforesaid, made payable at a future time and then when that time arrives. *Explanation*—The words "agent duly authorized in this behalf" shall include the Karanaven of a Malabar Tarawad and the manager of an undivided Hindu family, where the accounts stated relate to the Tarawad or family transactions.
50. For compensation for breach of a promise to do anything at a specified time, or upon the happening of a specified contingency	Do.	When the time specified arrives or the contingency happens.

First Division—Suits—(Continued.)

Description of Suits.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
51. On a bond where a day is specified for payment ...	3 years.	The day so specified.
52. On a bond where no such day is specified	Do.	The day of executing the bond.
53. On a bond subject to a condition	Do.	When the condition is broken.
54. On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after date ...	Do.	When the bill or note falls due.
55. On a bill of exchange payable at sight, or after sight, but not at a fixed time ...	Do.	When the bill is presented.
56. On a bill of exchange accepted payable at a particular place.	Do	When the bill is presented at that place.
57. On a bill of exchange or promissory note, payable at a fixed time after sight or after demand	Do.	When the fixed time expires.
58. On a bill of exchange payable on demand and not accompanied by any writing restraining or postponing the right to sue	Do.	The date of the bill.
59. On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments ...	Do.	The expiration of the first term of payment, as to the part then payable, and for the other parts the expiration of the respective terms of payment.
60. On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments, which provides that, if default be made in payment of one instalment, the whole shall be due	Do.	Same as above, unless where the payee or obligee makes a demand in writing for the whole amount due, and then the date of such demand.
61. On a promissory note given by the maker to a third person to be delivered to the payee after a certain event should happen	Do.	The date of the delivery to the payee.

First Division—Suits—(Continued).

Description of Suits.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
62. On a dishonored foreign bill where protest has been made and notice given	3 years.	When the notice is given.
63. By the payee against the drawer of a bill of exchange which has been dishonored by non-acceptance	Do.	The date of the refusal to accept.
64. By the acceptor of an accommodation bill against the drawer	Do.	When the acceptor pays the amount of the bill.
65. Suit on a bill of exchange, promissory note or bond not herein expressly provided for	Do.	When the bill, note or bond becomes payable.
66. By a surety against the principal debtor	Do.	When the surety pays the creditor.
67. By a surety against a co-surety	Do.	When the surety pays anything in excess of his own share.
68. Upon any other contract to indemnify	Do.	When the Plaintiff is actually damnified.
69. By an attorney or vakil for his costs of a suit or a particular business, there being no express agreement as to the time when such costs are to be paid	Do.	The date of the termination of the suit or business, or (where the attorney or vakil discontinues the suit or business) the date of the communication of such discontinuance to the client.
70. For the balance due on a mutual, open and current account between traders and merchants where there have been reciprocal demands between the parties	Do.	The close of the year in which the last item admitted or proved is entered in the account; such year to be computed as in the account.

First Division—Suits—(Continued).

Description of Suits.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
71. On a policy of insurance when the sum assured is payable immediately after proof of the death or loss has been given to, or received by, the insurers	3 years.	When proof of the death or loss is given to or received by the insurers, whether by or from the plaintiff, or any other person.
72. By the assured to recover premia paid under a policy voidable at the election of the insurers	Do.	When the insurers elect to avoid the policy.
73. Against a factor for an account	Do.	When the account is, during the continuance of the agency, demanded and refused, or where no such demand is made, when the agency terminates.
74. By a principal against his agent for movable property received by the latter and not accounted for... ...	Do.	Do.
75. Other suits by principals against agents for neglect or misconduct	Do.	When the neglect or misconduct becomes known to the plaintiff.
76. For property which the Plaintiff has conveyed while insane	Do.	When the plaintiff is restored to sanity and has knowledge of the conveyance.
77. To set aside a decree obtained by fraud, or for other relief on the ground of fraud...	Do.	When the fraud becomes known to the party wronged.
78. For relief on the ground of mistake or fraud	Do.	When the mistake or fraud becomes known to the plaintiff.
79. For money paid upon an existing consideration which afterwards fails	Do.	The date of the failure.
80. To make good out of the general estate of a deceased trustee the loss occasioned by a breach of trust ...	Do.	The date of the trustee's death, or if the loss has not then resulted, the date of the loss.

First Division—Suits—(Continued.)

Description of Suits.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
81. For contribution by a party who has paid the whole amount due under a joint decree, or by a sharer in a joint estate who has paid the whole amount of revenue due from himself and his co-sharers	3 years.	The date of the Plaintiff's advance in excess of his own share.
82. By a co-trustee to enforce against the estate of a deceased trustee a claim for contribution	Do.	When the right to contribution accrues.
83. For a seaman's wages ...	Do.	The end of the voyage during which the wages are earned.
84. For wages not otherwise expressly provided for by this schedule	Do.	When the wages accrue due.
85. By a Mahomedan for exigible dower—(*Mu-ajjal*) ...	Do.	When the dower is demanded and refused, or (where during the continuance of the marriage no such demand has been made) when the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.
86. By a Mahomedan for deferred dower (*Mu-ajjal*) ...	Do.	When the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.
87. For an account and a share of the profits of a dissolved partnership	Do.	The date of the dissolution.
88. By a lessor for the value of trees cut down by his lessee contrary to the terms of the lease	Do.	When the trees are cut down.
89. For the profits of immovable property belonging to the plaintiff which have been wrongly received by the defendant	Do.	When the profits are received, or, where the plaintiff has been dispossessed by a decree afterwards set aside on appeal, when he recovers possession.

First Division—Suits—(Continued.)

Description of Suits.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
90. For arrears of rent ...	3 years.	When the arrears become due.
91. By a vendor of immovable property to enforce his lien for unpaid purchase money...	Do.	The time fixed for completing the sale, or (where the title is accepted after the time fixed for completing) the date of the acceptance.
92. For a call by a company ...	Do.	When the call is payable.
93. For specific performance of contract	Do.	The date fixed for the performance, or if no such date is fixed, when the plaintiff has notice that performance is refused.
94. For the recission of a contract	Do.	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the contract rescinded first become known to him.
95. For the amount due under, or for the compensation for the breach of, any contract (a) oral, express or implied, and (b) written, not registered and not herein specially provided for	Do.	When the contract is broken, or (where there are successive breaches) when the breach in respect of which the suit is instituted occurs, or (where the breach is continuing) when it ceases.
96. The amount due under, or for compensation for the breach of, a contract in writing registered	6 years.	When the period of limitation would begin to run against a suit brought on a similar contract not registered.
97. For money lent under a written agreement, unregistered, that it shall be paid on demand	Do.	When the loan is made.
98. Do. registered Do. ...	Do.	Do.
99. Upon a foreign judgment ...	Do.	The date of the judgment.
100. Suit for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule ...	Do.	When the right to sue accrues.

First Division—Suit—(Continued.)

Description of Suits.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
101. For a legacy or for a share of a residue bequeathed by a testator, or for a distributive share of the property of an intestate	12 years.	When the legacy or share becomes payable or deliverable.
102. For possession of an hereditary office	Do.	When the Defendant takes possession of the office adversely to the Plaintiff. *Explanation.*—An hereditary office is possessed when the profits thereof are usually received, or (if there are no profits) when the duties thereof are usually performed.
103. Suit during the life of a Hindu or Mahomedan female by a Hindu or Mahomedan who, if the female died at the date of instituting the suit, would be entitled to the possession of land, to have an alienation of such land made by the female declared to be void except for her life or until her re-marriage ...	Do.	The date of the alienation.
104. By a Hindu governed by the law of the Mitakshara or by a member of a Malabar Tarawad to set aside his father's or Karanavan's (as the case may be) alienation of ancestral or joint property ...	Do.	When the instrument evidencing the alienation is registered, and, in cases of oral alienations, when the possession is taken by the alienee.
105. By a person excluded from joint family property to enforce a right to share therein.	Do.	When the exclusion becomes known to the plaintiff.
106. By a Hindu or by a member of a Malabar Tarawad for arrears of maintenance ...	Do.	When the arrears are payable.
107. By a Hindu or by a member of a Malabar Tarawad for a declaration of his right to maintenance	Do.	When the right is denied.
108. To establish a periodically recurring right	Do.	When the Plaintiff is first refused the enjoyment of the right.
109. To recover money due under a hypothecation or to enforce payment of money or any customary dues charged upon immovable property ...	Do.	When the money sued for becomes due.

First Division—Suits—(Continued)

Description of Suits.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
Explanation.—The allowance and fees respectively called *Adukuvathu olapanam, aittartham* and *michavaram* and also all the fees customarily paid to the jenmies, shall, for the purpose of this clause, be deemed to be money charged upon immovable property.		
110. To recover movable property conveyed or bequeathed in trust, and afterwards bought from the trustee, depositary or pawnee without notice of trust actual or constructive..	12 years.	The date of the purchase.
111. To recover possession of immovable property conveyed or bequeathed in trust or mortgaged and afterwards purchased from the trustee or mortgagee for a valuable consideration without notice of trust, actual or constructive...	Do.	Do.
112. Suit instituted by a mortgagee for possession of immovable property mortgaged ...	Do.	When the mortgagor's right to possession determines.
113. By a purchaser at a private sale for possession of immovable property sold, when the vendor was out of possession at the date of the sale ...	Do.	When the vendor is first entitled to possession. *Explanation*—A suit by a purchaser to redeem property mortgaged by the vendor does not fall within this article.
114. Like suit by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, when the judgment debtor was out of possession at the date of the sale ...	Do.	When the judgment debtor is first entitled to possession. *Explanation* :—A suit by a purchaser to redeem property mortgaged by the vendor does not fall within this article.
115. By a purchaser of immovable property at a sale in execution of a decree, for possession of the purchased property when the judgment debtor was in possession at the date of the sale ...	Do.	The date of the sale.
116. By a land-lord to recover possession from a tenant ...	Do.	When the tenancy is determined.
117. By a remainder-man, a reversioner (other than a landlord), or a devisee for possession of immovable property	Do.	When his estate falls into possession.

First Division—Suit—(Concluded.)

Description of Suits.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
118. Like suit by a Hindu or Mahomedan entitled to the possession of immovable property on the death of a Hindu or Mahomedan female	12 years.	When the female dies.
119. For possession of immovable property, when the plaintiff, while in possession of the property, has been dispossessed	Do.	The date of dis-possession.
120. Like suit when the plaintiff has become entitled by reason of any forfeiture or breach of condition ...	Do.	When the forfeiture is incurred or the condition is broken.
121. For possession of immovable property or any interest therein not hereby otherwise specially provided for ...	Do.	When the possession of the defendant becomes adverse to the plaintiff.
122. Against a depositary or pawnee to recover movable property deposited or pawned ...	30 years.	The date of the deposit or pawn.
123. By a mortgagee for foreclosure or sale of immovable property mortgaged ...	50 years.	When the money secured by the mortgage becomes due.
124. Against a mortgagee to redeem or to recover possession of immovable property mortgaged	Do.	When the right to redeem or to recover possession accrues. *Explanation:*—Kanoms governed by the Royal Proclamation of 1042 are not mortgages within the meaning of this article.
125. Any suit by the Sirkar ...	Do.	When the period of limitation would begin to run under this Regulation against a like suit by a private person.
126 Under the Code of Criminal Procedure from a sentence of death passed by a Sessions Judge	15 days.	The date of the sentence.
127. Under the Code of Civil Procedure to the Court of a Zillah Judge	30 days.	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
128. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure to any Court other than the High Court ...	Do.	The date of the sentence or order appealed against.
129. Under the same Code to the High Court except in the cases provided for by Nos. 126 & 132	60 days.	Do. Do.

Second Division—Appeals.

Description of Appeals.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
130. Under the Code of Civil Procedure to the High Court ...	Do.	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
131. From a decree or order of the High Court to the Royal Court of final appeal... ...	90 days.	The date of the decree or order of the High Court.
132. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure from a judgment of acquittal	6 months	The date of the judgment appealed against.

Third Division—Applications.

Description of Applications.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
133. (*a*) A complaint (not preferred by, or under the orders of, the Government) of an offence punishable under sections 298, 323, 334, 352, 355, 358, 490 and 492 of the Penal Code	30 days.	The date of offence.
(*b*) A complaint (not preferred by, or under the orders of, the Government) of an offence punishable under sections 447, 500, 501 and 502 of the Penal Code	90 days.	The date of offence.
134. Under the Code of Civil Procedure to set aside an award	10 days.	When the receipt in Court of the award is notified to the parties.
135. By a plaintiff for an order to set aside a dismissal by default	30 days.	The date of the dismissal.
136. By a defendant for an order to set aside a judgment *ex-parte*	Do.	The date of executing any process for enforcing the judgment on property or person, or the date of service *personally* of the notice to show cause why the decree should not be executed, where such notice is issued, whichever may happen first.
137. Under the Code of Civil Procedure, by a person dispossessed of immovable property and disputing the right of the decree-holder or purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, to be put into possession	Do.	The date of the dispossession ... ...

Third Division—Applications—(Continued.)

Description of applications.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
138. To set aside a sale in execution of a decree, on the ground of irregularity in publishing or conducting the sale	30 days.	The date of the sale.
139. Complaining of resistance or obstruction to delivery of possession of immovable property decreed or sold in execution of a decree, or of dispossession in the delivery of possession to the decree-holder or the purchaser of such property	Do.	The date of the resistance, obstruction or dispossession.
140. For re-admission of an appeal dismissed for want of prosecution	Do.	The date of the dismissal.
141. For an order to release movable property from attachment under civil process when the application is made by others than parties to the proceedings	Do.	The date of attachment.
142. For an order to release immovable property attached under the process of a Civil Court when the application is made by others than parties to the proceedings ...	45 days.	The date of attachment.
143. For an order to compel a decree-holder to certify payment or adjustment made out of Court, when such application is allowed by law ...	60 days.	When the payment or adjustment is made.
144. For re-hearing an appeal heard *exparte* in the absence of the respondent ...	Do.	The date of the decree in appeal.
145. Under the Code of Civil Procedure, by a person claiming to be the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff or appellant and praying to be allowed to conduct the suit or prosecute the appeal ...	Do.	The date of the plaintiff's or appellant's death.
146. For an order to bring in the legal representatives of the plaintiff when the application is made by the defendant ...	Do.	The sixtieth day from the date of the plaintiff's death.

Third Division—Applications—(Continued.)

Description of Applications.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
147. For an order to have the representative of a deceased defendant made a defendant.	60 days.	The date of the defendant's death.
148. For an order to set aside an order for abatement or dismissal	Do.	The date of the order for abatement or dismissal.
149. By a purchaser at an execution sale to set aside the sale on the ground that the person whose interest in the property was purported to be sold had no saleable interest therein, when such application is allowed by law ...	90 days.	The date of the sale.
150. For a review of judgment ...	Do.	The date of the decree or order.
151. Under the Code of Civil Procedure that an award made without the intervention of the Court be filed in Court...	Do.	The date of the award.
152. Applications for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule	3 years.	When the right to apply accrues.
153. For the execution of a decree or order of any Civil Court...	Do. or where a certified copy of the decree or order has been registered six years.	1. The date of the decree or order; or 2. (Where there has been an appeal) the date of the final decree or order of the appellate Court; or 3. (Where there has been review of judgment) the date of the decision passed on the review; or 4. Where any application for execution of the decree, or to take any step in aid of execution of the decree, has been made, the date of such application to the proper Court; or 5. When any notice to show cause why the decree should not be executed has been issued, or where any process of execution is issued, the

Third Division—Applications—(Continued)

Description of Applications.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
		date of issuing such notice or process; or 6. Where the application is to enforce any payment or payments which the decree or order directs to be made periodically or at a specified date, or in a specified week, month, or year, the period indicated, the date specified, the last date of the week, month or year specified; or 7. Where, before the execution is otherwise barred, a payment is made by the judgment-debtor out of Court and such payment has been certified to the Court by the judgment-creditor within the time above indicated, the date of such payment; or 8. Where, before the execution is otherwise barred, a payment is made by Court either out of the money realized in execution of the decree or otherwise received by the Court from or on account of the judgment-debtor, the date of such payment; or 9. Where, before the execution is otherwise barred, the judgment-debtor admits the debt in a petition presented to the Court either by himself or by a pleader duly authorised in that behalf, the date of such admission. *Explanation I.* When the decree or order has been passed severally in favor of more persons than one, distinguishing por-

Third Division—Applications—(Concluded.)

Description of Applications.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
		tions of the subject matter as payable or deliverable to each, the application mentioned in clause 4 of this number shall take effect in favour only of such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made by. But when the decree or order has been passed jointly in favour of more persons than one, such application, if made by any one or more of them, or by his or their representatives, shall take effect in favour of them all. Where a decree or order has been passed severally against more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable by each, the application shall take effect against only such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made against. But where the decree or order has been jointly passed against more persons than one, the application, if made against any one or more of them, or against his or their representatives, shall take effect against them all. *Explanation. II.* "Proper Court" means the Court which passed the decree or order or the Court to which it is transferred for execution or the Court whose duty it is to execute it.

REGULATION I OF 1063.

A Regulation for the incorporation, management and winding-up of Trading Companies and other Associations passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 18th December 1887 corresponding with the 4th Margaly 1063.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the incorporation, management and winding-up of Trading Companies and other Associations, We are pleased to enact as follows :—

From and after the 1st of January 1888 corresponding with the 18th Margaly 1063, Act No. VI of 1882 in force in British India and known as "The Indian Companies Act 1882" as amended by Act VI of 1887 shall *Mutatis Mutandis* come into force throughout Travancore.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION II OF 1063.

A Regulation to provide for the establishment of a Legislative Council in Travancore passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 30th March 1888 corresponding with the 19th Meenum 1063.

Whereas We deem it expedient to provide for the establishment of a Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, We are pleased to enact as follows :—

1. This Regulation shall be called the "Travancore Legislative Council Regulation of 1063" and it shall come into force from the 15th August 1888. / 1st Chingom 1064.

2. For the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, there shall be appointed a Council consisting of a President and members—such members being not less than five or more than eight in number.

3. The Dewan shall *ex-officio* be the President of the Council. The members shall be nominated by Us from time to time. Provided that not less than two of the persons so nominated shall be non-official persons, that is, persons who, at the date of such nomination, shall not be in the service of Government, and that the seat in Council of any non-official member accepting office in the Government service shall be vacated on such acceptance.

4. Every person so appointed shall continue to be a member of the Council for a period of 3 years and during such period he shall be summoned to all meetings held for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations. Provided that the same persons shall be eligible for re-appointment as members. Provided further that it shall be lawful for any member to resign his office at any time and on acceptance of such resignation by Us such office shall become vacant.

5. In the absence of the Dewan, the senior official member of the Council present shall preside at the meetings of the Council and the power of making Laws and Regulations vested in the Council shall be exercised only at meetings of the said Council at which the Dewan or some official member of Council and three or more members of Council shall be present. In every case of difference of opinion at the meetings of the said Council, whenever there shall be an equality of voices the Dewan or in his absence the senior official member of Council then presiding shall have two votes or the casting vote.

6. It shall be lawful for the Dewan from time to time to appoint the time and place of meetings of the Council, to adjourn, or from time to time to authorize the senior official member in his absence to adjourn, any meeting from time to time and place to place.

7. It shall be lawful for the Dewan to make rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council prior to the first of such meetings, but such rules may be subsequently amended at meetings of the Council. Provided that it shall be lawful for Us to disallow any such rule and to render it of no effect.

8. No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Council other than the consideration and enactment of measures introduced into such Council for the purpose of such enactment, and it shall not be lawful for any member to make or for the Council to entertain any motion unless such motion shall be for leave to introduce some measure as aforesaid into Council or have reference to some measure actually introduced therein. Provided always that it shall not be lawful for any member to introduce without the previous sanction of the Dewan any measure affecting the Public Revenues of the State or by which any charge shall be imposed on such Revenues.

9. When any Law or Regulation has been made by the Council, it shall be submitted to Us through the Dewan and it shall be lawful for Us to assent to, or withhold Our assent from, the same or to reserve the same for further consideration, and no such Law or Regulation shall have validity until We shall have declared Our assent to the same and until such assent shall have been duly proclaimed by the Dewan in Our Government Gazette.

10. Notwithstanding any thing contained in this Regulation it shall be lawful for the Dewan, in case of emergency, to make and submit to Us any Regulation, and every such Regulation, if assented to by Us, shall have like force of law with a Regulation prepared by the Council, for the space of six months from its promulgation.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION III OF 1063.

A Regulation to amend the Travancore Stamp Regulation I of 1059 *passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 4th April* 1888 *corresponding with the 24th Meenom* 1063.

Whereas it is represented to Us that certain provisions of the Stamp Regulation cause hardship and inconvenience to Our subjects, We deem it expedient, with a view to affording relief to them, to amend the said Regulation in manner following:—

1. In Section 31 Clause 1 (Proviso) for the words "together with a penalty of five rupees, or when ten times the amount of the proper duty or deficient portion thereof exceeds five rupees, of a sum equal to ten times such duty or portion;" and in section 34 clause b, for the words "together with a penalty of five rupees; or if ten times the amount of the proper duty or of the deficient portion thereof exceeds five rupees, of a sum equal to ten times such duty or portion:" the words "together with a penalty equal to five times the amount of the proper duty or deficient portion thereof" shall be substituted.

2. In section 33 the words "with the sanction of the Dewan" shall be omitted.

3. In section 39 for the word "Dewan" the words "Division Peishcar" shall be substituted.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION IV OF 1063.

A Regulation to make provision for the protection of Forests passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore under date the 8th April 1888 corresponding with the 28th Meenom 1063.

Whereas we deem it expedient to make provision for the protection of Our forests, We are pleased to enact as follows :—

1. Our Government may constitute any land, not being private property, a reserved forest in the manner hereinafter provided.

2. Whenever it is proposed to constitute any land a reserved forest, Our Dewan shall publish a notification in Our Government Gazette—

(a) specifying, as nearly as possible, the situation and limits of such land ;

(b) declaring that it is proposed to constitute such land a reserved forest ;

(c) appointing an officer (hereinafter called the Forest Settlement Officer) to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by, or alleged to exist in favor of, any person in any land comprised within such limits and to deal with the same as provided in this Regulation.

The officer appointed under clause (c) of this section shall ordinarily be a person other than a Forest Officer ; but a Forest Officer may be appointed by the Dewan to attend, on behalf of Our Government, at the enquiry.

3. Except as hereinafter provided, no Civil Court shall, between the dates of the publication of the Notification under section 2 and of the Notification to be issued under section 12, entertain any suit to establish any right in any land included in the Notification published under section 2.

4. When a Notification has been issued under section 2, the Forest Settlement Officer shall publish in Our Gazette and at the head-quarters of each Taluq in which any portion of the land included in such Notification is situate and in every town and village in the neighbourhood of such land, a Proclamation—

(a) specifying, as nearly as possible, the situation and limits of the land proposed to be included within the Reserved Forests, and

(b) requiring persons claiming any right referred to in section 2 to prefer their claims before him within three months from the date of publishing such Proclamation in Our Gazette and to produce evidence in support thereof.

5. During the interval between the publication of such Proclamation and the date fixed by the Notification under section 12, no right shall be acquired in or over the land included in such Proclamation, except under a grant or contract in writing made or entered into by or on behalf of the Government or by or on behalf of some person in whom such right or power to create the same was vested when the Proclamation was published or by succession from such person ; and no fresh clearings for cultivation or for any other purpose shall be made on such land.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of the Forest Settlement Officer.

6. When a claim has been preferred under clause (b) section 4, the Forest Settlement Officer shall enquire into such claims recording the statements and the evidence adduced by the persons preferring such claims in the manner prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure for the time being in force in appealable cases. He shall also consider and record any objection which the Forest Officer (if any) appointed under section 2 may make to any such claim.

7. For the purpose of such enquiry the Forest Settlement Officer may exercise the following powers (that is to say) :—

(a) power to enter, by himself or any officer authorized by him for the purpose, upon any land and to survey, demarcate, and make a map of the same ; and

(b) the powers conferred on a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure for the time being in force for compelling the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents.

8. When the enquiry is completed, the Forest Settlement Officer shall pass an order specifying the particulars of such claim and admitting or rejecting the same wholly or in part.

9. If such claim is rejected wholly or in part, the claimant may, within two months from the date of the order, prefer an appeal to the Zillah Court having jurisdiction in respect of such rejection only. If the Court decides that the claim or such part thereof as has been rejected should be admitted, the Forest Settlement Officer shall proceed to deal with it in like manner as if it had been in the first instance admitted by himself.

10. If such claim is admitted in the first instance wholly or in part a like appeal may be preferred on behalf of Government by the Forest Officer appointed under section 2 or other person generally or specially empowered by the Government in this behalf.

11. When the following events have occurred (viz):—

(a) The period fixed under section 4 (b) for preferring claims has elapsed, and all claims (if any) made within such period have been disposed of by the Forest Settlement Officer ; and

(b) if such claims have been made, the period fixed by section 9 for appealing from the orders passed on such claims has elapsed and all appeals (if any) presented within such period have been disposed of by the Appellate authority ;

the Forest Settlement Officer shall submit a report to the Dewan clearly setting forth the claims which have been finally rejected and those which have been admitted.

12. In regard to the claim (if any) admitted, the Dewan may (1) come to an agreement with the claimant for the surrender of the right ; or (2) exclude the land from the limits of the proposed forest ; or (3) proceed to acquire such land according to the law for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

13. When the proceedings prescribed in the preceding sections have been taken, Our Dewan may publish a Notification in Our Government Gazette, specifying the limits of the forest which it is intended to reserve, and declaring the same to be reserved from a date to be fixed by such Notification.

The Forest Settlement Officer shall, before the date so fixed, publish such Notification in the manner prescribed for the Proclamation under section 4.

From the date so fixed, such forest shall be deemed to be a reserved forest.

14. Any person who without the permission of Our Government or of any Forest or other officer authorized by Our Government to grant such permission—

(a) makes any fresh clearing prohibited by section 5 ; or
who without permission in a reserved forest

(b) sets fire to the forest or kindles, or leaves burning, any fire in such manner as to endanger the same ;

(c) trespasses, or pastures cattle, or permits cattle to trespass ;

(d) fells, girdles, marks, tops, taps, uproots, or burns any tree or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, the same ;

(e) quarries stone, burns lime, or charcoal, or collects or subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes any forest produce ;

(f) clears, cultivates, or breaks up any land for cultivation or any other purpose ;

(g) damages, alters or removes any wall, ditch, embankment, fence, hedge or railing ; or

(h) who sets fire to jungles or forests other than those reserved by Government without taking precautionary measures to prevent the spread of fire into such reserved forests ;

shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred Rupees, or with both, in addition to such compensation for damage done to the forest as the convicting court may direct to be paid.

15. The Dewan may, with Our sanction, by Notification in the Gazette, direct that from a date to be fixed by such Notification, any forest or any portion thereof reserved under this Regulation shall cease to be reserved.

From the date so fixed, such forest or portion shall cease to be reserved.

16. For the purposes of this Regulation,

the word "tree" shall include stumps, bamboos and brushwood :

the word "timber" shall include trees when they have fallen, or have been felled, and all wood whether cut up or fashioned or hollowed out for any purpose or not : and

the words "forest officer" shall mean any person appointed by name or as holding an office by or under the orders of Our Government to be a Conservator, Deputy Conservator, Assistant Conservator, Aminadar, Visharipoo or peon or to discharge any function of a forest officer under this Regulation or any Rule made hereunder.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION V OF 1063.

A Regulation to empower certain Revenue officers to summon persons to attend at their Cutcherries, or to produce documents in connection with matters relating to Revenue Administration passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore under date the 10th April 1888 corresponding with the 30th Meenom 1063.

Whereas it is found expedient, with a view to facilitate the disposal of matters connected with Revenue Administration, to empower certain Revenue officers to issue summonses for the attendance of persons or the production of documents relating to matters of Revenue, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. Division Peishcars and Tahsildars shall have power to summon all persons resident within the local areas of their respective jurisdiction, whose attendance may appear to them to be necessary, in connection with any Revenue matter which it is their duty to investigate or dispose of, and also to require the production of any document relevant to such matter which may be in the possession or under the control of such person.

Provided that when the person whose evidence may be required is unable from sickness or infirmity to attend before the officer issuing the summons, or is a person whom by reason of rank or sex it may not be proper to summon, the officer issuing the summons may, of his own motion or on the application of the party whose evidence is desired, dispense with the appearance of such person and order him to be examined by a subordinate deputed by such officer for the purpose.

2. Such summons shall be in writing and authenticated by the signature and seal of the officer by whom it is issued; and it shall specify the time and place at which the person summoned is required to attend and whether his attendance is required for the purpose of giving evidence or to produce a document or both; and any particular document the production of which is required shall be described in the summons with reasonable accuracy.

3. Any person summoned merely to produce a document shall be deemed to have complied with the summons if he causes such document to be produced instead of attending personally to produce the same.

4. The summons shall be served by delivering a copy thereof to the person summoned or to his authorized agent or to some adult male member of his family residing with him who shall be required to sign an acknowledgment of service endorsed on the original summons. If the person summoned cannot be found and there is no other person on whom the service can be made, the serving officer shall affix a copy of the summons on the outer door of the house in which the person summoned ordinarily resides and return the original with an endorsement attested by two respectable witnesses stating that he has so affixed a copy and the circumstances under which he did so.

5. If any person who has been duly summoned to attend or produce a document refuses or fails to attend and does not show satisfactory reasons for so doing, the Division Peishcar or the Tahsildar who issued the summons is hereby authorized to fine the defaulter in a sum not exceeding Rs. 50. Such fine may be levied by warrant under the hand of the officer imposing it in the same manner as a fine imposed by a Criminal Court.

Provided that it shall be competent to the officer who imposed the fine, to remit it in whole or in part or to cancel his order on sufficient cause being shown within 30 days from the date of the order.

6. The officer imposing a fine under the last preceding section shall record a proceeding clearly setting forth the grounds of his order; and a notice containing the substance of the order shall be served on the person affected by it. The service of the notice shall be made in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for the service of summons. If the fine is remitted in whole or in part or the order imposing it be cancelled, a proceeding stating the reason for so doing shall likewise be recorded.

7. Any person aggrieved by an order passed by a Tahsildar may within thirty days from the date of the service of the notice referred to in section 6, appeal to the Division Peishcar: and any person aggrieved by an order passed either in the first instance or on appeal by a Division Peishcar may within 30 days from the date of notice of such order appeal to the Dewan.

8. On presentation of the appeal the appellate authority may, if he deems fit, stay execution of the order appealed against and shall, after examining the records and hearing the appellant or his agent

and after taking such further evidence and making such enquiry as may be necessary, confirm, alter or revise such order.

9. The Dewan shall have power to revise the proceedings of all subordinate officers under this Regulation. He may also make and issue general rules for the conduct of the subordinate officers in regard to matters dealt with in this Regulation.

10. It shall be lawful for Our Government by notification in Our Official Gazette to invest any Revenue officers other than those named in section 1 with all or any of the powers conferred by this Regulation. The said notification shall indicate also the officer other than the Dewan to whom the appeal referred to in section 7 is to be preferred.

11. 'Division Peishcar' means and includes the Dewan Peishcar or other officer in charge of a Division.

'Tahsildar' includes any officer who is temporarily placed in charge of a Taluq.

12. This Regulation shall come into force on the 1st Chittray 1063.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION VI OF 1063.

A Regulation to amend the law relating to Opium and Bhang passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 13th June 1888 corresponding with the 1st Mithunam 1063.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to Opium and Bhang, We are pleased to enact as follows :—

1. This Regulation may be called " The Opium and Bhang Regulation " and it shall come into force on the 1st day of Carcadagom 1063 corresponding with the 15th July 1888.

2. The term ' Opium ' shall include also poppy-heads, preparations or admixtures of Opium, and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy.

3. Except as permitted by this Regulation, or by Rules framed under this Regulation no one shall—

(a) import
(b) export
(c) possess
(d) manufacture or
(e) sell, Opium or Bhang.

4. The Dewan may assign either at a public auction or in some other suitable manner, for such period as he may think fit, (not exceeding three years at a time) to any person or persons the exclusive privilege, during such period, of importing, exporting, manufacturing or selling Opium and Bhang within any part of Travancore, in consideration of a sum of money to be made payable at such time or place and by such instalments as the Dewan may from time to time fix.

5. The Dewan may from time to time, by notification in the Government Gazette, prescribe rules and forms of licenses under which the importation, exportation, possession, manufacture or sale of Opium and Bhang shall take place.

6. Any person who, in contravention of this Regulation or of rules made and notified in the Government Gazette under this Regulation, imports, exports, carries, conveys, manufactures, sells or has in possession any Opium or Bhang or attempts or intentionally abets any

such act shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished for such offence with fine which may extend to 1,000 Rs. and in case of default of payment of fine, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months.

7. In prosecutions under section 6 it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that all Opium and Bhang for which the accused person is unable to account satisfactorily are Opium and Bhang in respect of which an offence has been committed under this Regulation.

8. All Opium and Bhang in respect of which an offence under section 6 has been committed shall be liable to confiscation.

The vessels, packages and coverings in which any Opium or Bhang liable to confiscation under this section is found and the other contents (if any) of the vessel or package in which such Opium or Bhang may be concealed, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall likewise be liable to confiscation.

9. When the offender is convicted, or when the person charged with an offence in respect of any Opium or Bhang is acquitted or discharged, but the Magistrate decides that the Opium or Bhang is liable to confiscation under this Regulation, such confiscation may be ordered by such Magistrate.

When an offence against this Regulation has been committed, but the offender is not known or cannot be found, or when Opium or Bhang not in the possession of any person cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, the case shall be enquired into and determined by the Magistrate of the District. Provided that no order of confiscation shall be made absolute until the expiration of thirty days from the date of a proclamation notifying the seizure (such proclamation shall be made by means of a written notification to be affixed in the Court-house of the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the Opium or Bhang intended to be confiscated has been found) and without hearing the persons (if any) claiming any right thereto and the evidence (if any) which they produce in support of their claims.

10. The Dewan shall from time to time make rules consistent with this Regulation to regulate :—

(a) the disposal of all things confiscated under this Regulation and

(b) the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Regulation.

11. Any officer of any of the Departments of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium and Bhang or Revenue, superior in rank to a Mudalpere or Constable who may in right of his office be authorized by Our Government in this behalf and who has reason to believe, from personal knowledge or from information given by any person and taken down in writing, that Opium or Bhang liable to confiscation under this Regulation is kept or concealed in any building, vessel or enclosed place, may—

(a) enter into any such building, vessel or place ;
(b) in case of resistance, break open any door and remove any other obstacle to such entry ;
(c) seize such Opium and all things which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation ; and
(d) detain and search and, if he thinks proper, arrest any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence relating to such Opium or Bhang.

12. Such officer may also—

(a) seize, in any open place or in transit, any Opium or Bhang together with the vessels, packages and coverings in which such Opium or Bhang is found, and the other contents (if any) of the vessel or package in which such Opium or Bhang may be concealed and the animals and conveyances used in carrying the same and which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under this Regulation or the rules made hereunder.

(b) detain and search any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence under this Regulation or the rules to be made hereunder and if such person has Opium or Bhang in his possession, arrest him.

13. All searches under sections 11 & 12 shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force in Travancore.

14. The officers of the several departments mentioned in section 11 shall, upon notice given or request made, be legally bound to assist each other in carrying out the provisions of this Regulation.

15. Any officer of any of the said departments who, without reasonable ground of suspicion, enters or searches or causes to be entered or searched any building, vessel or place, or vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any Opium or Bhang or other thing liable to confiscation under this Regulation or vexatiously and unnecessarily detains, searches or arrests any person, shall for every such offence be punished with fine not exceeding 500 Rs.

16. The Division Peishcar or other officer authorized by Our Government in this behalf either personally or in right of his office or a Magistrate of the first class may issue his warrant for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed an offence relating to Opium or Bhang, or for the search whether by day or night, of any building or vessel or place in which he has reason to believe Opium or Bhang liable to confiscation to be kept or concealed.

All warrants issued under this section shall be executed in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

17. Every person arrested and thing seized under section 11 or 12 shall be forwarded without delay to the officer in charge of the nearest Police station; and every person arrested and thing seized under section 16 shall be forwarded without delay to the officer by whom the warrant was issued.

Every officer to whom any person or thing is forwarded under this section shall, with all convenient despatch, take such measures as may be necessary for the disposal according to law of such person or thing.

18. Whenever any officer makes any arrest or seizure under this Regulation, he shall, within 24 hours next after such arrest or seizure, make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest or seizure to his immediate official superior.

19. Any arrear due from any farmer of Opium or Bhang revenue may be recovered as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

20. The Proclamation relating to Opium dated 16th Edavom 1036 and section 38, Regulation VI of 1010 so far as it relates to smuggling of Opium and Bhang are hereby repealed.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION VII OF 1063.

A Regulation to provide for the protection of Salt Revenue in Travancore passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 28th June 1888 corresponding with the 16th Methunum 1063.

Whereas it is expedient to re-enact the law relating to Salt Revenue, We are pleased to enact as follows:—

1. This Regulation shall be called 'The Travancore Salt Regulation' and it shall come into force on the 1st Carcadacom 1063.

2. Section 38 of Regulation VI of 1010, so far as it relates to salt, is hereby repealed.

3. In this Regulation,

The word 'Salt' includes all descriptions of chloride of sodium, however manufactured and from whatever substance derived, saltpetre, glauber's salts; all other substances manufactured from earth naturally impregnated with salt, and all kinds of earth, grass, straw and brine from which any of the above substances may be manufactured by lixiviation, or by any other process whatever.

The word 'Manufacture' includes collection, preparation, lixiviation, boiling or any one or more of these processes; and also the separation of salt from any substance which is impregnated with it, or with which it is mixed, or in which it is held in solution.

The words 'Contraband Salt' mean salt manufactured without license and salt imported from foreign territory or removed from any salt-works in contravention of this Regulation or of any Rules made hereunder.

The word 'Salt-work' includes all places used or intended to be used for the manufacture of salt, and all houses, buildings, embankments, reservoirs, condensing and evaporating pans and waste places situated within the limits thereof; all drying grounds, platforms places, buildings and premises at or in which salt is stored or which are intended for the storage of salt; and all lands on which salt is spontaneously produced.

4. No person shall manufacture salt in any part of Our territories, without a license granted by Our Dewan or by any officer who may be authorised by him to grant such license and except in such places and in such manner as may be prescribed by Our Dewan from time to time.

Provided that the Ullams or salt pans in existence at the date on which this Regulation comes into force shall, until altered by Our Dewan, be deemed to be authorised places of manufacture under this Regulation, and every person who is registered as a manufacturer of salt in such Ullams on such date shall be deemed to be duly licensed to manufacture salt under this Regulation until a license shall be issued to him in due course.

5. No salt shall be removed from any salt-work except on account of Our Government or in such manner and under such conditions as may be prescribed by Our Dewan from time to time.

6. Importation into and exportation from Our territories of salt, whether by sea or land, is forbidden except by such routes as may be prescribed and under such Rules as may be passed by Our Dewan from time to time.

7. Any person

(a) who manufactures, imports, exports or removes from any salt-work any salt in contravention of the provisions of this Regulation or of any of the Rules made thereunder; or

(b) who purchases, obtains, possesses or sells contraband salt knowing or having reason to believe the same to be contraband; or

(c) who is guilty of any act or omission in contravention of any of the provisions of this Regulation or of any Rule made or license granted under this Rugulation; or

(d) who attempts to commit or abets the commission of any of the above acts;

shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be punished for every such offence with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code not exceeding three months or with fine not exceeding 500 Rs., or with both; and when a fine is imposed, the convicting Magistrate shall direct the offender in default of payment of the fine to be imprisoned for a term which may extend to six weeks, and such imprisonment shall be in excess of any other imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

8. When any person accused of an offence relating to salt is convicted, the court trying the case shall have power to adjudge the confiscation of all salt in respect of which the offence has been committed as well as all the vessels, packages and coverings in which such salt is contained and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it.

When any such person is discharged or acquitted, but the Court trying the case considers that any articles seized and produced before it ought to be confiscated, it shall cause such articles to be detained pending the orders of the Salt Peishcar who shall have power to adjudge the confiscation thereof.

When any offence under this Regulation has been committed, but the offender is not known or cannot be found, the Salt Peishcar shall have power to adjudge the confiscation of any articles which would have been liable to confiscation if the offender had been found and convicted.

The adjudication of confiscation by the Salt Peishcar shall be made under such rules and subject to such conditions as Our Dewan with Our sanction may, by notification in the Gazette. prescribe.

9. All Magistrates are authorized to issue warrants for the arrest of any person whom they have reason to believe to have committed an offence relating to salt or for the search of any house, building, vessel or place within their respective jurisdictions in which there is reason to believe that contraband salt is manufactured, sold, kept or concealed. The issue and execution of warrants under this section shall be governed by the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code for the time being in force.

Provided that the Magistrate shall, before issuing his warrant, record in writing under his signature his reasons for so doing; and such warrant shall be directed to an officer of Police not below the rank of a Head Constable.

10. Any Police officer superior in rank to a constable or any officer of any of the departments of Customs, Salt or Land Revenue who may, in right of his office, be authorized by Our Dewan in this behalf, may seize in any open place or in transit any salt which he has reason to believe to be contraband and may arrest any person who in his view commits an offence against this Regulation.

11. Every person arrested and thing seized under the last section shall be forwarded without delay to the officer in charge of the nearest Police station; and such officer shall, with all reasonable despatch, take such measures as may be necessary for the disposal according to law of such person or thing.

12. Any person who vexatiously and without reasonable ground seizes the property of any person on the pretence of seizing contraband salt or who vexatiously and unnecessarily arrests any person shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine not exceeding 500 Rs.

13. All officers of the Salt, Land Revenue, Customs and Police Departments shall, upon notice given or request made, be legally bound to assist each other in carrying out the provisions of this Regulation; and all land-holders, tenants and cultivators of land on which there shall be any manufacture of contraband salt shall, with all reasonable despatch after the existence of such manufacture shall have come to their knowledge, give information of the same to the nearest Magistrate or officer of the Salt Department or at the nearest Police Station.

14. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time make Rules for regulating

(*a*) the grant of licenses and the particulars and conditions to be contained therein;

(*b*) the manufacture, dryage, storage, sale and removal of salt in and from salt-works and the export or import of salt by sea or land;

(*c*) the manufacture of saltpetre and other saline substances and the refinement of saltpetre;

(*d*) the issue of salt for fish-curing or other special purposes or on special conditions;

(*e*) the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Regulation; and

(*f*) generally for carrying out the provisions herein contained.

All such Rules shall, three months after their publication in the Government Gazette, have the force of law and be read as part of this Regulation.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION VIII OF 1063.

A Regulation to amend the law relating to Tobacco passed by His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore under date the 11th July 1888 *corresponding with the* 29*th Mithunam* 1063.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to Tobacco; It is enacted as follows:—

1. This Regulation may be called "The Tobacco Smuggling Regulation of 1063" and it shall come into force on the 24th day of July 1888 corresponding with 10th Audy 1063.

2. Section 38, Regulation VI of 1010 and Regulation VII of 1010 are hereby repealed in so far as they relate to Tobacco.

3. The word 'Tobacco' shall include also snuff and cigars.

4. Whoever imports or brings into Our Territories tobacco either manufactured or unmanufactured, shall conform to the Rules and be liable to pay the customs duty on the same now in force in Our Territories or which may hereafter be prescribed by rules issued with Our sanction and published in Our Government Gazette.

5. Our Dewan may also from time to time, by notification in Our Government Gazette, prescribe the routes by which tobacco shall be imported, and may further regulate the mode and place of levying the duty.

6. Any person who, in contravention of this Regulation or of rules made and notified in the Government Gazette under this Regulation, shall wilfully import into Our Territories tobacco without paying the prescribed duty to the officer appointed in that behalf and conforming to the bonded rules now in force or hereafter to be brought into force regarding the same, or

who shall wilfully import or bring such articles by any route or at any port not legally sanctioned for that purpose, or

who shall wilfully attempt to commit any of the above acts, or

who shall aid any person in such commission or attempt, shall be punished on conviction before a Magistrate with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding 3 months, or with fine not exceeding rupees five hundred or with both. On second conviction he shall be liable to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding 6 months in addition to fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Explanation. It shall be presumed that the act was wilful until the person charged proves the contrary.

7. Whoever in order to the committing of any of the offences under section 6 is armed with fire-arms or other offensive weapons, or whether so armed or not is disguised in any way, or being so armed or disguised is found within Our Territories with any tobacco on which the duty, toll or tax leviable upon the same has not been paid, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to fine.

8. In any case in which an offence under this Regulation has been committed—

(a) the tobacco in respect of which such offence has been committed; and

(b) the vessels, packages and coverings in which such tobacco is found, and the other contents (if any) of the vessel or package in which such tobacco may be concealed and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it

shall be liable to confiscation.

9. When the offender is convicted, or when the person charged with an offence in respect of any tobacco is acquitted, but the Magistrate decides that the tobacco is liable to confiscation, such confiscation may be ordered by the Magistrate.

When an offence under this Regulation has been committed, but the offender is not known or cannot be found or when tobacco not in the possession of any person cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, the case shall be enquired into by the Division Peishcar or other officer authorized by Our Dewan in this behalf, who may order such confiscation.

10. The Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time by notification in the Gazette make rules, consistent with this Regulation, to regulate

(a) the disposal of all things confiscated under this Regulation; and

(b) the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Regulation.

11. Any officer of any of the Departments of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium or Revenue, superior in rank to a Mudalpere or Constable, who may, in right of his office, be authorized by Our Dewan in this behalf, may seize in any open place or in transit any tobacco which he has reason to believe to have been brought into Trvancore without paying the duty, tax or toll leviable on the same, and may arrest any person who may be in possession of tobacco on which the duty, toll or tax leviable upon the same has not been paid.

12. Any officer of any of the said Departments who vexatiously and unnecessarily (1) seizes any tobacco or (2) arrests any person under the power given in the preceding section shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees and, in default of payment of fine, to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months.

13. The Division Peishcar or other officer authorized by Our Government in this behalf or a Magistrate of the first class may issue his warrant for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed an offence under this Regulation, or for the search, whether by day or night, of any building, vessel or place in which he has reason to believe that tobacco, liable to confiscation, is kept or concealed.

All warrants issued under this section shall be executed in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force in Travancore.

14. Every person arrested and all tobacco seized under section 11 shall be produced before the nearest Magistrate within 24 hours of the arrest or seizure and every person arrested and tobacco seized under section 13 shall be produced without delay before the Magistrate or officer who issued the warrant.

15. All fines imposed under this Regulation, shall be recovered in the same manner as fines imposed under the Penal Code are recovered.

16. Whenever confiscation is authorized by this Regulation, the officer ordering it may give the owner of the thing liable to be confiscated an option to pay, in lieu of confiscation, such fine as the officer thinks fit.

SIGN MANUAL.

DEMARCATION RULES.

Preliminary Arrangement.

Before proceeding to start work in a Taluq the Supervisor charged with the duty, should visit the Taluq and see to complete arrangements being made for the requisite supply of stones for boundary and field demarcation. He should meet the Tahsildar and the local Proverthicars and also the leading ryots and make them understand the nature of the work to be undertaken and the kind of co-operation expected from them.

2. A general Notification under the signature of the Settlement Dewan Peishcar will be issued with an abstract of the Boundary Regulation which the Supervisor should see duly published in the several Proverthies.

3. One or two Deputy Supervisors, with a staff of Demarcators, will then be deputed, whose duty it will be to go over each Proverthy and prepare an eye-sketch shewing the boundaries of the Proverthy, the position of the component Moories and their limits, the divisions into which the Proverthy should be divided, and also the main roads, rivers, channels &c. which skirt or cross the boundary lines.

4. The Tahsildar or one of his Sumprethies, and the local Proverthicar and accountant and also those of the adjacent Proverthies should accompany the inspecting officer with the Olugu and other accounts and furnish the necessary information for identifying the boundary lines.

5. If the Proverthy boundary is found to require adjustment in any place, owing to very irregular shape or for the sake of compactness or convenience, a special report should be made of the parts to be added or excluded.

6. Special reports will also be made of cases where the boundary runs over very mountainous or other impracticable ground.

7. These reports must be invariably accompanied by illustrative sketches and must be promptly submitted, so that sanction for transfer of land or deviation from true boundaries may be obtained before demarcation commences.

8. On receipt of Government sanction, a revised sketch will be prepared shewing the amended boundaries.

9. If the Proverthy be within 4 square miles in extent, it will form a village in itself. If more than 4 square miles, it should be divided into two or more villages according to the size.

10. The villages should be so formed that each may have a fair proportion of the population and the cultivated area of the Proverthy, as far as possible, and include entire Moories.

11. The Tahsildar and the local Proverthicar should, as a rule, be consulted in the forming of villages, and a sketch should be drawn shewing the boundary lines of the villages and the position of the Moories and at the foot of the sketch, the area of each village, and the population and land revenue should be entered as approximately as possible.

12. The sketch should be forwarded to the Supervisor, who, after verification, will submit it with a report to the Central Office for orders.

BOUNDARY DEMARCATION.

13. On the sketch being approved, a notice will be published under the signature of the Settlement Dewan Peishcar, or his Deputy in charge of the party, informing the land-holders of the villages formed, and of the date when the demarcation of their properties will commence

14. The demarcation of the village boundaries will then be proceeded with.

15. Where a free-hold tract belonging to a Jenmy or Chief such as what is termed Desom Olivu, (ദേശം ഒഴിവു) or Adhigarom Olivu, (അധികാരം ഒഴിവു) lies contiguous to a village, the Jenmy or Chief should be communicated with before demarcating that boundary, so that the Jenmy or Chief may be able to depute his agent to represent his interests.

16. Any differences arising regarding the boundary between the village and the free-hold Desom or Adhigarom should be reported for orders, and adjusted under Government sanction, unless the Jenmy or Chief concerned agrees to the boundary in accordance with Government accounts.

17. All tracts recognised as Desa Olivu, or Adhigara Olivu, will be treated as separate villages or circuits, and demarcated in other respects as other properties.

18. Where a village boundary runs over very mountainous or difficult country, and its demarcation would therefore, entail great labor and cost, the Supervisor, under orders of the Settlement Dewan Peishcar may grant permission to mark a conventional line round such tract of country, but in the case of adjoining free-hold Desoms &c., the true boundary will be invariably demarcated.

19. Granite stones will, in all cases, be used for marking boundaries according to the size and description given in the Appendix.

20. When a flat rock is found conveniently situated, it should be utilized as a boundary station or offset the Shank and the following symbols being used—⊙ Station ⊕ Offset.

21. The cost of station and offset stones planted in connection with private lands, will be charged to the villagers rateably on their land assessment.

22. All station stones must have a plummet hole drilled in the centre of the upper surface, about one inch deep and three-quarters of an inch in diameter.

23. The Shank on the side and the distinguishing mark on the upper surface should be cut not less than a quarter of an inch deep.

24. All stones must be roughly squared for one-third of their length from the top, but it does not matter how rough they are for the remaining portion of their length, as that will be imbedded in the ground.

25. As demarcators are responsible that no stone is found on inspection to be loose, they must take special care that all are properly imbedded, the hole should be made very little larger than the stone, and a small quantity of earth being put in, it must be well tamped from the bottom.

26. No stone should be accepted that is more than one inch smaller than the size ordered.

27. When selecting sites for stations, the Demarcator must see that each station is as far as possible from the one on each side of it, provided both are clearly visible from it, and that no bend on the boundary is more than three chains from the line between any two stations.

28. Every station stone must be on the exact boundary, and, wherever possible at the junction of three field-boundaries.

29. There must be sufficient level space round each station to receive the Theodolite and to enable the Surveyor to use it.

30. When in allowing this space the station stone has to be planted away from the boundary line, on a public road or pathway, the stone should be sunk one inch below the surface and an offset stone set up opposite, the position of the stone being indicated in the sketch.

31. Wherever convenient, an offset stone should take the place of a field stone at the junction of three fields.

32. When the village boundary runs through waste, very few offsets will be required, but when there is cultivation on the boundary every bend must be marked.

33. When bends on the boundary are very numerous, endeavours should be made to induce the ryots to straighten them, they will thus save themselves the cost of many stones; but unless alteration is actually made, all bends must be marked as laid down in section 32.

34. When demarcating along the banks of rivers, and channels, or the sides of roads &c., care must be taken that the marks are erected at sufficient distance from the edge to prevent all possibility of their being destroyed. This caution applies specially to stations, which must invariably be in a safe position and on firm ground.

35. Station sites should, in the first instance, be marked by flags, and offsets by pegs or holes. Orders will then be given for the stones to be brought, and as soon as they have been erected, the Demarcator will go over the lines again and see that the stones are properly imbedded in the right places.

36. No alteration is ever to be made in a line already demarcated in an adjoining village, without the express permission of the Supervisor, who will see, in case he grants the permission, that the completed sketch is also altered.

Forming Divisions.

37. When the boundary has been demarcated, the village will be divided into divisions by check traverse lines through the length of the village, from 20 to 40 chains apart.

38. The said lines must always follow the field boundaries commencing and closing on village boundary stations; they should be marked in the manner most convenient for Survey by Theodolite, and the divisions should be as regular as possible. The rules for the selection of sites for stations &c., on village boundaries apply also to divisions.

39. Large tanks, hills, blocks of jungle and rivers passing through a village will be marked as divisions of the village.

40. Arable waste lands situated in villages and in the midst of cultivated lands, and as such likely to be sought after for cultivation, should be demarcated in fields of two acres if wet, and of four acres if dry.

Other outlying tracts not likely to be readily brought under the plough may be demarcated in blocks of 100 acres or so.

41. When permission has been granted under para 8 to deviate from the exact boundary, the approximate limits will be shewn on sketches by dotted lines and the portion of the excluded tract, belonging to each village will be numbered as one of its divisions.

42. The demarcated divisions will be numbered consecutively, commencing at the north-east or north-west corner.

43. A rough sketch of the village and its divisions and minor circuits will be prepared in pencil when the sites for the marks are selected and inked in as soon as the stones are fixed. The area of each division will be entered under its number.

44. The sketch should be drawn on a scale just large enough to allow of each bend and stone being clearly shewn; it should also show

the approximate position of the village sites and hamlets, chief roads, tanks, rivers and all old boundary marks if any. The sketch must be on good paper of regular shape, and must be kept rolled and not folded.

45. On the upper part of the sketch will be entered the name of the Taluq and proverthy, number and name of the village and area as per village accounts, also the North point.

46. The number of the stones erected will be given on the sketch in the following tabular form.

	Stations.	Offsets.
Erected before on the side of village	20	102
Do.	24	130
Now erected in	118	496
Total.........	162	728
On Division boundaries... ...	322	1,561

47. The numbers and names of exterior adjacent villages will be entered, and in the lower right hand corner the Demarcator's and Deputy Supervisor's signature, with dates of commencement, completion and inspection.

48. A duplicate copy of the sketch must be prepared and sent to the Deputy Supervisor as soon as the last stone has been erected.

49. The Boundary Demarcators and the Deputy Supervisors must use their best endeavours to induce villagers to have all the necessary field-stones ready before field demarcation commences; the number in readiness will be regularly noted in the weekly reports of work.

50. They will also explain to the land-holders all that will be required of them, and give them any information they may ask for regarding demarcation.

Field Demarcation.

51. When a village is laid out in divisions and the boundary marks are set up the village will be assigned for field-demarcation to one or more Demarcators. If more than one be employed, they will be set to work in different divisions in the order in which they are numbered in the sketch.

52. The Demarcators will carry on their work under the direction of Deputy Supervisors and Supervisors in the proportion of 4 of the former and 2 of the latter to every 32 Demarcators.

53. Each Demarcator will be furnished with a copy of the sketch showing village and division boundaries—and printed form of the Field Register. For using the Sketch and the Register the Demarcator will be guided by the detailed instructions laid down under appropriate headings.

54. As soon as the Demarcator arrives at the village, his first duty will be to send to the Supervisor a special report regarding the supply of stones ready, the presence of Proverthy officials and land-holders or any other circumstances likely to affect progress of work. Unless this report is sent, excuses for delay made afterwards will not be accepted.

55. The Demarcator must always be accompanied by a Proverthy accountant with Olugu and other accounts and by the owner of the properties he is demarcating. Wherever possible two or three intelligent and respectable ryots well acquainted with the locality should also be in attendance.

56. If, owing to several Demarcators being at work in the same village or in the different villages of the Proverthy, the number of accountants of the Proverthy be insufficient to meet the requirements, arrangements should be previously made with the Tahsildars to supplement them by others drawn from the neighbouring Proverthies.

57. Where a division is mixed up of paddy lands and gardens, the Demarcator will, as a rule, deal with the properties of one description first—(wet or dry cultivation) and then with those of the other.

58. The Demarcator must be careful that timely notice is invariably given to all persons whose attendance he may require ; he should daily ascertain the names of the proprietors or occupants of the lands he has to demarcate next day, and issue written notices to be served on them.

59. He should, as a rule, plant stones as he proceeds, but if he cannot easily do so, he will, in the first instance, mark out the field boundaries with pegs, making his sketch and filling up his Register ; the pegs should be replaced by stones without delay.

60. If possible all the stones in one division should be erected before the demarcation of the next one commences ; in no case should more than two divisions assigned to one and the same Demarcator be allowed to remain incomplete at the same time.

61. Every piece of land that cannot be measured by chain in triangles, must, as a rule, be demarcated as a minor circuit ; if less than about 50 acres, such circuit may be included in the same division with measurable fields ; if more, it should be treated as a separate division, in either case a separate field number will be assigned to it.

Village sites, freehold Desoms, large tracts of waste land, tanks &c. will be treated under this para.

62. When there is only one such piece of land of less than 10 acres within a division, or several small pieces aggregating less than 10 acres and the boundaries of such pieces are not very irregular, they need not be marked as minor circuits, but can be left to be dealt with by the Surveyor.

63. All fields which have to be treated as circuits having been demarcated as such, the remaining fields in the village will be marked with ordinary field stones for chain measurement only.

64. In marking out fields existing boundaries must be adhered to and all bends marked except such as are within 10 links from a line between the marks on each side where the land is valuable or 20 links in dry land of little value.

65. When these small bends between two corners are not marked, care should be taken that the corner stones are so placed that an equal quantity of land is given and taken on both sides of the line.

66. When field boundaries are found to be very crooked, every endeavour should be made to induce land-holders to consent to their being rectified ; it must be explained that the saving in stones will be very great, and that they can lose nothing, because, just as much will be added to each field as is taken away from it.

67. If ryots agree to straighten their boundaries, they must demolish the old and set up the new banks at once ; unless they do this, the field boundaries will have to be marked as they exist ; in no case

is any bend beyond the limits prescribed in section 64 to be ignored on the plea that the ryots will form the new banks after the marks have been put in.

68. A sketch showing every rectified boundary will be entered in the village Agreement book.

69. The signatures of the land-holders interested will in each case be entered and the Supervisor when testing work will himself see all the straightened boundaries, and note whether the bends have been properly equalized and substantial bunds raised in accordance with the sketch.

70. When there are banks or hedges between adjacent fields, the centre of these will, as a rule, be considered the boundary; in some cases the whole of the hedge &c., may belong to the holder of one of the fields, it must then be included in that field.

71. When village roads, cart tracts or channels divide fields, they will, if more than about 15 feet wide, be demarcated as separate numbers; when less, they will be included in either of the adjoining fields. The same rule applies when the road or channel runs through a field.

NOTE. A width of 10 Feet is allowed as the minimum for cusbah alone.

72. Care should be taken to leave sufficient width for village roads, also that public land set apart for burial grounds, market-places, topes, village sites &c. is not encroached on. Where no proper title can be shown, the land in question must be marked out with the Puramboke.

73. Unprofitable land such as masses of rock, streams &c., which are included in a land-holder's property must, if he wishes, be included in his field by the demarcator, but any such piece of land, of greater extent than half an acre (or in the case of large fields more than one-fifth of the area of the field) may, at the ryot's request, be marked out and registered as a separate field; when this is not done the owner of the field will sign an entry in the Agreement book to the effect that the unprofitable land was included at his rquest.

74. When the patches of unculturable land in a Putta field are very small, and much scattered, they need not be noted by the Demarcator, such cases will be considered by the Settlement Officer when classifying the fields.

75. In demarcating the boundaries of Government roads, channels, tanks or other public works in the charge of the D. P. W., the Demarcator will be guided by the boundary marks erected by the D. P. W. Where such marks do not exist, the walls or fences of adjacent private properties, or the limits of present cultivation will be taken as the boundary line.

76. In doubtful cases notice must be sent through the Supervisor to the Overseer or other subordinate of D. P. W. in charge to attend and point out the boundaries. If there is any considerable difference between the line pointed out by the Public Works Officer and by the ryots, the matter must be reported for orders.

77. In cases of other channels, tanks &c., of public utility, the stones should be placed not nearer than 6 feet from the foot of the slope of the sides where they form detached bunds or embankments. Where a ryot objects to the allowing of this margin on the ground of long possession of the land, his adjacent land will be measured out with reference to the accounts, and the boundary line demarcated accordingly.

78. Where public lanes or pathways are encroached upon and included in adjacent properties, their limits will be ascertained with reference to the accounts and demarcated as separate numbers or not as laid down in section 71.

79. In cases where the lanes have been planted and long enjoyed, or where the ryots concerned object to giving them up, they should be demarcated along with the properties in which they are included and should be indicated in the Sketch and Register by distinguishing letters.

80. Where small detached pieces of cultivation are found to exist within the village site, or in tank-beds or forest blocks, orders must be applied for, the exact position, extent, &c., being given.

81. The supervising officer will, in such cases, use his discretion in directing that the fields be marked under the ordinary rules as minor circuits, or that they be omitted by the Demarcator, or that they be marked as fields only, for measurement by chain; his decision will depend upon the extent and value of the land, the comparative difficulty and cost of survey, the permanency of the cultivation, and the probability of the surrounding lands being afterwards taken up.

82. In important cases where there is a great deal of this scattered cultivation, the orders of the Settlement Dewan Peishcar must be applied for.

83. All permanently established cultivation in tank or river beds should be marked out; fields that are regularly submerged should be included in the tank or river division; if the holders of land within the bed of a tank wish to give it up and sign a statement to that effect in the Agreement book, the land need not be marked out. Unregistered land in the water-spread of a tank is in no case to be demarcated in fields.

Revenue fields how to be dealt with.

84. A revenue field is a piece of land which bears a separate number or name in the present accounts whether assessed to or exempted from public revenue.

85. As a rule each revenue field will form a survey field. This rule should be strictly observed except as below:—

EXCEPTION I. Two or more contiguous fields owned by the same ryot may be clubbed into one Survey field, subject to the following conditions:—

1st. The Revenue fields so clubbed must all be of the same description, wet or dry, ('Dry' includes gardens).

2nd. They must all be of the same tenure.

3rd. The Revenue fields so clubbed must not exceed in the aggregate 2 acres if wet land, and 4 acres if garden or dry.

4th. They must not differ perceptibly in quality of soil.

5th. They must not be situated in strikingly higher and lower levels. For instance, there may be paddy lands on the slope of a hill and others in the flat of the valley some feet below; such lands ought never to be mixed up in one Survey number.

6th. If wet lands, the included Revenue fields should all be either single crop or double crop lands.

7th. There must not be any difference in regard to the source of irrigation.

For example—a land under a rain-fed tank must not be clubbed with one under river-irrigation or a field under one tank or channel with that under another.

8th. They must all be in a compact block not severed by public roads, rivers, or channels.

9th. If the lands to be dealt with be garden lands, planted and non-planted properties, differently assessable, the former with tree-rates, and the latter with ground tax, must not be included in the same Survey number.

Exception II. Government gardens, sites of Palace buildings, Public offices, Government Schools, Satrams, Travellers' Bungalows, Military Stations &c., will in each case be demarcated together, though the lands comprised may be of different numbers and even of different tenures.

So also the Revenue fields included in village sites, free-hold Desoms &c. which under para 61 will form minor circuits.

Exception III. Fields occupying the banks of rivers, channels, tanks, &c., mentioned in paras 75 and 77 must be marked out with the Puramboke, being included with the said rivers, channels &c.

In every such case a remark will be entered in the Register noting the Revenue numbers, the name of the owner, and the existence of taxable trees if any. The position of the property will be indicated in the sketch.

Exception IV. Where a Revenue number occupies a small area below 5 cents as a bund, cultivator's lodge &c. in the midst of paddy lands, it will be clubbed with the adjacent property of the owner if he has any, or with that of another, whatever may be the tenure. In the former case, if the area is planted, it will have a distinguishing letter, with the particulars entered in the Register. In the latter case, the same rule will be followed, whether the land forms a plantation or not.

Exception V. Where an area of paddy cultivation containing more than 5 cents is situated in the midst of a garden, it will be included in the same Survey number with that garden and be distinguished by a letter as in the preceding para.

Exception VI. There may be cases in which the site of a house or other building includes portions of two or more properties of different tenures. In such cases the included properties may be demarcated together, the area not built upon belonging to each tenure being ascertained and specified by a letter and particulars entered in the Register.

86. Except as above specified no fields of different tenures should be clubbed together in the same Survey number.

87. Sometimes it so happens that such fields in the occupation of a ryot lie mixed up together without any land-marks to identify them. It will be the duty of the Demarcator to separate and mark out each tenure with reference to the accounts. The rule to be followed is to ascertain by actual measurement, the area in Parahs of the whole block and then to divide it proportionately according to the number of Parahs entered in the accounts for the several tenures.

Thus—suppose No. 7 Pandara Otti, and No. 8 Erayali, entered in the accounts as 1 and 3 Parahs respectively, are found mixed up together. By actual measurement the whole area contains, say, 6 Parahs. Then $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of this entire area will be marked out for Nos. 7 and 8 respectively.

88. No Revenue field, however large, will be sub-divided except in the following cases :—

Exception I. Where a Revenue field is partitioned among the different individuals, each holding his share as a distinct property by right of inheritance, sale or otherwise, every such portion must be demarcated as a separate number.

Where the divisions lie undefined on the ground, the limits of each will be marked as the owners may point out by common consent.

Any portion of a field, held on mortgage or other revocable title, must not be separately demarcated, but will be included in the same Survey number with the portion retained by the owner, the fact of separate possession alone being entered in the Register.

Where the owners do not desire to have their shares separated and consent to hold them jointly, they will be demarcated together, the names of the several joint owners being entered in the Register, with particulars as to the proportion of the shares if this be known.

EXCEPTION II. Where paddy land forming an entire Revenue field is partly converted into a plantation, the part so converted will be separately demarcated if it is of measurable size and has taxable trees.

Otherwise both parts will be demarcated together and distinguished by letters.

The same rule will apply to garden land partly converted into paddy cultivation.

Puthuvals.

89. Occupied lands not yet brought to account and assessed to Government revenue will be considered as Puthuvals.

90. Such Puthuval lands shall be demarcated according to existing occupancy subject to the rules laid down in para 85.

91. Puthuval plantations occupying the banks of rivers, channels &c. will be dealt with according to the rules contained in para 85 Exception III.

NOTE.—The trees only will be registered and not the ground on which they stand. Whether the trees are bearing or below bearing age will be mentioned in the remark column of the Register.

92. If any portions of such banks &c. being public property, be taken up or occupied in view to cultivation, and the holders want such portions to be demarcated, demarcation will, as a rule, be refused and the lands restored to the banks.

93. Any cases of doubt or dispute will be specially reported for orders.

Encroachments on Government land.

94. Special care is necessary in demarcating registered properties bordering on waste lands, public roads, banks of rivers, &c. belonging to Government. The Demarcator should see, by actual measurement, and with reference to accounts, whether any encroachments have been made.

95. Where evident encroachment exists, and where the encroached part is within a width of 15 feet, and has an area above 1 and below 25 cents, it will be demarcated with the property to which it is added and will be marked by a letter.

96. Where the encroached land is above this width and size, it will be separately demarcated.

97. Any area measuring one cent or below need not be noticed at all.

98. If, in any case, it is found necessary or proper, in the interests of Government, or of the public, that the encroached land should be restored, and if the ryot concerned consents to give it up, the restoration should be effected before demarcation. Otherwise the matter should be specially reported for orders.

99. Care is likewise necessary in demarcating lands which were once private properties, but now unoccupied and lying waste, having reverted to Government by relinquishment or other causes.

100. If it is found, with reference to the accounts, and by actual measurement, that any such land has been encroached upon by an adjacent land-owner, restoration should be effected before demarcation.

101. If the adjacent land-owner concerned, objects to the restoration, the demarcation may be made according to present possession. But in the Register, the Revenue number of the property to which the encroached part is added must be coupled with the number of the property encroached upon, and particulars entered in the Remark column for identification of the part.

102. Corresponding remarks will be entered opposite the encroached property to account for the loss occasioned by the encroachment.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

103. The disputes likely to arise in the course of demarcation may be generally in respect of two neighbouring Revenue fields having no distinct boundaries between them, or of a single field sub-divided where the sub-divisions are not defined on the ground.

104. In the former case the Village accounts will guide the determining of the boundary line. In the latter case the express terms on which the sub-division is made will help the adjustment of the dispute.

105. The Demarcator should use every endeavour to bring about an amicable settlement, and with tact on his part, this can generally be done.

106. Cases so adjusted will be entered in the Agreement book then and there and the signature of the parties taken.

107. When contending parties fail to come to any agreement, the Supervisor must be informed and he or his Deputy will, after due enquiry on the spot, submit a report in the prescribed form to the Officer empowered to decide such cases.

108. It may sometimes happen that a party may dispute the correctness of an existing boundary, and require it to be re-adjusted, but it shall be the duty of the Demarcator to respect present possession and to decline to enter into any investigation of rights.

109. Possession, where it is clear, should be maintained, and one party should not be allowed to disturb the undisputed possession of another. Advantage, in fact, should not be allowed to be taken of the demarcation to get up new disputes, and all attempts of this nature must be discountenanced.

SKETCHES.

110. When the field Demarcator receives a copy of the sketch of village and division boundaries alluded to in para 53, he will copy each division on a larger scale on a separate paper and enter in it the boundaries of the fields he demarcates.

111. Fields must be consecutively numbered throughout a village, the divisions being taken up in the order in which they have been numbered by the Boundary Demarcator. It will be found convenient to assign to each field a divisional number (in pencil) in the first instance, and to fill in the general village number when all the fields have been demarcated.

112. Sketches must be neatly drawn on a scale sufficiently large to admit of every bend being clearly shewn; where fields are of moderate size, (3 or 4 acres each) a square inch should represent about an acre; the lines will be inked as soon as the stones have been erected and not before; every demarcation mark will be represented in the manner ordered.

113. At the head of the sketch, the name of the Taluq, number and name of the village, number and area of the division and number of field stones will be entered, the numbers and names of adjoining villages or the numbers of adjacent divisions and fields must also be given.

114. The Demarcator must sign each sketch in the lower corner and enter date of commencement, and completion of the division; nothing else should be entered on the sketch.

115. When roads or channels, or other public property, have not been separately marked, their position will be shown on the sketch.

FIELD REGISTER.

116. Registers must be filled in along with the sketches.

117. Column 1 of the Register will be left blank and filled after the whole village has been demarcated.
Column 1.

118. In Column 2 the division numbers corresponding to those in the sketches will be entered as each field is demarcated. They will be written first in pencil.
Column 2.

119. In Column 3 the name of the field should also be entered under each Revenue number, there being no separate column for names.
Column 3.

Where a field has no Ayacut number, the Puthuval number, if it is registered property, will be entered : otherwise, no number will be entered in the column.

The Registry for Puthuval properties may not be available to the Demarcator on the spot. But he can easily ascertain from the village accountant and the owner whether the property is registered and tax-paying or not and according to the information he may obtain, he will note in the Remark Column 'registered' or 'not registered.'

In cases of doubt he will enter the words 'to be ascertained.'

As the demarcation of each division is completed, if not before, the numbers as per Puthuval Registry should all be filled in with the assistance of village accountants.

All the old Ayacut (Paimash) numbers must be accounted for in the Register and entered opposite the Survey numbers in which they are included ; and where portions of an old number are included in several Survey fields the approximate area of each such portion should be entered opposite its proper Survey number.

120. Under the head 'tenure' in column 4 ; only the tenures as per Government Olugu accounts should be entered ; as 'Pandara Pattom' 'Otti' 'Adima,' 'Anubhogum,' 'Kudijenmum,' 'Nilampalam,' and similar tenures of Jenmom properties under Devaswom, Brahmaswom &c.
Column 4.

Suppose, certain land is entered in the account as 'Athyaramadham Otti,' this means a tenure and should be entered in Column 4. 'Athyaramadham' should not be taken as the actual owner and entered in Column 7 as Register holder.

Sometimes a certain tenure as given in the accounts may have been subsequently converted into some other tenure. If this conversion be known the altered tenure should be entered and not the one in the Ayacut. The fact of conversion and the Ayacut tenure will be noted in the Remarks.

121. The description of wet, dry or garden in respect of any property (column 5) should have sole reference to its present condition.
Column 5.

A property originally wet, but now turned into garden, will be entered as garden land and *vice versa*, a note being made in the remark column as to the fact of the change.

122. The head 'cultivated' (column 6) will include (1) all registered properties, tax-paying and tax-free (2) all non-registered properties, Puthuvals liable to Government tax.
Column 6.

NOTE—There may be registered properties lying uncultivated for a long period owing to their being cut up by new roads, breaches, or other causes ; but the tax may still be levied. Such lands must be entered as 'cultivated' with particulars in the remark column describing the present condition.

Non-registered property (Puthuval land) may have no cultivation of any kind properly so called ; but may be occupied by houses or enclosed or appropriated as building sites. Such lands will fall under this heading 'cultivated.'

'Culturable' and 'unculturable' will embrace all unoccupied Government waste, 'Nirthal' or relinquished lands and also wastes and jungles belonging to Devaswom or Brahmaswom or other Jennies.

Lands that are capable of being cultivated will be entered as 'culturable.' Forests, rocky and stony tracts, sandy wastes as those on the sea coast, lands encroached upon by backwaters, rivers &c. will fall under the head "unculturable."

In regard to 'Nirthal' lands and others once under cultivation, the length of time they have been lying waste will be stated in the Remark column if the fact be ascertainable. Otherwise a general remark 'lying waste from time immemorial' will suffice.

Column 7.

123. In filling Column 7 the current Thundaper or rent-roll should be relied on more than the old Ayacut as the property may have changed hands since. The Proverthy accountant ought to be able to say who the Thundaper-holder is in respect of each property. Perhaps the present occupant, if he be not the Thundaper-holder himself may be able to furnish the information and the Thundaper accounts which should always be with the Proverthy Pillay, may be referred to for verification.

Attention should always be directed to transfers of registry finally decided under the Pokuvaravoo Rules, and the entry should be made in accordance with such transfers. A statement of these transfers should be previously prepared and be with the accountant ready for guidance and reference.

It is only as the last resort that the Ayacut name should be used, that is—failing all information as to the present proprietor.

For Puthuvals not yet brought to account no name will of course be entered in Column 7.

Column 8.

124. The occupant of a property may be the Thundaper-holder himself or one who has succeeded to his full right by inheritance, purchase, gift &c. or he may be a mortgagee or Otti-holder.

But a mere Pathivarakaren or Pautakaren can never be entered as occupant.

When the occupant is other than the individual whose name is entered in Column 7, particulars will be given in the Remark column as to the nature of the occupancy.

Column 9.

125. Column 9 will be filled by entering the number of Parahs for paddy lands and dimensions for gardens as per accounts, and the corresponding figures in acreage.

In converting Parahs into acreage the calculation should be made with reference to the number of square rods (a rod being 10 English feet) fixed as the prevailing equivalent for a parah in each locality.

When the parah unit is found to vary, 10 cents will be taken to be equal to a Parah.

The demarcator will note at the foot of the Register the equivalent he has taken for the Parah in making his calculation.

In regard to registered Puthuvals, the Olugu accounts of which are not forthcoming, non-registered Puthuvals, and waste lands of ordinary size, the acreage will be ascertained by actual measurement with the rod.

In the case of large areas of waste land a rough estimate of the extent should be made by measuring any two of the adjacent sides.

126. In preparing these Registers the greatest care is necessary; the required information will be obtained from the Proverthy accountant and the entries made in the field; in any doubtful cases, pains should be taken to verify the accountant's statements.

127. At the foot of each division the number of fields in it and their area will be given and at the end of the Register a statistical table in the form ordered will be filled in.

128. When part of a river, range of hills, or forest has been excluded from the demarcated boundary, the fact should be noted opposite the division number assigned to such tract, and the approximate area of the excluded portion added to the Village area.

129. The Demarcator will initial every page of the field Register and the last page will bear his signature and that of his Deputy Supervisor, Supervisor and proverthy officials.

130. In preparing Sketches and field Registers, special attention should be paid to the general rule regarding erasures; as entries are all first made in pencil, there should be very few corrections, and when absolutely necessary they should be so made that the original entries remain distinctly visible. In every case the initials of the persons signing the Sketch or Register must be attached.

Supply of Stones.

131. Depôts will be opened at one or two centres conveniently situated in respect of all the villages of the Proverthy from which stones will be supplied both for Government purposes and to such ryots as may be desirous of purchasing them at the contract rates for the demarcation of their own properties.

132. A Proverthy Subordinate will be in charge of the Depôts whose duty it will be to examine the stones as they are delivered by contractors and pass such as are of the size and description according to samples.

133. The stones wanted for Government purposes shall be supplied on indents given by the Demarcator according to prescribed Form and the charges of conveying them to the places indicated in the indents will be defrayed by the Proverthicar from public funds deposited with him under Government orders.

134. The stones for Government purposes will include village and division boundary station stones and offsets which have to be planted where no private properties exist and field stones for marking Government gardens and other properties of the class mentioned in Para 85, Exception II.

135. When stones have to be supplied from Government stores the cost of which is chargeable to private individuals under section V of Regulation III of 1058 separate indents will be necessary.

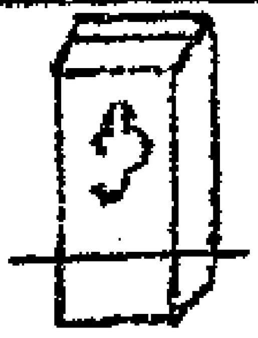
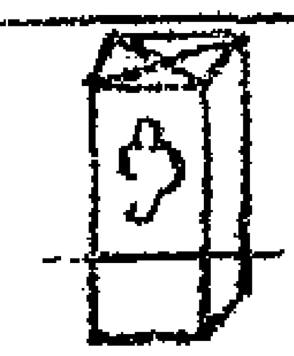
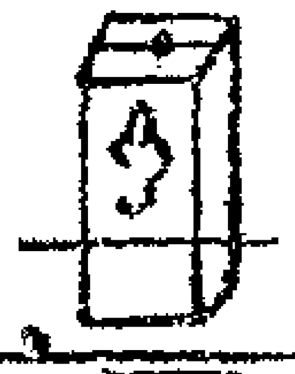
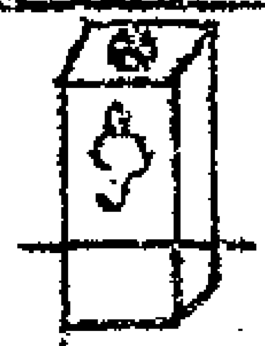
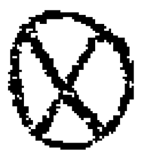
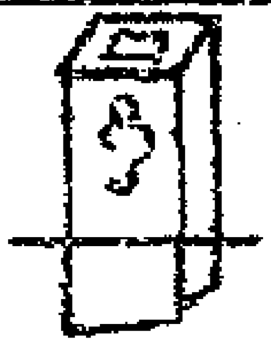
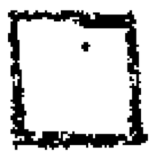
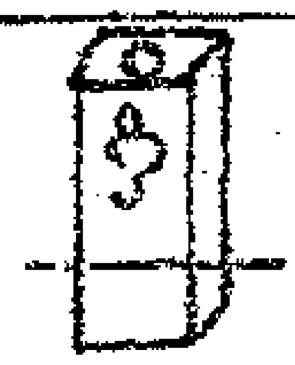
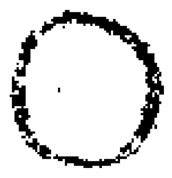
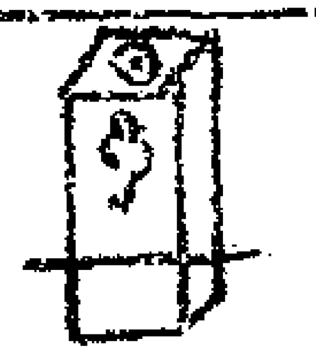
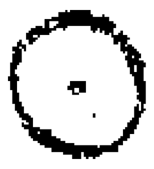
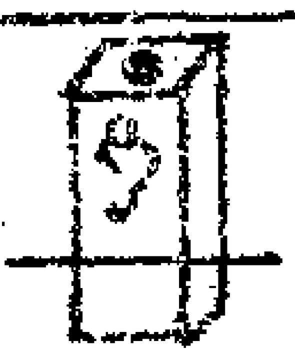
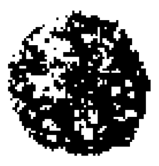
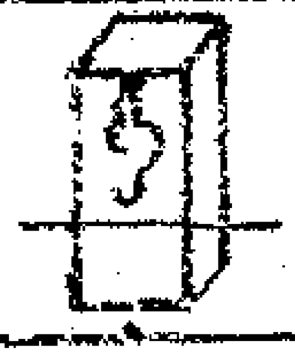
136. Indents for stones must be sent in duplicate.

137. The person in charge of the Depôt will enter the number supplied in both copies of the indent and return one to the Demarcator who will then sign the receipt form at the foot and forward the indent to the Central Office with his Weekly Report.

138. Where any charges for cooly labour have to be incurred for planting the stones, the Demarcator shall send a requisition to the Proverthicar who will meet the same or otherwise arrange for the planting of the stones.

139. In case any charges are incurred for cooly labour, the Proverthicar shall send a Bill under his signature to the Demarcator who will counter-sign and forward it to the office through the Supervisor.

STONES USED FOR DEMARCATING

SKETCH OF STONES IMBEDDED.	DESCRIPTION.	SIZE.	SYMBOLS
	VILLAGE BOUNDARY STONES ... ... FOR BACK WATER ...	3'x 9"x 9" 5'x1'x1'	
	* FOR TRIJUNCTIONS.	Do.	
	DIVISION BOUNDARY STATION... ... FOR BACK WATER ...	2½'x9"x6" 4'x9"x9"	
	FOR TRIJUNCTIONS...	Do.	
	VILLAGE BOUNDARY OFFSET ... ... FOR BACK WATER ...	2'x6"x6" 3½'x9"x6"	
	DIVISION BOUNDARY OFFSET ... ... FOR BACK WATER ...	2'x6"x6" 3'x6"x6"	
	MINOR CIRCUIT. STATION ... ... FOR BACK WATER ...	2'x6"x6" 3'x6"x6"	
	MINOR CIRCUIT OFFSET ... ... FOR BACK WATER ...	2'x6"x6" 3'x6"x6"	
	FIELD STONE... ... FOR BACK WATER ...	2'x6"x6" 3'x6"x6"	
	* FOR FOUR-JUNCTIONS		

N.B. ALL STONES TO BE FIRMLY IMBEDDED TWO THIRDS OF THEIR LENGTH.

J.J.V.

140. A duplicate copy of the Bill shall be kept on the Proverthy records.

141. At the end of each month, the Proverthicar shall send all the indents received by the Depôt official and Bills for cooly charges incurred during the month through the Taluq Cutcherry to the Settlement Office with a statement of the number of stones in hand.

Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council passed under section 7 of Regulation II of 1063.

MEETINGS.

1. The President may adjourn without any discussion or vote, any meeting or business of the Council whether there be a quorum present or not, to any future day or to any part of the same day.

2. Notice of all meetings and adjournments shall be given to each member of the Council by the Secretary.

3. Any business not disposed of at the time of any adjournment shall, on the next meeting of the Council take priority of all other business whatever at such next meeting, unless otherwise specially ordered by the Dewan.

4. If at the time appointed for the holding of any meeting or adjourned meeting as aforesaid, or if at any time after the commencement of business at such meeting there be not present the quorum required by section 5 of Regulation II of 1063, then the members present shall, without proceeding to business of any kind, adjourn until again summoned by the Dewan. In such case an entry shall be made in the journal of the Council, by the Secretary to the Council, of the hour at which the adjournment may have taken place and of the names of the members present.

5. Every question before the Council shall be decided by the majority of votes.

DISCUSSIONS.

6. The President shall regulate the course of business at each meeting of the Council, shall preserve order and regularity in the proceedings of the Council and shall decide all disputed points of order without debate.

7. Any member may notice a violation of order by drawing the President's attention to it. When a member is thus addressing the President, any other member who may be then speaking shall cease until the point of order is settled.

8. The decision of the President on a point of order shall be heard in silence and shall be final.

9. If two or more members speak at the same time, the President shall decide which member is entitled to pre-audience and such decision shall not be open to question.

10. No member shall be allowed to speak except upon a question before the Council.

PETITIONS.

11. Petitions to the Council must relate to some Bill or other business actually under the consideration of the said Council. Every such petition shall be superscribed "To the Legislative Council" and shall be dated and signed by the petitioner or petitioners. It shall be in respectful and temperate language, and shall conclude with a distinct prayer.

12. All petitions as aforesaid shall be transmitted to the Secretary to the Council.

13. If in the judgment of the Secretary the petition be framed in conformity with Rule No. 11, he shall bring the petition under the consideration of the Council; whereupon such petition shall be deemed to have been received by the Council.

14. If in the judgment of the Secretary the petition be not framed in conformity with Rule 11, or if he have reason to doubt the authenticity of any signature thereto, he shall certify the same on the back of the petition and shall report the fact to the Council; in which case the petition shall be rejected by the Council and the reason of such rejection shall be communicated to, and the petition returned to, the petitioner or petitioners.

15. Any member may make a motion upon any petition received and not rejected as aforesaid. If no motion be made upon such a petition, a note of the fact shall be made by the Secretary on the petition, and it shall be deposited amongest the records of the Council.

16. If a Bill be pending peculiarly affecting private interests, and any person whose interests are so affected apply by petition to be heard by himself or his counsel upon the subject of the Bill, an order may be made upon the motion of a member allowing the petitioner to be so heard at a stated time provided the petition be received by the Secretary to the Council before the matter to which the petition relates has been finally disposed of by the Council.

17. In no other case or manner shall any stranger be heard by himself or his counsel. If the petitioner or his counsel do not appear at such stated time such leave shall lapse.

18. Any member may move that the hearing of any petitioner or of his counsel shall cease if such petitioner or his counsel be unduly prolix or irrelevant.

BILLS.

19. Any member may move at a meeting of the Council for leave to bring in a Bill in accordance with, the provisions of section 8 of the Regulation provided that three days previous notice of the title and subject of the Bill have been given to the Secretary. If the motion be carried in the affirmative, the member shall send the Bill to the Secretary with a full statement of objects and reasons and any other papers which he may consider necessary.

20. The Secretary will furnish each member with a copy of the Bill and of the statement of objects and reasons.

21. On the day fixed for the introduction of a Bill or on any subsequent day, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed. If the question be resolved in the affirmative, the Bill may be referred to a select Committee for report and together with the statement of objects and reasons, shall be published in the Official Gazette.

22. The publication of a Bill may be suspended until it has been considered by the select Committee and reported to the Council, if the Council at the time of referring it to the select Committee shall so order.

23. A Bill may be sent to the Secretary when the Council is not in session and the Dewan may order the publication together with the statement of objects and reasons which accompanies it. In that case it shall not be necessary to move for leave to bring in the Bill, and if the Bill be afterwards introduced it shall not be necessary to publish it again.

24. When such period has elapsed from the publication of a Bill as the Council may have ordered, the select Committee shall make a report thereon.

25. Select Committee may be appointed by the Council for any purpose connected with the business of the Council and may sit and may report on Bills or on other matters referred for their consideration although the Council is not in session.

26. The Secretary shall send copies of reports of select Committees for the use of each member whether the Council be in session at the time or not. The Report and the Bill or any sections thereof, if altered, shall at the same time be published in the Official Gazette.

27. The report of the select Committee shall be taken into consideration by the Council as soon as conveniently may be, but not until a week after the report has been furnished to the members.

28. Any member wishing to propose an amendment affecting the principle or substance of a Bill as settled by a select committee shall send the amendment to the Secretary at least five days before the meeting of the Council at which the Bill is to be considered. The Secretary shall send a copy of such amendment for the information of each member.

29. If any amendment be proposed of which notice has not been given, the President shall decide whether such amendment shall be considered by the Council at the meeting at which it is proposed or be deferred to the next following meeting.

30. Amendments shall be considered in the order of the sections to which they relate.

31. If no amendment be made by the Council in a Bill as settled by the select committee, the Bill may at once be passed and submitted to His Highness the Maha Rajah for His Highness' assent. If any amendment be made, the Bill shall not be passed at the same meeting but shall be brought forward again to a future meeting and may then be passed with or without further amendment.

32. When it may not be deemed necessary to refer a Bill to a select committee under rule 21, a day shall be fixed for its consideration by the full Council provided that a reasonable period shall always intervene between the introduction of a Bill and its consideration by the whole Council.

33. After the passing of a Bill, the Secretary shall revise and complete the marginal notes thereof.

34. Each Bill as finally settled by the Council shall be signed by the President and forwarded by the Secretary to the Dewan for submission to His Highness the Maha Rajah.

35. The Dewan shall communicate His Highness' assent or dissent to the Council by certificate in writing on the face of the Bill and the Bill with such certificate shall be lodged in the records of the Council.

36. It shall not be competent to any member of the Council to make any motion upon or otherwise bring under the consideration of the Council the exercise by His Highness' prerogative of disallowing a Bill by withholding His Highness' assent from it.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

37. After the President shall have taken the chair, petitions and other communications received by the Secretary shall be reported and notices of Bills given by members intending to introduce them. The Council shall then proceed to the disposal of the business left unfinished at the last meeting unless otherwise specially determined by the President.

38. Strangers may be admitted into the Council chamber during the sittings of the Council on the order of the President. Application for orders of admission should be made to the Secretary.

39. The President on the motion of any member may direct at any time during a sitting of the Council that strangers withdraw.

SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL.

40. A Secretary shall be appointed to the Council by the Government, whose duties shall be

(1) To take charge of all the records of the Council.

(2) To keep the books of the Council.

(3) To keep a minute book in which he shall enter at the time all the proceedings of the Council in the order in which they occur and the names of the members present thereat.

(4) To assist the Council in framing Bills.

(5) To carry on all correspondence relating to the Council.

41. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Council after the passing of a Bill to revise and complete the marginal notes thereof.

BOOKS AND RECORDS.

42. A journal shall be kept in which all the proceedings of the Council shall be fairly entered. The journal shall be submitted after each meeting to the President thereof for his confirmation and signature, and when so signed shall be the record of the Proceedings of the Council. The Proceedings of each meeting of the Council shall be published in the next official Gazette after such meeting or as soon afterwards as can conveniently be arranged.

43. A Register shall be kept of all petitions received by the Council in which shall be entered the date of receipt by the Secretary, a general designation of the petitioners, the object of the petitions, the manner in which it has been disposed of and the date of disposal.

44. A Register of all letters received and despatched shall be kept.

45. The President for sufficient reasons may suspend any of the foregoing rules.

T. RAMA ROW,
DEWAN

Rules to regulate leave and leave allowances for officers in the Judicial Department, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 20th March 1886.

1. Casual leave for a few days at a time but not exceeding in the aggregate 15 days in a year, may be availed of by all Judges and Munsiffs, who may also allow such leave to their subordinates.

Provided, that in the case of Zillah Judges and Munsiffs, the leave taken without previous reference to the High Court under this para, shall not exceed 5 days at a time, and intimation of the fact shall be given to the High Court, immediately on the officer's return ot duty from casual leave.

2. Judges or their Subordinates who, with the previous sanction of superior authority, remain on duty at their stations during the annual recess of the Courts, shall be entitled to privilege leave (leave with full pay) for such period of the vacation as they have been on duty at the station. This may be allowed to accumulate but not to more than

three months. The whole or any part of such leave may be granted, subject to the exigencies of the public service, when the officer seeking it has not for six months previously been absent on privilege leave.

The High Court will report to Government from time to time the names of the Judges remaining on duty at their stations during the vacation. No more than one Judge shall so remain on duty at a time.

3. Public servants who have continuously served the Government for a period of 6 years, shall be entitled to leave on private affairs for a period not exceeding 6 months at a time on one-half of their substantive pay. This leave can be taken in instalments, but the total period of such leave, during the whole service of an officer, shall not exceed one year.

4. On production of a medical certificate from a surgeon, assistant surgeon or apothecary, or when the leave granted does not exceed one month, on such proof of sickness as the head of the office may require, an officer shall be entitled to sick leave for a period not exceeding three years at a time. The absentee allowance of such officer during the first 18 months of his leave shall be equal to one-half, and during the remaining 18 months to one-fourth, of his substantive pay.

5. No leave of one description shall be allowed to be taken in continuation of another, without the special sanction of Government, except in case of sickness.

6. No privilege leave or leave on private affairs can be availed of in anticipation of sanction.

7. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the power of heads of Departments to grant leave *without allowances* to their subordinates for a period not exceeding one year during the whole period of their service.

8. An officer transferred from one station to another, either on promotion or otherwise, shall be allowed, without loss of pay, joining time as follows:—

7 days for preparation from the day following that on which he receives the order of transfer at his old station, and the time occupied in the journey calculated at 20 miles per day.

Fractions of 20 miles shall, for the purposes of this rule, be taken as 20 miles.

9. An officer who overstays his leave or joining time shall be entitled to no pay and allowance for the period of excess. If the period of excess exceeds two weeks, he shall not be allowed to join his appointment without special order of Government.

10. An officer absenting himself without leave shall be entitled to no pay or allowance, and shall forfeit his appointment after an absence of two weeks.

11. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, no public servant who draws a salary not exceeding Rs. 20 per mensem, shall be entitled to privilege leave, or to leave on private affairs, or to more than 6 months' sick leave with allowances.

12. The authority which is competent to fill the vacancy finally is alone competent to grant leave in accordance with these rules. Provided that the High Court may, under these rules, grant leave to district Munsiffs and Judicial Ministerial servants whose salary exceeds Rs. 30 per mensem, for a term not exceeding one month, and make arrangements to carry on the work of the absentee.

13. Without the special sanction of Government, no arrangements to fill a temporary vacancy caused by the absence of an officer or public servant, shall be made, which shall subject the Government to *additional expense*.

14. The person appointed to act, if already in service, shall draw one-half of his permanent pay and one-half of the pay attached to the office in which he is acting; but if he holds no permanent appointment, he shall draw half of the pay attached to the office in which he acts.

15. An application for leave must be submitted through the immediate superior to the authority which is competent, under rule 12, to grant the leave. It must state, with full particulars, the nature of the leave solicited, the claims of the applicant to such leave, and the reasons for applying for the same.

16. When an application for privilege leave is submitted to higher authority for sanction, the head of the office shall certify whether in his opinion, the appointment of a substitute is necessary.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Rules under Section II of Regulation IV of 1061 *sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the* 15*th June* 1886.

1. Decrees intended for execution in British India must be sent to the District Courts in British India within whose Jurisdiction the Judgment debtor resides or holds property; but not to the Courts of subordinate Judges or Munsiffs, although the debtor may reside or hold property within the local Jurisdiction of such subordinate Judge or Munsiff.

2. The following papers must be sent to British Courts when decrees are transferred to them for execution.

(a) Copy of the decree.

(b) An English translation of the decree, if in Malayalam, certified as "true translation" under the signature and seal of the Judge of the Zillah Court by or through whom such decree is sent to British Courts.

(c) A certificate, with an English translation, duly certified as aforesaid setting forth that satisfaction of the decree has not been obtained by execution within Travancore, or where the decree has been executed in part, the extent to which satisfaction has been obtained, and what part of the decree remains unexecuted.

(d) A copy of any order, with an English translation thereof, for the execution of the decree, and, if no such order had been passed, a certificate to that effect, with an English translation thereof.

3. Zillah Judges are alone competent to send decrees to British Courts for execution, whether passed by themselves, or by any other Court either co-ordinate with, or subordinate to them.

4. Whenever a Munsiff or 2nd or additional Judge of a Zillah has to send a decree for execution in British India, he shall send the papers mentioned in Rule 2 to the Zillah Judge who shall, subject to the provisions of Rule 5, forward them to the District Court in British India in whose Jurisdiction the Judgment debtor resides or holds property.

5. In the case of decrees passed by Munsiffs and proposed to be sent to British India for execution, it shall be the duty of the Zillah Judge to countersign such decrees after satisfying himself that they have been properly drawn up. Should the Judge have any reason for

suspecting that the decree has been obtained by any fraud or undue influence, he will, at once, report the matter for the orders of the High Court. No decree of a Munsiff's Court shall be sent to British India for execution, without being countersigned by the Judge of the Zillah to whom the Munsiff, who passed the decree, is subordinate.

6. In the certificate sent to British Courts under clause (c) of Rule 2, a full statement of the judgment debt due, inclusive of interest, according to the law in force in Travancore, shall be stated so that the British Courts may have nothing to do but issue execution for the amount stated in the certificate.

7. When a decree sent for execution to British India is silent as to the rate and maximum amount of further interest recoverable under it, the Zillah Judge shall append to it, under his signature, the following note in English

"According to the laws of Travancore (a) every judgment debt carries interest at 6 per cent per annum and (b) the maximum amount of further interest awardable on the judgment debt does not exceed one-half of the principal amount in cases of contract, and one-half of the judgment debt in other cases."

8. If the amount of the decree is expressed in Travancore currency, its equivalent in British currency should be stated in a foot-note authenticated by the Zillah Judge.

9. In these rules, the words "Zillah Judge" mean 1st Judge of a Zillah where there are more than one Judge in a Zillah Court; and "District Court" include the High Courts of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta in respect of decrees to be executed within the ordinary original jurisdiction of those High Courts.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section I of Regulation IV of 1061 it is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that from and after this date the decrees passed by the Civil Courts in British India and in the Native State of Cochin may be executed in Travancore as if they had been made by the Courts of Travancore.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
1st July 1886.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Petition rules sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 26th May 1887. / 14th Edavom 1062.

1. All complaints on Revenue matters should be preferred by means of written petitions and should be presented to the officer having power to dispose of them in the first instance.

If any petition thus addressed refers to a matter which the receiving officer is not competent to dispose of, he shall refer the petitioner by endorsement to the proper officer.

2. All Revenue officers should set apart portions of certain days (not less than 3) in each week for personal communication with ryots having complaints to prefer and for the disposal of such complaints.

3. (a) If the petition should set forth matters admitting of immediate disposal, the officer receiving it should dispose of it forthwith, making a note of his order;

(b) If a reference to the records of the office is necessary for the disposal of a petition, it should as a rule be disposed of within 3 days from the date of its receipt, and

(c) If a reference to a subordinate office is necessary for local enquiry, it shall be despatched to such office not later than the day following that on which the petition is received with clear instructions to furnish the required information which should be specified. Great care should be taken that no unnecessary references are made under this rule.

4. The officer to whom the petition is referred for enquiry under clause (c) of rule 3 should without avoidable delay make the necessary enquiry and furnish the required report. The report should be complete as far as possible, so that no further reference may be necessary on the part of the referring officer. Immediately on receipt of such report the officer to whom the petition is addressed should dispose of the petition.

5. In the case of every such disposal a written order should be placed on record stating the grounds of the decision and a copy of such order shall be endorsed on the petition under the seal and signature of the disposing officer or granted separately as soon after the passing of the order as practicable.

6. Every party affected by the order passed shall be entitled on his applying for them to copies of correspondence or other papers on which the officer has based his order—the copies being furnished at the expense of the applicant.

Provided however, no copies shall be granted which by any standing orders the officer is precluded from furnishing.

7. All copies under the foregoing rule shall as a rule be granted within 3 days at the latest from the date on which paper and fees have been produced.

Appeals.

8. Any party feeling aggrieved by any order passed as aforesaid shall be at liberty to appeal to the next superior authority, and eventually to the Government.

9. No appellate authority shall receive on appeal petition on any matter unless it is accompanied by the endorsement of the officer below or an authenticated copy of his order or unless it shall be satisfactorily proved that such officer has refused to give an endorsement or a copy of his order.

10. Appeal petitions should as far as possible set forth the grounds on which they are preferred, and should be accompanied by any documents which the appellant may wish to produce in support of his case.

11. If a reference is found necessary to the officer who decided in the first instance before the appeal can be disposed of, the petition shall be despatched to such officer for report or explanation as the case may be and such report or explanation shall be submitted within 5 days as a rule from the date of the receipt of the requsition to report. A longer time will be necessary when the reference involves the summoning and examination of individuals and the recording of evidence or reference to a local official and these grounds should be stated in explanation of any delay which may occur beyond the prescribed time in replying to the requisition.

12. All petitions referred by the appellate authority should be returned along with the report or reply.

13. When petitions are referred by a superior to a subordinate officer simply for consideration or disposal and not for report, the latter should still give the petitioner an endorsement embodying his order on it, so that the superior authority may be able without further reference to dispose of the petition in the event of the petitioner appealing to him.

14. When an appeal has been once disposed of, no second petition on the same subject will be received unless it sets forth some new or important matter.

15. Petitions will not be received regarding any matter which forms the subject of judicial proceedings in a Court or which falls within the jurisdiction of the Courts, or is an appeal from the final decision of a court of law whether Civil or Criminal relating to the administration of Civil or Criminal Justice, in cases in which another mode of obtaining redress is open to the complainant under the Regulations.

16. Government will receive petitions only from Principals; addresses running in the name of a Vakil or agent will receive no attention unless accompanied by due powers of attorney.

17. Anonymous petitions will as a rule not be noticed.

Miscellaneous.

18. All petitions should have the seal or the initials of the receiving officer and the dates of receipt and disposal marked on them by the officers receiving them. Where a petition is referred by endorsement to an officer, the dates of the receipt and re-transmission of the endorsement should likewise be noted.

19. A register in the form annexed should be kept in every office, of petitions received showing the date of receipt and disposal, an abstract of its contents, and a transcript of the order passed on it. Serial numbers shoutd be given to the petitions in the order of the dates of receipt.

20. If a complainant happens to be present when his petition is disposed of, a copy of the order should be handed to him forthwith. In all other cases the order or copy will be sent to the petitioner "Unjell Bearing" with the words "Endorsement on petition" written on the cover.

21. Superior officers, when out on circuit in the districts, should see that these rules are acted upon by their subordinate officers and should in particular examine the petition Register and the file of undisposed petitions and notice any neglect or unnecessary delay in keeping the former or in disposing of the latter,

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Register of petitions kept in Office for the year.

Serial No.	Name of Petitioner.	Date of Petition.		Date of its receipt.		Abstract of Petition.	Date of Order.	Transcript of Order.	Remarks.
		Date.	Month.	Date.	Month.				

Rules to regulate leave and leave allowances to Officers in the Travancore Government service sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 18th June 1887. / 5th Mithunum 1062.

Casual leave.

1. Casual leave for a few days at a time, but not exceeding in the aggregate 15 days in a year, may be availed of by all Heads of Departments, who may also allow such leave to their subordinates:

Provided that in the case of the Head of a Department, the leave taken under this para without previous reference to the Dewan shall not exceed 5 days at a time:

Provided also that he shall not leave his station or jurisdiction without the sanction of the Dewan. If the officer goes out of his station or jurisdiction a report shall be made to the Dewan immediately on his return to duty.

Privilege leave.

2. An officer may be allowed privilege leave i. e. leave with full pay at the rate of one month for every eleven months' continuous service. Leave under this rule accumulates but not to more than three months. When privilege leave due is taken in instalments, no second instalment will be granted before 6 months have elapsed from the date of the expiry of the instalment last taken.

Privilege leave under this rule is not admissible to officers serving in departments in which regular vacations are allowed, during which the officers are permitted to be absent from duty.

Leave on private affairs.

3. Public servants who have continuously served the Government for a period of 6 years shall be entitled to leave on private affairs for a period not exceeding 6 months at a time on one-half of their substantive pay. This leave can be taken in instalments, but the total period of such leave during the whole service of an officer shall not exceed one year.

Sick leave.

4. On production of a medical certificate from a Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon or Apothecary, or when the leave granted does not exceed one month, on such proof of sickness as the head of the office may require, an officer shall be entitled to sick leave for a period not exceeding 3 years in all but not for more than 2 years at one time. The absentee allowance of such officer during the first 12 months of his leave shall be equal to one-half and during the remaining 12 months to one-fourth of his substantive pay.

Furlough to uncovenanted officers.

5. Furlough to Europe may be granted, as follows, to officers not holding their appointments under a special covenant and who have not had leave on private affairs;

after ten years' service, one year or any less period; and thereafter, at intervals of not less than 8 years one year or any less period; or after eighteen years' service, two years or any less period; and thereafter, at intervals of not less than 8 years one year or any less period:

Provided that not more than three years in all may be granted.

An officer entitled to furlough is also entitled to one month's preparatory leave each time on full pay.

An officer when on furlough is entitled to half his average salary during the past 3 years.

6. To any officer permitted to present himself at any examination which must be passed before he is eligible for promotion &c., examination leave may be granted for the number of days actually necessary to enable him to attend at the examination. During this absence which is expected to be short, no deduction will be made in the officer's salary unless such deduction is deemed necessary for making arrangements for the conduct of his duties.

Examination leave.

7. No leave of one description shall be allowed to be taken in continuation of another without the special sanction of Government except in case of sickness.

Leave not to be taken in continuation without special sanction.

8. No privilege leave or leave on private affairs or furlough can be availed of in anticipation of sanction.

Leave not to be taken in anticipation of sanction.

9. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the power of Heads of Departments to grant leave *without allowances* to their subordinates for a period not exceeding one year in the whole period of their service.

Saving of the power of Heads of Departments.

10. An officer transferred from one station to another, either on promotion or otherwise, shall be allowed without loss of pay joining time as follows:

Joining time.

7 days for preparation from the day following that on which he receives the order of transfer at his old station, and the time occupied in the journey calculated at 20 miles per day. Fractions of 20 miles shall, for the purposes of this rule, be taken as 20 miles.

11. An officer who over-stays his leave or joining time shall be entitled to no pay and allowance for the period of excess. If the period of excess exceeds two weeks, he shall not be allowed to join his appointment without special order of Government.

Provision when an officer over-stays his leave.

12. An officer absenting himself without leave shall be entitled to no pay or allowance and shall forfeit his appointment after an absence of two weeks.

When he is absent without leave.

13. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules no public servant who draws a salary not exceeding Rs. 20 per mensem shall be entitled to privilege leave for more than a month or to leave on private affairs, or to furlough, or to more than 6 months' sick leave, with allowances.

Exception in the case of Public servants drawing 20 Rupees and under.

14. The authority which is competent to fill up the vacancy finally is alone competent to grant leave in accordance with these rules. Provided the Head of the Department may under these rules grant leave to his subordinates for a term not exceeding one month and make arrangements to carry on the work of the absentee.

The authority competent to grant leave.

15. Without the special sanction of Government no arrangements to fill up a temporary vacancy caused by the absence of an officer or public servant shall be made which shall subject the Government to *additional expense*.

Special sanction necessary for acting arrangements entailing additional expense.

16. A person appointed to act temporarily in another appointment, if already in service, shall draw one-half of his permanent pay and one-half of the pay attached to the office in which he is

Acting allowance.

acting; but if he is not in the service he shall draw half of the pay attached to the office in which he acts.

Application for leave to be submitted through the immediate superior in the prescribed form.

17. The application for leave should be submitted in duplicate through the immediate superior if any. It should be in the annexed form.

The applicant should sign his name in column 7 and he shall be responsible for the correctness of the entries in the application.

Applications for privilege leave to be accompanied by certificate from Head of Department.

18. When an application for privilege leave is submitted to higher authority for sanction, the head of the office shall certify whether, in his opinion, the appointment of a substitute is necessary.

No leave, except sick leave to be claimed as of right.

19. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules no leave of absence except leave on medical certificate can be claimed absolutely as of right. Leave of absence of any description whatever except sick leave may at any time be refused or revoked according to the exigencies of the public service.

Leave to covenanted officers and to those belonging to the Military and Judicial Departments.

20. These rules shall not apply to officers holding their appointments under a special covenant or to the Military and Judicial departments, who are governed by their own rules.

Form of application for leave.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Applicant's name.	Office.	Pay and allowances if any.	Nature and extent of the leave applied for.	Grounds for the application.	Particulars of previous leave taken.	Signature of the applicant.	Remarks of the immediate superior through whom the application is transmitted.	Order of the officer competent to grant the leave.

T. RAMA ROW,

Dewan.

Rules for the registry of Puthuval lands.

1. The officer deputed to inspect Puthuval lands in connection with their registry, shall proceed to the spot in company with a Proverty accountant and Thadasthers and with the necessary accounts, and shall carefully ascertain by an inspection of the locality and with the aid of the accounts, whether the land is an unregistered waste, or Niruthal—(i. e. land originally entered in the Ayacut, but subsequently abandoned.)

2. If the officer is satisfied that the land is unregistered waste and not Niruthal he shall obtain the statements of the Thadasthers, the neighbouring ryots and of any other person not being an applicant for the land and residing at the spot, as to when and by whom the land was first cleared and the person in whose enjoyment it is at the time. The officer shall then determine in whose name the land has to be registered.

3. If the Puthuval land be paddy land it shall be measured by the rod or Dennoo in the usual way and an Oloogoo of the same prepared, showing the result of such measurement, its equivalent in square rods calculated at the rate obtaining in the particular locality, the extent and the four boundaries of the land; and it shall be assessed according to the rate of the average assessment on pattom lands in its immediate neighbourhood. If the adjoining lands are all of Otti tenure the full assessment on such lands inclusive of the interest on the Otti amount should be calculated and the average taken to fix the assessment on the Puthuval in question. Where, however, there are no lands adjoining, the Thadasthars shall determine the assessment to be levied. An account shall be prepared showing the assessment charged; and the amount of arrears calculated from the time from which the land is proved on enquiry to have been rendered productive.

4. If the Puthuval land be a garden, it shall be measured in the same manner as before, and an Oloogoo prepared showing its measurement in square rods, the assessment leviable thereon with reference to the rates obtaining in that locality, and if there are any trees bearing fruit, the tree-assessment calculated at the fixed rates. From such tree-assessment a fourth part should be deducted as Nadavukur, and the resulting amount added to the Payattu Pattom or ground-tax, or the Payattu Pattom alone as the case may be, together with the arrears of assessment due from the time the land became a garden, should be entered in an account known as the "Karampathichakanaku."

5. Arrears of assessment shall not include remissions granted in past years under Royal Proclamation.

6. The Oloogoo prepared as above described shall contain the names of the person in enjoyment of the land, of the Thadasthers, and of any persons residing on, and in the neighbourhood of, the land, and shall be signed by them. Such Oloogoo as well as the Karampathichakanaku or rent-roll shall also be signed by the Proverti Pillai and by the officer conducting the enquiry.

7. Where there are more than one claimant for the land, any documents in the possession of either the Sircar or of any individual may be called for to ascertain by whom the land has been cleared and enjoyed, and any other enquiries may be made serving to establish the identity of such person. All such evidence shall be explained to the adverse party and his statement obtained in answer thereto. Further, when any person is examined both the contending parties shall be present and shall be required to sign the deposition given by such person.

8. Where any dispute exists that the land applied for as Puthuval is comprised within Devasom or Brahmaswom lands or is included in the limits of Desa olivu, the statements of the Jenmies, of those in actual enjoyment and of any other persons to whom the latter may refer, shall be taken. They shall also be required to produce any documents in their possession. Copies of such documents shall be made and filed with the records. A list shall be prepared from the Ayacut and other records to show under what head, if any, the land has been registered therein, and shall likewise be filed. If the land has not been registered in the Ayacut at all, it should be ascertained whether in that locality there are any Puthuval lands already brought to account, and if there are, under what head they have been registered. A list should then be prepared containing the above information as also a plan showing exactly the relative position of such lands and of the disputed spot. Such list shall also be filed. If the disputed spot is mentioned in the accounts as forming the boundary of any other registered lands, copies of the Oloogoo or field register in so far as it relates to such lands shall be made and likewise filed with the records.

9. All the above enquiries shall be conducted, and the records of the case submitted to the Taluq, by the officer deputed as referred to in para 1. The Tahsildar shall examine such records and if he finds them satisfactory, shall issue a notice inviting any person having any objection to the land being registered to appear and state his objection within 15 days either before himself or at the Proverti Cutcherry. Such notice shall be published by beat of tom-tom, and copies of the same put up at places resorted to by the public, in front of one of the buildings, if any, situate on the land, or if there is no such building in front of any building situated close by. If within the time fixed in the notice no objection is raised by any person to the registry of the land, the Proverticar shall report the fact to the Tahsildar with a statement to that effect from the ryots residing in the neighbourhood of the land.

10. The Division Peishcar to whom the records will be forwarded shall have the same carefully examined and if satisfied that the prescribed procedure has been correctly followed, and that there can be no objection in having the land registered, shall issue orders in writing for the registry of, and the realisation of the arrears due on such land provided that the land is of such description as he is authorized to register under the Rules sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 12th Edavam 1062.

With regard to such of the lands as he is not empowered to register, he shall forward the records of the case to the Huzur.

11. When the records submitted to the Division Peishcar relate to an application for Puthuval lands to be registered on Nitham i. e. free of tax for a certain number of years, the Peishcar shall issue a notice prescribing a period of 30 days within which any person may offer to take the land on higher pattam or tax or for a lesser period of Nitham, and shall, on the expiry of the time specified in the notice cause a statement to be made of such notice and the result thereof and shall forward such statement along with the other records to the Huzur.

12. Where it is disputed that lands applied for as Puthuval are not really such, but are only the excess now found in the measurement of registered lands (owing to the original measurement having been inaccurate) it should be ascertained from the accounts whether within the limits of such registered lands there was any unregistered waste; and if from the accounts and by other enquiries it be found

that there was such waste ground, the land applied for may be registered as a Puthuval. But should it be found that there was no such waste, the land shall be allowed to be held in the same manner as hitherto.

13. When applications are received for the registry as gardens of wet lands artificially raised from their original level, and for the registry as wet lands of gardens lowered from their level, the necessary enquiries should be made, and if it should be found that a higher pattom is leviable than the Munkaram or Ayacut tax, the matter should be reported to the Huzur with the Peishcar's opinion. If however the Munkaram is not exceeded, an endorsement should be granted to the applicant that the land cannot be registered in his name as applied for.

14. When waste lands not taken up by any person for cultivation are applied for, the persons owning lands or residing in the neighbourhood should be asked if they wish to take them up. If they do, steps should be taken to settle the lands on them. If however they are not and if there are more applicants than one, it should be ascertained who the first applicant is and the lands granted to him.

15. When subsequent to the registry of a Puthuval garden, trees planted therein begin to bear fruit and the amount by which the assessment on such garden should be enhanced is estimated, the Dewan Peishcar shall, on receipt of the usual statements and accounts, examine them and if he finds them satisfactory, shall issue orders for levying the enhanced assessment.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
27th Adi 1062.

T. RAMA ROW,
DEWAN.

NOTIFICATION.

The following rules framed under sections 8, 14, 16, 48 and 53 of the Travancore Stamp Regulation have received the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah and are published for general information.

CHAPTER I. PRELIMINARY.

Date of operation.

1. These rules shall come into force in Travancore on the 1st Vykasi 1059 / 12th May 1884.

Import of words and expressions.

2. All words and expressions used in these rules and defined in the Travancore Stamp Regulation shall be deemed to have the meaning attached to them respectively by the said Regulation.

Kinds of stamps to be used.

3. There shall be two kinds of stamps for indicating the payment of duty on instruments under the Travancore Stamp Regulation, namely :—

(a) Impressed stamps—including impressed sheets—that is to say, *sheets of paper bearing the impression of stamps of different *values engraved thereon and sold to the public for use by them in accordance with these Rules.

* Impressed labels,—to be affixed and impressed as directed in chapter III of these Rules.

(b) Adhesive stamps sold to the public for use by them in accordance with these Rules.

Chapter II. Of Impressed Sheets.

Instruments to be written on impressed sheets.

4. All instruments chargeable with duty may be written on Impressed sheets and, except as provided by section nine of the said Regulation and by these Rules, shall be so written.

How to be written when two or more sheets are used to make up the duty.

5. (a) When two or more Impressed sheets are used to make up the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument, a portion of such instrument shall be written on each sheet so used.

How, when one sheet does not suffice to write the instrument.

(b) When a single sheet is found insufficient to admit of the entire instrument being written on that sheet which bears the stamp, so much plain paper may be subjoined thereto as may be necessary for the complete writing of such instrument: provided that in every such case the sheet which bears the stamp must be covered by a substantial part of the instrument before any part of the latter can be written on the plain paper joined to such sheet. Provided further, that the part of the instrument written on the plain paper must be attested by the signatures or marks of all the persons executing the document and the witnesses to the same.

Chapter III. Of Impressed Labels.

How to indicate payment of duty on instruments executed out of Travancore.

6. (a) The payment of duty on instruments executed out of Travancore and requiring to be stamped after their receipt in Travancore shall be indicated by impressed labels.

Impressed labels to be affixed and stamped by proper officer.

(b) The Dewan or such officer as he may authorise for the purpose shall, upon any such instrument being brought to him and application being made to him for the purpose, affix thereto a label or labels of such value as the applicant may desire and pay for, and impress such label or labels by means of a stamping machine and also stamp or write on the face of the label or labels the date of impressing the same before returning the instrument to the applicant. In the case of instruments written on parchment, the labels must be further secured by metallic eyelets.

Further procedure when the duty comes to 5 Rs. and more.

(c) When the stamp duty amounts to five rupees and upwards, the Dewan or such officer as aforesaid shall further write on the face of the label or labels his initials, and, when the stamp duty amounts to rupees twenty or upwards shall also attach his usual signature to the instrument immediately under the labels.

Procedure when such dutiable instruments are taken to Division Peishcar.

(d) When any such instrument is taken to the Division Peishcar under section 16 of the Regulation, the Division Peishcar shall send the instrument to the Dewan, remitting at the same time the amount of duty paid in respect of such instrument; and the Dewan or other officer aforesaid shall stamp the instrument in the manner prescribed in clauses (b) and (c) of this Rule and return the same to the Division Peishcar for delivery to the person by whom it was produced.

Chapter IV. Adhesive Stamps.

Instruments to be stamped with Adhesive stamps.

7. Bills of exchange, payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in sets, when the amount of stamp duty does not exceed one anna for each part of the set, may be stamped with adhesive stamps.

Different kinds of adhesive stamps.

8. The following instruments when stamped with adhesive stamps shall be stamped as follows :—

(a) Bills of exchange, Cheques and Promissory Notes drawn or made out of Travancore, with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Foreign Bill."

(b) Transfers by endorsement of shares of Public Companies and Associations, with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer."

(c) Notarial Acts, with Adhesive Foreign Bill stamps.

Chapter V. Miscellaneous.

How duty paid on one instrument is denoted in another under section 14.

9. When it is necessary under Section fourteen of the said Regulation to denote upon one instrument the payment of duty in respect of another, such payment shall be denoted by an endorsement under the hand of the Division Peishcar or the Registering officer on the former instrument.

Payment under section 28 to be in cash.

10. Every payment made under section twenty-eight of the said Regulation shall be made in cash.

Procedure to be adopted by the Division Peishcar on claims for refund or renewal.

11. The Division Peishcar may require every person claiming a refund or renewal under chapter VI of the said Regulation, or his duly authorized agent, to make an oral deposition on oath or affirmation, or to put in an affidavit, setting forth the circumstances under which the claim has arisen. The Division Peishcar may also, if he thinks fit, call for the evidence of witnesses in support of the statement set forth in the deposition or affidavit of the claimant or his agent.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
25th March 1884.

V. RAMIENGAR.
Dewan.

Rules issued and published by the Dewan under Section 52 and 53 of the Travancore Stamp Regulation with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

Ex-Officio Vendors and Licensed Vendors.

1. The Huzur Treasurer, the Head Sumprethi of each Taluq and such other Officers as the Dewan may from time to time appoint shall be *ex-officio* vendors. Such persons as may be licensed by the Dewan or other officer empowered by him to grant licenses shall be *licensed* vendors.

What stamps they shall vend.

2. *Ex-officio* vendors shall sell stamps of all values to all applicants: provided that the Huzur Treasurer will not be bound to sell stamps except adhesive stamps to any person except licensed vendors. *Licensed* vendors shall sell only such stamps as are indicated in their licenses.

3. Every license shall be in the following form. It shall be signed by the authority granting it and be revocable by him:—

License.

"I, A. B. Dewan do hereby license D to vend all stamps prescribed by the Travancore Stamp Regulation not exceeding Rs. 50 each in value (or certain specified descriptions of stamps only) at E, in the Taluq of F in the——— Division." Before the license is issued the licensee must execute an agreement in the following form:—

Agreement by Licensee.

"I, A. B. in consideration of my being licensed to sell stamps by the Dewan of Travancore do hereby bind myself to His Highness' Government in the sum of Rs. 200 to obey all such orders concerning the sale and custody of stamps as the Dewan may from time to time issue to me, to keep a sufficient stock of all stamps which I am licensed to sell, to sell stamps at the place where I am licensed to sell them between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. on all days except authorised holidays, to keep such accounts and make such reports and returns as are prescribed by the Dewan from time to time, to allow any person duly authorised by the Dewan at all times to inspect my accounts, books and stock, to make good all losses caused by want of reasonable care on my part or on the part of any person employed by me, and generally to fulfil all duties devolving on me as stamp vendor honestly and properly."

Rates of discount to licensed vendors.

4. The following rates of discount will be allowed to licensed vendors on their purchases:—

(a) 6¼ per cent on purchases of one anna stamps to the amount of not less than 5 Rupees,

(b) 5 per cent on purchases of stamps of the individual value of 5 Rs. and under, (except one anna stamps) to the amount of not less than 5 Rs.

and (c) 3 per cent on purchases of stamps of greater value than 5 Rs. each, but not greater than 50 Rupees each.

Whenever the sale of stamps at any place where they are sold on the discount system is so large that the rates of discount now prescribed are unnecessarily high, the Dewan or any officer authorized by him for the purpose may call for tenders stating the rate of discount for which competitors will undertake the sale of stamps at that place.

No discount in certain cases.

5. No discount shall be given on account of the purchase of any stamp exceeding Rs. 50 in value, nor on any stamps applied on material furnished by the purchaser himself nor on any lesser quantity purchased than that prescribed by these rules in respect of any class or value of stamps.

Ex-Officio Vendors not entitled to discount.

6. No *ex-officio* vendor shall be entitled to any discount on his sales nor to purchase stamps at a discount.

Licensee's place of vend to be indicated by sign-board.

7. Every licensed vendor shall at all times have fixed up in a conspicuous station outside the place of vend a sign-board bearing the name of the vendor, with the words "Licensed Vendor of Stamps" in English and the Vernacular language of the place. He shall also have in the place of vend the Regulation and the Schedule referring to the stamps sold by him, together with these rules in English and the said Vernacular placed so that they can readily be seen and read by purchasers.

8. Every *Ex-officio* vendor selling stamps to any person not a licensed vendor and every licensed vendor shall write on the back of every stamp paper which he sells, the serial number, the date of sale, the name and residence of the purchaser, the purpose for which it is purchased, and the value of the stamp in full in words, and his own ordinary signature; at the same time he shall make corresponding entries in a register to be kept by him in form I. annexed to these Rules. Any such vendor who shall knowingly make a false endorsement on the stamp sold, or a false entry in his register, will render himself liable to prosecution under the Indian Penal Code as adopted by Regulation II of 1056.

Particulars of sale to be endorsed on Stamp paper and entered in Register I.

Punishment for false entries.

9. The endorsement required by the last preceding Rule shall be made on all stamped papers sold except adhesive stamps. The serial number will begin with the first stamped paper sold in the Malabar year and end with the last. When an *ex-officio* vendor sells stamps to a licensed vendor there will be no serial number or endorsement, but a register of sales will be kept in Form II.

No endorsement on adhesive stamps.

Serial number how and in what case given.

10. Whether in Register I or II, entries must be made as each sale is effected. If the vendor take a stamp from the stock for his own private use, it must be considered a sale and entered in the book all the same. Adhesive stamps of the same value sold at the same time to the same purchaser will be entered in a lump, but the number of such stamps must be shown in the proper column. The entries will be totalled at the close of each day and the account will then be initialled by the vendor.

All sales to be entered in Registers I and II and totalled.

11. Every *Ex-officio* or licensed vendor shall, without delay, deliver any stamp which he has in his possession for sale, on demand by any person tendering the value in British or Travancore currency.

Vendors not to delay applicants.

12. No *Ex-officio* or licensed vendor shall sell any stamps the use of which has been ordered by the Dewan to be discontinued.

Discontinued stamps not to be sold.

13. Every *ex-officio* or licensed vendor shall, at any time on the demand of the Dewan or other officer duly authorised by the Dewan for the purpose, deliver up all stamps remaining in his possession, and if such stamps have been paid for, shall receive back the value thereof, less any discount which may have been allowed.

Stamps to be delivered on demand of proper authority.

14. *Ex-officio* vendors shall indent* on the Dewan or such officer as he may appoint once at the beginning of each Malabar month and oftener if necessary, for such stamps as may be required for sale or for supply to licensed vendors. The Head Sumprethi must see that there is always a fifteen days' supply in the Taluq Treasury. The Tahsildar will make a monthly examination of the stock and accounts and certify that he has done so in form V. When sales are made on discount to licensed vendors, the

* In form VII.

Ex-Officio vendors to indent for stamps monthly.

Monthly examination of stock by the Tahsildar.

vendor must pay the value of the stamps less the discount on delivery. The full value of the stamps will be entered as a credit in the stamp account and in the Taluq and Huzur accounts, and the discount will be shown as a payment in the latter.

Licensed Vendor to have a supply always ready.

Special license in case of his death.

15. Licensed vendors must maintain on hand a sufficient stock of such stamps as they are licensed to sell. If a licensed vendor who has purchased stamps on discount should die, or if his license expire or be revoked, the Dewan or other officer authorised for the purpose may grant a special license for a limited period to enable the vendor or his heirs and assigns to sell off the balance of stock.

Forms of accounts and returns.

16. The following accounts shall be kept by all *ex-officio* and licensed vendors :—

FORM III. A STOCK BOOK.

In this will be entered all stamps as they are received. On the last day of each month the vendor will add up such receipt and enter in one line the total for the whole month. Below this line he will enter the sales of the month obtained from Form IV. The sales will then be deducted from the receipts and the remainder will be the opening balance of the next month.

FORM IV. OR ABSTRACT OF DAILY SALES.

In the first column the denominations of stamp sold should be shown, each day's sales will be totalled at the close of the day and the month's sales at the end of the month.

FORM V. OR MONTHLY ABSTRACT OF STAMPS RECEIVED AND SOLD.

This will be prepared by all *ex-officio* and licensed vendors and submitted to the Dewan at the beginning of each month.

FORM VI. OR MONTHLY RETURN OF DISCOUNT PAID TO LICENSED VENDORS.

This will be submitted by *ex-officio* vendors only and will show the value of stamps sold, and the discount paid to licensed vendors in each month.

Issue of books of forms.

Books containing these forms will be issued to *ex-officio* and licensed vendors as required. The issuing officer will see that the pages are numbered and that the number of pages is certified on the first page under his signature. None of the books will be destroyed without the written permission of the Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
4th April 1884.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

FORM No. I.

Daily account of sales of stamps, during the month of Vycausi 1059.

Date.		Serial No.	Name of the party to whom sold.	Purpose for which it is purchased.	Description of stamps.	Number.	Value.		Total of each day.	
1		2	3	6	5	6	7		8	
							Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
1059 Vycausi.	1st	1	Ramen Narayanen Poothenvedoo, Challay Trevandrum, Ryot ...	For an Otti deed by Ramen Narayanen to Krishnen Pudmanaben for Rs. 500... ..	5 Rs. impressed sheet.	1	5	...	...	...
„	„	2	Siven Soobramanian, merchant, Challay Trevandrum ...	For a Pattom deed by Thanoo Iyen of Karamanay to Joseph Pinto, Tycaud for Rs. 150 for 3 years...	1 Do. Do.	1	1	...		
									6	...
„	5th	3	Madaven Madaven, clerk, Huzur Jemabanthy	For a sale deed by Vasudaven Govindan Potti of Thiroovellah to Keshaven Potti Vencataswaren Potti of Trevandrum for Rs. 50...	8 Annas Do.	1	...	8		
„	5th	...	... ...	... ...	1 Anna receipt label.	5	...	5		
			So on up to the end of the month.						...	13

N. B. In the case of adhesive labels, columns 2, 3 and 4 need not be entered.

(Signature)

Vendor.

FORM No. II.

Daily account of sales of stamps to licensed vendors during the month of Vycausi 1059.

Date.		Name and address of the Vendor.	Description of stamps sold.	Number.	Value.		Total value of stamps sold to each vendor.		Discount paid. 6¼ per cent.			5 per cent.			3 per cent.			Total. discount paid.			Remarks
1		2	3	4	5		6		7			8			9			10			11
					Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	R.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	A.	
1059 Vy-causi	1st	Narayana Pillay Vendor, Challay Trevandrum ...	1 anna Receipt Labels ...	200	12	8			...	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...				
			2 annas Impressed sheets.	100	12	8			...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...				
			4 Do. Do. ...	50	12	8			...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...				
			8 Do. Do. ...	50	25	...			...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...				
			1 Rupee Do. ...	100	100	...			...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...				
			2 Rupees Do. ...	50	100	...			...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...				
			6 Do. Do. ...	30	180	...	442	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	18	9	6	
"	"	Mathaven Pillay Vendor, Canton-ment Trevan-drum ...	1 anna Receipt Labels ...	100	6	4			...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...				
			2 annas Impressed Sheets.	50	6	4			...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...				
			4 Do. Do. ...	50	12	8			...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...				
			1 Rupee Do. ...	100	100	...			...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...				
			6 Rupees Do. ...	50	300	...	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	15	5	3	
		So on up to the end of the month.					867	8	1	2	9	18	7	...	14	5	...	33	14	9	

(Signature) Ex-Officio Vendor.

FORM No. III.

Stock Book of Stamps for the Month of Vycausi 1059.

Date.		Particulars.	Impressed Sheets. 2 Annas.	3 Annas.	4 Annas.	8 Annas.	1 Rupee.	2 Rupees.	4 Rupees.	5 Rupees.	6 Rupees.	7 Rupees.	8 Rupees.	9 Rupees.	10 Rupees.	12 Rupees.	15 Rupees.	20 Rupees.	Adhesive labels. 1 Anna.	2 Annas.	3 Annas.	4 Annas.	Total Number.	Total value. Rs.	As.	P.
1059																										
Vycausi.	1st	Balance brought forward..	50	...	80	20	10	8	6	1	2	3	...	...	4	1	...	2	100	50	25	25	387	239	11	...
		Received from the Huzur..	...	25	...	10	10	4	6	10	6	..	6	6	12	12	12	10	200	50	40	40	459	919	15	...
		Do. „ Do. ...	...	.	...	20	20	20	..	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	72	220	...	...
		So on up to the end of the Month...																								
		Total......	50	25	80	50	40	32	12	11	8	3	6	6	22	13	18	12	300	100	65	65	918	1379	10	...
		Sold in the Month......	35	20	51	4	32	30	10	9	...	...	3	3	16	13	17	10	250	20	10	12	545	1044	14	...
		Balance......	15	5	29	46	8	2	2	2	8	3	3	3	6	...	1	2	50	80	55	53	373	334	12	...

(Signature.)

Vendor.

FORM No. IV.

Abstract of daily sales for the Month of Vycausi 1059.

Description of Stamps.	Number sold.																														Total No.	Value.	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th		Rs.	A.
IMPRESSED SHEETS.																																	
2 Annas Paper ...	4	8	...	..	...	16	...	20	40	4	8	16	50	...	..	8	...	...	8	4	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	24	...
4 Do. Do. ...	2	20	...	12	..	...	...	4	...	...	8	10	20	...	8	...	12	...	4	...	...	2	1	1	6	10	12	12	10	2	156	39	...
8 Do. Do. ...	...	...	...	4	8	20	...	30	...	1	40	...	...	8	6	...	...	2	8	10	16	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	162	81	...
1 Rupee Do. ...	...	...	2	...	3	6	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	2	...	...	37	37	...
2 Rupees Do. and so on ...	4	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	12	...	4	...	8	...	1	...	...	3	...	2	...	5	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	57	114	...
Total......	10	28	2	16	11	50	2	54	52	7	64	26	78	8	18	10	16	5	20	16	18	9	5	10	14	11	14	14	11	5	604	295	...
ADHESIVE LABELS.																																	
1 Anna Stamp ...	20	...	..	40	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	6	...	130	8	2
2 Do. Do. ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	8	6	...	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	50	6	4
4 Do. Do. ...	...	..	...	...	3	..	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	..	5	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	6	...	...	5	...	31	7	12
Total......	20	..	2	40	3	...	4	2	...	30	9	...	11	...	...	24	13	6	...	1	6	2	8	3	8	6	2	...	11	...	211	22	2

(Signature.)

Vendor.

FORM No. V.

Return of Stamps received and sold by *for the Month of Vycausi* 1059.

Particulars.	Balance brought forward.			Received in the Month.			Total.			Sold in the Month.			Balance.		
	No.	Value.		No.	Value.		No.	Value.		No.	Value.		No.	Value.	
1	2			3			4			5			6		
IMPRESSED SHEETS.		Rs.	Ans.		Rs.	Ans.		Rs.	Ans.		Rs.	Ans.		Rs.	Ans.
4 Annas	10	2	8	20	5	...	30	7	8	20	5	...	10	2	8
8 Do.	8	4	...	30	15	...	38	19	...	30	15	...	8	4	...
1 Rupee	12	12	...	50	50	...	62	62	...	60	60	...	2	2	...
2 Rupees	6	12	...	10	20	...	16	32	...	10	20	...	6	12	...
Total......	36	30	8	110	90	...	146	120	8	120	100	...	26	20	8
ADHESIVE LABELS.															
1 Anna	100	6	4	200	12	8	300	18	12	250	15	10	50	3	2
2 Do.	10	1	4	100	12	8	110	13	12	100	12	8	10	1	4
4 Do.	20	5	...	100	25	...	120	30	...	100	25	...	20	5	...
Total......	130	12	8	400	50	...	530	62	8	450	53	2	80	9	6

Date Signature Ex-Officio Vendor.

I hereby certify that I have examined the stock of stamps in the Treasury and found the balance above shown to be correct.

Signature Tahsildar.

N. B. A similar certificate to be furnished regarding the stock in the hands of licensed vendors by the officer appointed to examine the same.

FORM No. VI.

Return of discount paid to Licensed Vendors in the month of Vycausy 1059.

Name of Vendor.	Value of stamps sold @ 6¼ per cent.		Discount.			Value of stamps sold @ 5 per cent.		Discount.			Value of stamps sold @ 3 per cent.		Discount.			Total Value of stamps.		Total amount of discount.		
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	P.
Krishna Pillay, Licensed Vendor, Challay, Trevandrum ...	100	...	6	4	...	250	...	12	8	...	300	...	9	...	...	650	...	27	12	...
Narayana Iyen, Licensed Vendor, Cantonment, Trevandrum ...	200	...	12	8	...	150	...	7	8	...	200	...	6	...	...	550	...	26	...	...
Total.........	300	...	18	12	...	400	...	20	...	...	500	...	15	...	...	1,200	...	53	12	...

Date (Signature) Ex-Officio Vendor (Signature) Tahsildar

FORM No. VII.

Indent for Stamps on the Huzur Cutcherry by dated

Quantity in Store. Description.	No.	Value. Rs.	A.	P.	Quantity and Value of Stamps Required. Description.	No.	Value. Rs.	A.	P.	Quantity Supplied. Description.	No.	Value. Rs.	A.	P.
Impressed Sheets.														
2 Annas	20	2	8	...	2 Annas	200	25	...	...	2 Annas	200	25	...	...
4 Annas	16	4	...	...	4 Annas	200	50	...	...	4 Annas	100	25	...	...
8 Annas	10	5	...	...	8 Annas	200	100	...	...	8 Annas	100	50	...	...
1 Rupee	21	21	...	...	1 Rupee	150	150	...	...	1 Rupee	100	100	...	...
2 Rupees	12	24	...	...	2 Rupees	100	200	...	...	2 Rupees	50	100	...	...
4 Rupees	5	20	...	...	4 Rupees	100	400	...	...	4 Rupees	50	200	...	...
10 Rupees	3	30	...	...	10 Rupees	100	1000	...	...	10 Rupees	20	200	...	...
50 Rupees	...	...	...	...	50 Rupees	5	250	...	...	50 Rupees	4	200	...	...
Adhesive Labels														
1 Anna	30	1	14	...	1 Anna	1000	62	8	...	1 Anna	500	31	4	...
2 Annas	18	2	4	...	2 Annas	500	62	8	...	2 Annas	300	37	8	...
4 Annas	20	5	...	...	4 Annas	250	62	8	...	4 Annas	200	50	...	...
Total.....	155	115	10	...		2805	2362	8	...		1624	1018	12	...

(Signature) Ex-Officio Vendor.

Notice offering land on low elevations to natives of the country for the cultivation of tea free of tax for 5 years and on Payattu Pattom tax thereafter with a view to encourage such cultivation.

JAMABUNDI No. 8178 DATED 8TH MITHUNAM 1063.

Under command of His Highness the Maha Rajah, the following Notification is published for general information :—

His Highness' Government understand that in Peermade and other adjacent tracts within the boundaries of Travancore, tea is largely cultivated, but that the natives finding it inconvenient to settle in those parts to carry on such cultivation are shut out from the advantages accruing therefrom.

There being however waste lands in the low country suited for the cultivation of tea, His Highness' Government with a view to encourage the industry hereby notify that such lands will be granted to ryots for the purposes of tea cultivation free of any tax whatever for a period of five years under the following conditions :—

1st. that not more than 10 acres of such land shall be granted to each applicant,

2nd. that after the expiry of the above period of five years the usual Payattupattom tax shall be levied on the land, and

3rd. that if within a year after the grant of the land no preparations are begun for the cultivation of tea, Payattupattom tax shall be levied from the date of the grant.

Persons desirous of undertaking the cultivation of tea under the conditions specified above should after selecting the requisite land, apply for registration of the same through the Cutcherries of the Taluq or the Division in which the land is situate.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Notice offering Government waste land on both sides of the Channankaray canal and in the Ulloor and Pattum adhigarams on advantageous terms viz. free of tax for five years and on Payattupattom tax thereafter for the cultivation of casuarina and other trees fit for fuel.

JAMABUNDI No. 8179 DATED 8TH MITHUNOM 1063.

The following Notification is, under the command of His Highness the Maha Rajah, published for general information.

It is hereby notified that His Highness' Government have resolved to register in the name of willing applicants unregistered or waste lands lying on both sides of the Channankaray Canal and belonging to the Ulloor and Puttum Adhigarams for the purpose of encouraging the planting and cultivation of casuarina, cashewnut and other trees fit for fuel. The land so registered shall be exempt from payment of any tax whatever for a term of five years, at the expiry of which period, the usual Payattupattum assessment shall be levied thereon. If the lands are not cleared and other operations preparatory to cultivation begun within the space of a year, the Payattupattom assessment shall be levied and realised from the date of such grant.

Persons willing to abide by the conditions specified above should make the necessary application either to the Trivandrum Taluq or Division Cutcherry.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

No. R 505.

NOTIFICATION.

Whereas portions of the Vembanad backwater along the shore within the taluqs of Ambalapulay, Chunganacherry, Cottayam, Yettoomanoor, Vycome and Shertallai may advantageously be reclaimed for agricultural purposes, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased, with a view to facilitate such reclamation, to sanction a sum of 50,000 Rs. being set apart to be advanced during the ensuing year 1064, under the following Rules to such ryots as may be willing to undertake the work:—

Rule 1. The loans shall be granted only for reclaiming the sides of the Vembanad backwater, bordering on the taluqs of Ambalapulay, Chunganacherry, Cottayam, Ettumanoor, Vycome and Shertallai.

2. The amount of loan in each case shall not exceed Rs. 5,000. The interest chargeable on same shall be 4 per cent per annum.

3. Applications for loans shall be made to the Dewan Peishcar of the Division in which the portion of the backwater, proposed to be reclaimed, is situated.

4. The application shall specify the following particulars:—

(1) The name in full, house-name, and residence (Moori, Proverthy and Taluq) of the applicant.

(2) The amount of money applied for.

(3) The situation and extent of the portion of the backwater proposed to be reclaimed.

(4) The security proposed to be given. If the security be land, its extent, tenure, and the nature of the applicant's or his surety's interest therein should be specified.

5. On receipt of the application the Division Peishcar shall, without unnecessary delay, make an enquiry as to the character and position in life of the applicant, the *bona fides* of his application, the feasibility of his scheme, and the validity and sufficiency of the security proposed to be given. If he is satisfied on these points, the Peishcar shall submit the application to Government with a full report on the result of the enquiry held by him.

6. If from the enquiry made, the Peishcar is satisfied that the applicant is not a proper person to receive the loan, or that the security is bad or insufficient, he may make an order in writing rejecting the application. The party affected by such order shall have the right of appealing to the Dewan against the same, within 30 days from date thereof.

7. On receipt of the report referred to in rule 5, or of an appeal under rule 6, the Dewan may according to his discretion send for and examine the records of the enquiry held by the Peishcar, and, after making such further enquiries as he may deem necessary, pass an order granting or rejecting the application.

8. Every loan granted under these rules shall be repayable either in a lump sum or by instalments within such periods as may be specified by the Dewan from time to time.

9. All loans granted under these rules, all interest chargeable thereon and costs, if any, incurred in making the same, shall, when they become due, be recoverable by the Division Peishcar from the borrower and from his surety, if any, as if they were arrears of land revenue due by them.

10. The borrower shall begin operations as soon as possible after receiving the money from the Treasury, and if he does not commence work within 12 months from such date, he shall be liable to pay interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from the date on which the loans shall be granted.

11. It shall be the duty of the Division Peishcars and the Tahsildars to inspect periodically the works in their respective jurisdictions, for which the loans are granted. A quarterly report of the progress of such works in each Taluq, should be submitted by the Tahsildar to the Division Peishcar and the latter shall submit a similar report half-yearly to the Huzur.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
20th June 1888.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTICE.

As it is the desire of His Highness' Government to encourage the cultivation of pepper in the taluq of Neduvengaud where they understand waste lands adapted for this purpose are to be found, it is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah

(1) That persons willing to undertake the cultivation of pepper in the said Taluq may apply to the local Tahsildar or the Division Peishcar for any Sircar waste lands on the cart road from Trevandrum to Shencotta and lying within one mile on either side of it.

(2) That after the usual enquiries and should the Government see no objection, steps will be taken to grant the lands applied for free of tax for the first ten years and thereafter on the Payattupattom tax then in force.

(3) That persons obtaining the grant of such lands shall not be at liberty to fell any timber of State monopoly or trees which pay seigniorage that may be growing thereon except such as it is absolutely necessary to remove to admit of the grounds being opened up for cultivation, and the trees thus removed should be made over to the Forest Department. They should clear and cultivate pepper on the lands within two years from the date of obtaining the grant, failing which they will be bound to pay the Sircar the usual Payattupattom tax on the lands from the date of the grant.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
17th Jan. 1888.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Resolution of the Government of His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore relative to the connection of officers in the service of Government with the Press.

1. No officer in the service of Government is permitted without the previous sanction in writing of the Government of His Highness the Maha Rajah to become the proprietor, either in whole or in part, of any newspaper or periodical publication, or to edit or manage any newspaper or publication. Such sanction will only be given in the case of newspapers or publications mainly devoted to the discussion of topics not of a political character, such for instance as art, science or literature. The sanction will be liable to be withdrawn at the discretion of the Government.

2. Officers in the service of Government are not prohibited from contributing to the Public Press, but their position makes it incumbent upon them to confine themselves within the limits of temperate and reasonable discussion; and they are prohibited from making public, without the previous sanction of Government, any documents, papers, or information of which they may become possessed in their official capacity. In case of a departure from these rules or if the Government should consider the connection of any officer with the Press to be contrary to the public interests, his liberty to contribute will be withdrawn.

3. The Government will decide, in case of doubt, whether any engagements of officers with the Press are consistent with the discharge of their duties to the Government.

Attengal,
21st January 1888.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Rules of the Government Veterinary Hospital at Trivandrum passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah.

1. The hospital will be located in the open ground adjoining the Kanjiravilagam Pagoda on the main road from Chakai.

2. The hospital with its establishment will be under the control of an officer to be styled the "Veterinarian."

3. The hospital will be adapted for the accommodation of a dozen animals at a time.

4. The public may send animals for treatment in the hospital at the following scale of charges:—

A. *Horses, ponies and cart bullocks.* $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee per head for advice, and cost of medicines supplied.

B. *Cattle (other than cart bullocks) sheep, goats and dogs.* $\frac{1}{4}$ Rupee per head for advice, and cost of medicines supplied.

5. Animals may be stabled or stalled at the hospital during treatment to the extent of the accommodation available, provided an additional charge of 4 and 2 annas a week or broken parts thereof per head under groups A and B respectively is paid for their accommodation. The feeding of the animals should be undertaken by the owners themselves according to directions given by the Veterinarian.

6. No animal will be admitted to or allowed to be removed from the hospital without the sanction of the Veterinarian.

7. The hospital will be open 3 hours daily, Sundays excepted, to all persons who may wish to seek aid or advice. The particular hours when it will be open will be duly notified in the Government Gazette and also indicated on a board which will be fixed to the outer door of the hospital.

8. The Veterinarian shall keep such books and registers and submit such periodical returns and in such forms as may be prescribed by the Dewan from time to time.

9. All monies received as fees for advice, charges for accommodation and cost of medicines supplied will be carried to the credit of Government.

10. The fees are liable to revision at the discretion of His Highness' Government. Any revised scale will be duly published in the Gazette before it comes into operation.

Huzur Cutcherry
Trivandrum,
14th August 1887.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

BRITISH POSTAL RULES.

INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

PREPAID RATES.

Each Post-Card.		Letters.			Packets. Newspapers, Books and Patterns.		Parcels. Postage payable in cash.		
Single.	Reply.	Not exceeding ½ tola.	Exceeding ½ tola but not exceeding 1 tola.	For every additional tola or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 10 tolas.	For every additional 10 tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 20 tolas.	Exceeding 20 tolas but not exceeding 40 tolas.	For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof.
¼ anna.	½ anna.	½ anna.	1 anna.	1 anna.	½ anna.	½ anna.	4 annas.	8 annas.	4 annas.

UNPAID POSTAGE CHARGEABLE ON DELIVERY.

For an unpaid letter or packet—double the prepaid rate.
For an insufficiently paid letter or packet—double the deficiency.
For an unpaid parcel—the prepaid rate.

VALUE-PAYABLE COMMISSION. When the amount specified for realisation does not exceed			INSURANCE FEES. When the value declared does not exceed		
Rs. 10.	Rs. 25.	Every additional Rs. 25 up to Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Every additional Rs. 100.
2 annas.	4 annas.	4 annas.	2 annas.	4 annas.	4 annas.

REGISTRATION FEE.—Two annas (in stamps) for each letter or packet registered.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT CHARGE.—One anna (in *stamps* for registered articles and in *cash* for ordinary parcels).

INLAND MONEY-ORDER COMMISSION.

ORDINARY MONEY-ORDERS.

	FOR A MONEY-ORDER NOT EXCEEDING						
	Rs. 10.	Rs. 25.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 75.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 125.	Rs. 150.
	R. a.	*R. a.*	*R. a.*	*R. a.*	*R. a.*	*R. a.*	*R. a.*
	0 2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY-ORDERS.

Commission includes cost of telegram.

								Rs.	As.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
,,	exceeding	Rs.	10,	but not	exceeding	Rs.	25	1	4
,,	,,	,,	25,	,,	,,	,,	50	1	8
,,	,,	,,	50,	,,	,,	,,	75	1	12
,,	,,	,,	75,	,,	,,	,,	100	2	0
,,	,,	,,	100,	,,	,,	,,	125	2	4
,,	,,	,,	125,	,,	,,	,,	150	2	8
,,	,,	,,	150,	,,	,,	,,	200	3	0
,,	,,	,,	200,	,,	,,	,,	250	3	8
,,	,,	,,	250,	,,	,,	,,	300	4	0
,,	,,	,,	300,	,,	,,	,,	350	4	8
,,	,,	,,	350,	,,	,,	,,	400	5	0
,,	,,	,,	400,	,,	,,	,,	450	5	8
,,	,,	,,	450,	,,	,,	,,	500	6	0
,,	,,	,,	500,	,,	,,	,,	550	6	8
,,	,,	,,	550,	,,	,,	,,	600	7	0

Telegraphic money-orders are issued and paid outside the usual office hours : also on Sunday.

INDIAN POSTAL ABSTRACT.

I—GENERAL INFORMATION.

1-CLASSES OF WORK UNDERTAKEN BY POST OFFICE.

The Indian Post Office undertakes the following class of work :—

It conveys and delivers letters, post-cards, newspapers, books and packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise : these articles may be sent registered or unregistered.

It conveys and delivers parcels containing goods, merchandise or miscellaneous articles.

It remits sums of money from one person to another by means of money-orders. Such remittances may be made by post or by telegraph.

It insures the value of the contents of letters and parcels declared at the time of posting.

It collects from the addressees of letters, packets and parcels any sums that the senders may specify for recovery before the articles are delivered, the values so collected being remitted to the senders. This is termed the Value-payable system. The same system may also be made available for railway receipts for goods sent, not through the Post Office, but by Railway.

It performs the business of Savings Banks, which are established for the depositing of small sums of money put aside as savings. The Post Office also purchases and sells Government Securities for depositors.

At places where there is no Telegraph Office, the Post Office receives telegrams from the public and forwards them to the nearest Telegraph Office; it also delivers telegrams sent from the nearest Telegraph Office.

2.—CLASSES OF POSTAL ARTICLES.

The following are the various classes of postal articles.

(For things which may not be enclosed in these articles see next clause.)

A Letter may contain any writing or article whatsoever ; but if it contains currency notes, or manifestly contains stamps, cheques, hundis, &c., it must be registered, while, if coin, jewels, precious stones are enclosed, the letter must be also insured.

A Book Packet may contain anything printed, engraved or lithographed, such as books, newspapers, engravings, photographs, music, proof-sheets &c., also blank paper or card; it may also contain manuscript papers, such as deeds, invoices, accounts, manuscripts for press, &c., which are not of the nature of a private and personal communication.

A Pattern Packet may contain only actual trade patterns or samples of merchandise, possessing no saleable value.

A Parcel may contain any article; but if coin, jewels, precious stones or articles of intrinsic value are enclosed the parcel must be insured. Only one letter of the character of a personal communication to the addressee may be enclosed in a parcel.

A Post-card should bear only the address of the person for whom it is intended on the face of the card, the communication to the addressee being written on the reverse; it may not be cut, folded or otherwise altered, and no paper or other article may be attached to it, though a receipt stamp may, if necessary, be affixed on the back. A printed label bearing the name and address of the addressee may be attached to the front of an Inland or Foreign Post-card.

A Reply Post-card is a double post-card, the second or reply half of which is intended to be returned to the original sender with his correspondent's reply written upon it.

3.—THINGS THAT MAY NOT BE SENT BY POST.

The public are prohibited from sending the following articles through the post:—Explosive substances, such as gunpowder, matches and percussion caps, and substances, such as glass, liquids, oil, sulphuric acid, &c., which, either from their own nature or by reason of insecure packing, may injure other articles of the post or harm the persons of postal servants; contraband articles and opium (unless conveyed on account of Government); indecent or obscene books, writings, pictures, &c.

4.—RESPONSIBILITY OF POST OFFICE.

The Post Office is exempt from all responsibility for the loss of any article passing through the post, unless the article has been insured, and in no case whatever does the Department accept responsibility for any damage (as distinguished from loss) to an article, whether insured or not. The registration of an article makes its transmission safer, the article being forwarded under special precautions, but the Post Office is not responsible in case of the loss, mis-delivery, detention, &c., of a registered article. In regard to unregistered articles, of which no record is kept, it is almost impossible, in case of loss, to institute satisfactory enquiries, although every effort will be made by the Department to do so.

In the case of insured articles, the Post Office will compensate the sender for any actual loss of contents occurring in transit, except in the cases enumerated in the *Postal Guide* which may be briefly described as follows:—

(*a*) when the article is delivered in outwardly good condition, or when it has been taken delivery of without remark as to its condition;

(*b*) when there has been fraud or wrong or incomplete declaration on the part of sender or addressee, or when the article is misdelivered owing to incorrectness or incompleteness of the address written by the sender;

(*c*) when intimation of loss is not given by the sender within three months from the date of posting;

(*d*) in the case of partially insured articles, when the loss is due to highway-robbery within the territory of a Native State.

5.—MANNER OF ADDRESSING ARTICLES FOR THE POST.

It is most important that the addresses on articles should be as concise and distinct as possible. It is recommended that the address should, whenever possible, be in English, or at least the post-town of destination should be in that language, and should be written or printed in bold, clear characters. The name of the addressee should be written first, then his occupation and place of residence; lastly, special prominence should be given to the post-town, which should be on a separate line, and in larger characters than the rest of the address. Below the post-town, the name of the district or zila should be added, if the town is not well-known, or if there is more than one post-town of the same name. If the names of the town and the district are the same, and there is more than one place of the same name, the name of the province should be given.

Examples—

Lalla Ram Din,
Cloth Merchant,
Lal Chak,
GOPALPORE.
(District Rajshahi)

Babu Sreekissen Ghosal,
Pandit, Govt. School,
HYDERABAD.
(Sind.)

The name and address of the sender should always be written in the lower left-hand corner of the cover, especially in the case of registered, insured and value-payable articles and parcels, so that if the addressee is not found, the article may be returned to the sender without being opened by the Dead Letter Office.

6.—MANNER OF CLOSING ARTICLES FOR THE POST.

Every article consigned to the post should be enclosed in a durable cover, suited for protecting the contents from damage by pressure and friction. Articles not properly secured are liable to damage when being stamped by the Post Office, and they are also subjected to much pressure and friction in the mail bags while in transit. Stout paper, wood or tin, according to the size and nature of the contents, should be used to enclose articles. Waxcloth is not desirable as an outer covering; if necessary, it may be used as an *inside* covering. If a piece of paper bearing the address is affixed to an article enclosed in wood, tin, cloth, &c., the address should also be written on the covering itself, to provide against the paper being accidentally detached in transit.

Book and Pattern Packets must not exceed $2' \times 1' \times 1'$ feet in dimensions; pattern packets may not weigh more than 40 tolas, but there is no limit of weight for book packets. The covers in which packets are enclosed must be open at both ends, so that the contents may be readily examined; but samples of seeds or substances which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags or boxes capable of being easily opened for inspection.

Newspapers, circulars, and other such publications should be folded into a compact form, usually not more than $8'' \times 4''$ in size. The address printed on the wrapper or label, should be in large bold type. The use of white paper is recommended for the labels.

Parcels should be strongly secured, and no parcel may exceed 25 seers (2,000 tolas) in weight. There is no restriction as to size, except that it must not be of such a size or shape as to cause inconvenience in carriage.

Insured articles must be so secured that the contents cannot be abstracted without visible damage to the covering. Every insured article must be sealed with a clear device (not a current coin), all the

seals being of the same kind of wax and bearing the same impression. The seals must be not more than 3 inches apart over each join or line of sewing in the cover of a *parcel*, and not more than 2 inches apart over each fold or seam in the cover of a *registered letter*. The following mode of closing both insured and uninsured registered letters is recommeded, as being safer than any other:—A thread should be passed through the cover, and the ends tied and a seal affixed over the knot. This mode of fastening will make it impossible to abstract the contents by cutting the sides of the envelope, unless the thread in the centre is also cut. Senders of registered and insured letters are recommended to use registration envelopes which can be purchased at the Post Office. (See clause II).

7.—ADVANTAGES OF PREPAYMENT.

Paid articles are forwarded by the shortest route and delivered at the earliest opportunity; whereas unpaid articles are liable to delay. Prepayment is therefore recommended in every case.

8.—FORMS OBTAINABLE GRATIS.

All forms prescribed for use by the public in regard to the despatch of registered, insured or value-payable articles, parcels, or money orders and for every other class of postal business, are supplied free of charge by the Post Office.

9.—COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POST OFFICE.

A letter containing a complaint against the Post Office may be sent, free of postage, to any Postal Officer, provided that the sender superscribes the cover as a "complaint against the Post Office," and adds his full signature on the cover.

Complaints should be preferred as soon as possible after the date of the occurrence to which they relate.

Whenever complaint is made of overcharge or delay in the delivery of an article, the cover or wrapper of the article, bearing the Post Office marks upon it, should accompany the letter of complaint; otherwise no enquiry is possible.

10.—RATES OF POSTAGE.

The following are the rates of postage charged on the various classes of articles:—

PREPAID RATES.

Each Post-Card.		Letters.			Packets. Newspapers, Books and Patterns.		Parcels. Postage payable in cash.		
Single.	Reply.	Not exceeding ½ tola.	Exceeding ½ tola, but not exceeding 1 tola.	For every additional tola or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 10 tolas.	For every additional 10 tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 20 tolas.	Exceeding 20 tolas, but not exceeding 40 tolas.	For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof.
¼ anna.	½ anna.	½ anna.	1 anna.	1 anna.	½ anna.	½ anna.	4 annas.	8 annas.	4 annas.

Unpaid postage chargeable on delivery—

For an unpaid letter or packet—double the prepaid rate

For an insufficiently paid letter or packet—double the deficiency.

For an unpaid parcel—the prepaid rate.

Registration fee—*Two annas* (in stamps).

Acknowledgment charge—*One anna* (in stamps for registered articles and in cash for ordinary parcels.) The acknowledgment will be signed by the addressee and returned to the sender.

Certificate of posting—*Half anna* (to be affixed by a postage stamp on a paper bearing an exact transcript, written by sender, of the address on an article. This paper will be returned to sender after being stamped by Post Office in proof of the article having been posted).

Insurance fee—*Four annas* for every 100 rupees value (but if value is below rupees 50, then the fee is only *two annas*), payable in stamps for letters and in cash for parcels.

Partial insurance—At *half* these rates, applicable to articles that have to travel through certain Native States; such articles are not insured against highway-robbery within Native territory.

11.—POSTAGE STAMPS, ENVELOPES &C. AVAILABLE FOR SALE.

Postage stamps are of the following values, *viz*: ½ anna, 9 pies, 1 anna, 1½ anna, 2 annas, 3 annas, 4 annas, 4½ annas, 6 annas, 8 annas, and 1 rupee.

Post-cards are of the following values, *viz*: ¼ anna (inland) and 1½ anna (foreign).

Reply post-cards cost double these rates.

Embossed envelopes are of the following values, *viz*: ½ anna, 1 anna, and 4½ annas; these are sold at the value denoted on them. Besides these, the following special descriptions of envelopes are sold:—Half-anna square envelopes at 10 annas 6 pies per packet of 16, or 8 pies each singly; one anna square envelopes at 9 annas 3 pies per packet of 8, or 1 anna 2 pies each singly; small registration envelopes at Rs. 2-2-6 per packet of 16, or 2 annas 2 pies each singly; large registration envelopes at Rs. 1-5-3 per packet of 8, or 2 annas 8 pies each singly.

Registration envelopes are cloth-lined and are strongly recommended for enclosing currency notes, &c., sent registered or insured by post.

One-anna receipt stamps are also sold at all Post Offices.

12.—DEFACED STAMPS NOT TO BE USED.

Postage stamps which have been obliterated by the Post Office, or which are defaced, torn, cut, or otherwise rendered imperfect, cannot be used for the payment of postage, nor can the embossed or impressed stamps cut out from envelopes and post-cards. The embossed envelope itself can only be used for the purpose for which it is intended, and if cut open either wholly or partially, or if used, whether cut open or not, as a wrapper for a newspaper, is not recognised in payment of postage. The using, for the payment of postage, of a stamp that has once passed through the post, with intent to cause loss to the Government, is an offence punishable with two years' imprisonment, or with fine, or with both.

II.—RULES RELATING TO THE POSTING AND DELIVERY OF ARTICLES.

13.—MANNER OF POSTING ARTICLES.

Unregistered letters, Post-cards and Packets may be posted in any Post Office letter-box, but packets (including newspapers) may not be posted in any letter-box marked "For letters only." Letter-boxes are kept open day and night for the reception of articles.

If a certificate of posting (see clause 10) is desired, the articles must be presented, within the prescribed hours, at the window of the Post Office.

Registered, insured, and value-payable articles and parcels must invariably be presented, within the prescribed hours, at the window of the Post Office, and a receipt will in every case be given to the sender by the Post Office for such articles (except for V. P. unregistered book packets.) The documents, &c., to be presented with each of these classes of articles are mentioned under the appropriate heads, further in this clause.

If an acknowledgment (signed by addressee) is desired for a registered article or a parcel, it must be asked for at the time of posting.

Registered articles.—A letter, post-card, newspaper, book packet or pattern packet may be registered. Prepayment of postage and registration fee and of acknowledgment fee (if any), by means of postage stamps, is compulsory.

Parcels.—A parcel must be presented with a receipt ready prepared by the sender in the prescribed form, which may be obtained free at the Post Office. Prepayment is optional, but partial prepayment is not permitted. The postage, if paid, must be in cash, as also the charge for acknowledgment fee, if an acknowledgment is desired.

Insured articles.—Only registered letters and parcels may be insured. Prepayment of all charges is compulsory.

The article to be insured must be presented with a declaration (in the prescribed form, obtainable free at the Post Office), of its contents and their value; if currency notes are enclosed, the serial No., general No. and value of *each* note should be mentioned, thus :—$\frac{B}{7}$ No. 05666 for Rs. 100. An acknowledgment signed by the addressee will be returned free to the sender; if this is not received in due time, complaint should be at once made to the Post Office.

Value payable articles.—Instructions for the posting of value-payable articles are separately given in clause 19.

14.—PRIVILEGED PUBLICATIONS.

"Privileged" publications are newspapers or other periodical publications in respect of which the postage is paid quarterly in advance, by the publishers, in cash. Such publications are charged at special rates and conditions. Details of the system will be found in the *Indian Postal Guide*.

15.—RECALL OF ARTICLES ONCE POSTED.

If the sender of an article which has been posted desires its return to him before delivery, he must pay a fee of Re. 1, and present a written application at the Post Office, stating his reasons for seeking the return of the article. This application will be submitted for the orders of the chief Postal authority in the province, whose sanction must be obtained before the article can be returned. If delivery of the article is to be stopped by telegram, the sender must pay all telegraph charges.

16.—DELIVERY OF ARTICLES.

Postmen are not permitted to demand any charge on delivering articles, except such amounts as may be marked by the Post Office for recovery on the articles themselves ; any postman seeking to extort a gratuity from the addressee of an article is liable to severe punishment. Unpaid articles will not be delivered unless the postage due on them is immediately paid, and registered or insured articles and parcels will not be delivered unless the addressee signs a receipt for them.

Insured articles exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value and all value-payable articles (except value-payable unregistered book packets) are delivered only at the Post Office window. If the addressee refuses to receive any article, he must immediately return it, unopened, to the postman, and he is recommended to write the word "Refused" on the cover.

A person living outside the delivery beat of the postmen may send his own messenger regularly to the Post Office to receive his correspondence, and, if he *authorises* the Postmaster to do so in writing, the Postmaster will also deliver to the messenger, on the latter's receipt, any registered and insured articles and parcels and the amounts of any money-orders arriving for the addressee.

Accounts of postage will, if desired, be opened with persons living at a distance, from the Post Office, such as planters, &c. Under this arrangement, a deposit of money must be lodged in advance with the Post Office to cover postage due on unpaid articles delivered to the addressees or their messengers. When the amount deposited is nearly expended, the addressee will be informed, so that a further deposit may be made.

17.—RE-DIRECTED ARTICLES.

Postal articles will be re-directed without any extra charge on account of re-direction ; thus, if an article was fully prepaid originally, it will be delivered free, no matter how often it may be re-directed, but if any postage was originally due, this amount alone will be recovered on delivery.

Persons changing their residence should communicate their new address to the Post Office, both at the place which they are leaving and at the place to which they are going.

If an article is to be re-directed, it must be returned to the Post Office unopened, with particulars of the revised address, or it may be re-posted, unopened, *within the local limits* of the post-town where it was delivered ; if it is a registered or insured article or a parcel, the receipt accompanying it must be returned unsigned, with the article, to the postman. Failing these conditions, the article will be considered as an unregistered article posted for the first time, and charged accordingly.

18.—UNDELIVERED ARTICLES.

If an article is not delivered, owing to the addressee's whereabouts not being traceable or owing to the addressee's having refused it, it is returned to the sender. If necessary, the article is sent first to the Dead Letter Office, where it may be opened to ascertain the name and address of the sender. A refused article is returned at once to the sender ; other articles are ordinarily kept in deposit in the Post Office for three weeks.

If there is any postage due on a refused article, the sender is bound by law to pay it ; other undelivered articles are returned free.

If neither the addressee nor the sender can be traced, the article is retained for one year in the Dead Letter Office, and then destroyed.

III.—VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.

19.—CONDITIONS AND RATES OF COMMISSION.

The undermentioned classes of articles may be sent as "value payable," that is, the sender may, at the time of posting, specify a fixed sum (not less than 4 annas and not more than Rs. 1,000) to be realised before delivery of the article; the Post Office will recover this amount from the addressee, and will remit it to the sender by means of a money-order, deducting from the amount recovered the Commission payable on the money-order. The commission to be paid is calculated at money-order rates, *viz*:—

If value does not exceed Rs. 10 ....2 annas.
If it exceeds Rs. 10, but does not exceed Rs. 25...4 „
For every additional Rs. 25, or fraction of Rs. 25...4 „ up to Rs.150.
Above Rs. 150. eight annas for every additional Fifty Rs. up to Rs.600.

The sum specified for recovery need not be the actual value of the contents, nor need the contents of a V.-P-article possess any intrinsic value; for instance, a bill may be sent, the sum specified for recovery being the amount of the sender's claim against the addressee.

20.—ARTICLES THAT MAY BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST.

The following classes of articles may be sent under the value-payable system:—

Parcels.
Registered letters.
Registered packets.
Unregistered book-packets.

Railway receipts presented open at the Post Office for goods and parcels sent by railway (*see Clause* 23).

Anything on which money is to be collected can be sent under the value-payable system. Legal documents, bonds, insurance policies, promissory notes, railway receipts, bills, invoices, &c., may be sent value payable.

A value-payable parcel or registered letter may be also insured, under the rules relating to insured articles. The value declared for insurance need not be the same as the amount specified for recovery from the addressee; thus, if a watch were returned after repairs, to its owner, by value-payable post, the amount to be recovered would be only the cost of repairs, while the sum insured would be the value of the watch itself.

21.—MANNER OF POSTING VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.

A value-payable article must be presented by the sender at the Post Office, accompanied by a V.-P. memorandum in the prescribed form (which may be obtained *free* at the Post Office). There is a special form of memorandum for V.-P. unregistered book packets. The sender should write his name and address clearly on each article

When a V.-P. article is to be also insured, it should be presented at the Post Office, accompanied by the declaration of contents prescribed in Clause 13, and also by the usual V.-P. memorandum.

The manner of despatching Railway Receipt Notes under the value-payable system, is separately described in Clause 23.

22.—DELIVERY OF VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.

Value-payable parcels and registered articles are delivered only at the Post Office window; intimation of arrival of the article will be sent to the addressee, together with a receipt for the article to be signed by him; when this receipt duly signed is presented at the Post Office, together with the value recoverable, and also any postage that may be due, the article will be delivered.

Value-payable unregistered book packets will be delivered by the postman at addressee's residence on payment of the value recoverable; no receipt is required from the addressee.

After delivery, the value recovered will be remitted to the sender by means of a money-order, commission being previously deducted at the rates mentioned in Clause 19.

23.—Transmission under value-payable system of Railway receipt notes for goods and parcels.

If a person sending goods or parcels by Railway wishes to secure payment of their value from the addressee before delivery, he should adopt the following procedure:—

The consignment should be addressed, not to the person for whom it is intended, but to the sender himself at the station where it is to be delivered. Thus, if Gokul Chand of Delhi, sends a package by railway to James Morgan at Dinapore, he should address the package to—

"GOKUL CHAND

DINAPORE"

The package should then be booked at the railway station, and a railway receipt note will be granted by the booking clerk to Gokul Chand, in *favour of Gokul Chand.*

This receipt note should be endorsed by Gokul Chand to James Morgan, of Dinapore.

The receipt note should then be presented open at the Post office by Gokul Chand, accompanied by the usual V.-P. memorandum, on whtch postage stamps to the value of 2 annas should be affixed in payment of postage. The Post Office will then transmit the receipt-note to James Morgan and inform him of its arrival, but will not deliver the railway receipt note until he has paid the amount specified for recovery; thus, the addressee cannot obtain delivery of the consignment until he has obtained the receipt note from the Post Office, for the railway Administration will not deliver the goods to him unless he produces the receipt-note as evidence of his right to the consignment addressed not to him but to Gokul Chand.

Note 1.—For special rules applicable to certain State Railways and other railways see the *Indian Postal Guide.*

Note 2.—Nothing in these rules shall be held to prohibit the transmission of railway receipt-notes enclosed in value-payable registered letters, but in such cases the goods or parcels may be delivered up by the railway without production of the corresponding receipt-notes, and consequently without recovery from the consignee of the amount specified in the V. P. memorandum.

IV.—MONEY ORDERS.

24.—Manner of Issuing and paying inland Money Orders.

A person wishing to send a remittance by money-order must fill in the necessary particulars on the prescribed form (obtainable free at the Post Office). These particulars, *viz.*, the payee's and his own name and address and the amount of the order must be written very clearly, and the remitter should add his signature.

The value of each order may not exceed Rs. 150 and may not include a fraction of an anna, and no person may obtain money-orders, exceeding Rs. 600 in the aggregate on any one day in favour of the same payee.

The money-order form contains a coupon, on which the remitter may write any communication to the payee; this coupon will be delivered free to the payee and is equivalent to a post-card.

The money-order form, together with the value of the order *plus* the commission (*see next Clause*), must be presented at the PostOffice window, and a receipt will be granted to the remitter. This receipt should be carefully examined to see that it contains no errors or omissions and should be retained by the remitter.

The Post Office will undertake the transmission of the order to the payee, and will pay it through the postman at the latter's residence if at a Post town: the Post man will pay the amount on obtaining the payee's signature on the money-order and on the acknowledgment.

The acknowledgment signed by the payee will be returned free of charge to the remitter. Delay in the receipt of the acknowledgment should at once be brought to the notice of the Post Office by the remitter.

Money-orders may be re-directed to any place free of charge. If the payee cannot be found or refuses to take payment, the amount of the order will be at once returned to the remitter.

25—RATES OF COMMISSION.

The commission charged on the issue of ordinary Inland Money-orders is as follows:—

	Rs.	As.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 10	0	2
„ exceeding Rs. 10, but not exceeding Rs. 25...	0	4
„ „ „ 25, „ „ „ 50...	0	8
„ „ „ 50, „ „ „ 75...	0	12
„ „ „ 75, „ „ „ 100...	1	0
„ „ „ 100, „ „ „ 125...	1	4
„ „ „ 125, „ „ „ 150...	1	8

26—TELEGRAPHIC MONEY-ORDERS.

A money-order may be sent by telegraph instead of by post, in which case the following rates of commission (which include cost of telegram) will be charged:—

	Rs.	As.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 10	1	0
„ exceeding Rs. 10, but not exceeding Rs. 25...	1	4
„ „ „ 25, „ „ „ 50...	1	8
„ „ „ 50, „ „ „ 75...	1	12
„ „ „ 75, „ „ „ 100...	2	0
„ „ „ 100, „ „ „ 125...	2	4
„ „ „ 125, „ „ „ 150...	2	8
„ „ „ 150, „ „ „ 200...	3	0
„ „ „ 200, „ „ „ 250...	3	8
„ „ „ 250, „ „ „ 300...	4	0
„ „ „ 300, „ „ „ 350...	4	8
„ „ „ 350, „ „ „ 400...	5	0
„ „ „ 400, „ „ „ 450...	5	8
„ „ „ 450, „ „ „ 500...	6	0
„ „ „ 500, „ „ „ 550...	6	8
„ „ „ 550, „ „ „ 600...	7	0

Telegraphic money orders may be presented at the Post Office window at any hour during the day (including Sundays and Post Office holidays) at which work is going on in the Post Office, even outside the ordinary hours at which the Office is open to the public. Telegraphic money orders are paid immediately on receipt of the telegram advising the remittances.

The remitter of a telegraphic money-order must fill up the ordinary money-order form, and write the words "By Telegraph" across

the form. Nothing should be written on the coupon as that portion of the form is not forwarded to the payee. An acknowledgment signed by the payee will be returned by post to the remitter, the amount of the order being paid by the postman at the payee's residence.

The value of a single telegraphic money order may not exceed Rs. 600, and may not include any broken sum less than a rupee. A telegraphic money order may be obtained for any sum of rupees up to Rs. 150, but if the amount exceeds Rs. 150, the telegraphic money order must be for a sum which is a multiple of Rs. 10.

A telegraphic money order will be re-directed by telegraph, free of charge; if the payee cannot be found or refuses to take payment, the remitter will be communicated with by telegraph.

V.—POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

27.—Object of post office savings banks.

The object of Government in establishing Post Office Savings Banks is to provide a ready means for the deposit of savings, and so to encourage thrift.

No sum less than four annas, and no sum that is not a multiple of four annas can be deposited or withdrawn; and no one is allowed to deposit more than Rs. 500 in all in the year.

Interest is allowed at the rate of one pice or three pies per month on every complete sum of five rupees.

Money can be withdrawn once a week.

Savings Bank accounts can be transferred without charge from one Post Office to another.

A copy of the "Rules for Depositors in Post Office Savings Banks" can be seen at any Post Office. These rules also contain instructions regarding the purchase and sale of Government Securities on behalf of depositors by the Post Office.

RULES

Regarding the Unjel Department of the Travancore Government published far general information.

The attention of the public is invited to the following Unjel rules:—

It will be seen that they afford greater facilities for communication by the Unjel than the public have hitherto enjoyed.

The principal changes introduced by the rules are,

(1) That the postage on letters is assimilated as far as possible to the rates in British India.

(2) That the rates on book packets have been reduced to one-half the former Unjel rates in conformity with the British rates.

(3) That the system of transmitting pattern packets on payment at the British rates is newly introduced for the convenience of the public in general and of traders in particular.

(4) That the registration fee on each letter has been reduced from 6 to 3 Chackrams.

(5) That book or pattern packets may be registered on payment of the still smaller fee of 3 Chackrams which is somewhat less also than even the British rate of 2 annas.

(6) That the Unjel department now undertakes to procure from the addressee an acknowledgment of receipt for registered articles, on payment of a fee of two Chackrams, the British rate being 1 anna.

(7) That proof sheets and Press manuscripts may hereafter be sent by book post which is a cheaper medium than letter post, and

(8) That complaints against the Unjel office shall be carried free hereafter.

It is to be hoped that with these increased facilities afforded by the new rules, the Unjel will be more largely and generally availed of than it is at present.

Letters.

1. Letters weighing up to 20 Tolahs whether paid or service shall be sent by letter mail, and those exceeding that weight by the slower Banghy mail, but letters of an emergent character though weighing above 20 Tolahs may nevertheless be sent by letter mail, provided the charges are paid at letter rates in the case of private covers and provided the words "emergent" and "by letter mail" are written on the cover in the case of official letters.

Service Letters.

2. Heads of offices and departments are required to pay particular attention to the proper superscription of service letters &c. sent through the Sircar Unjel. A specimen form of address is given in the margin. If the service covers from any office are not properly addressed and franked by the head of each department or office or by a trustworthy subordinate specially authorized by him in writing for the purpose, they will be treated as private covers and charged at the prepaid rates.

> Office of the Trevandrum Division Peishcar
> on Sircar service only
> To
> The Tahsildar,
> A. B.
> Division Sumprethy.
> Quilon.

3. The officer authorized as aforesaid to sign the cover must enter in full his official designation, in order that his individual responsibility may be enforced in cases of doubt or fraud.

4. Government officers are bound to receive all service letters &c. addressed to them, paying any charge which may be made by the Unjel office on account of any irregularity or incompleteness of the address or signature.

5. The postage thus charged by the Unjel Department will be paid by the official to whom such cover is addressed; the addressee will, in due course, apply to the official from whose office the cover was despatched for the postage paid by him forwarding the cover as a voucher for the amount. The officer to whom such application has been made will use his discretion in recovering the postage from the person or persons in fault.

6. Letters sent by Government officers in their official capacity which relate nevertheless to the private interests and concerns of the individuals addressed, should be addressed according to the specimen form given in the margin under the full signature and official designation of the person by whom they are sent. Letters &c. so addressed shall be regarded by the Unjel office as private covers and charged on delivery with postage at prepaid rates instead of at double rates. Under this head come replies sent to communications of the kind named below.

> office of the Trevandrum Division Peishcar
> Service Bearing
> To
> A. B.
> C. D.
> Dewan Peishcar Alleppey.

Petitions.
Applications for appointments.
Do. for transfer.
Enquiries about the title to leave &c.

EXPRESS UNJEL.

7. The fee for expresses sent through the Sircar Unjel by the public is one fanam per mile or a fraction of a mile. Letters sent by express must be registered, without which the Unjel authorities cannot claim a receipt from the addressee.

8. If the person to whom an express has been sent has left the station for another, it will be forwarded to him to the new station by the ordinary mail.

9. If the addressee be not found and if the Unjel Master be unable to find out his whereabouts, the letter shall be treated as unclaimed. It will be detained at the office of delivery for three weeks, and then returned to the sender.

SERVICE EXPRESSES.

10. Service expresses can be ordered only by the officers named in the margin. Such expresses shall not be accepted for despatch by Unjel Masters unless accompanied by written orders duly signed by the officers named.

Sarwadi Kariakar in behalf of H. H. the Maha Rajah.
Dewan.
Unjel Superintendent.

11. As the employment of expresses interferes greatly with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary mails and is attended with expense, trouble and inconvenience, this mode of conveyance must be resorted to as sparingly as possible.

12. The above rules regarding expresses do not in any way affect the existing arrangements for the transmission of articles, &c., by periodical expresses for the use of the Palace.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

13. The fee for registration shall be 3 Chackrams. Only one receipt shall accompany every registered letter. The addressee's signature will be obtained in the receipt and the receipt recorded in the office of delivery. If the sender is desirous of obtaining an acknowledgment from the addressee he must give his name and full address at the time of presenting the letter and pay 2 Chackrams in addition to the usual registration fee and postage.

14. Letters containing a currency note or any portion thereof, postage or other stamps, cheques, hundi, bank note, bill of exchange or the like must be sent registered. It is considered expedient for the safety of currency notes in transit, that they should be sent in halves.

15. The sender of a registered letter is required to see that it is enclosed in a cover or envelope of a substantial kind fastened in a secure manner. Sealing-wax with a distinct impression (other than that of the current coin) is recommended for fastening the cover instead of or in addition to any other means of fastening.

NEWSPAPERS.

16. Packets of newspapers weighing under 20 Tolahs will travel by the letter mail and those exceeding that weight by banghy mail.

BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS.

17. Book and pattern packets must be packed in open covers.

18. Samples of seeds, drugs and such like articles which cannot be sent in open covers, may be packed in boxes or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be if necessary easily opened to enable the Unjel officers readily to satisfy themselves of the nature of the contents.

19. A book packet may contain newspapers, paper, any binding, covering, mounting or other appurtenances of books or maps.

20. Proof sheets, marked as such on the outside under the signature of the sender, may be transmitted by book post.

21. Press manuscripts intended for publication may also be trans mitted by book post provided that the packet bears on the outside above the address the superscription 'Press manuscript' and is addressed to the office of a newspaper.

22. Pattern packets may contain only *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise.

23. No packet may exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length or $1\frac{1}{2}$ in width or depth. Packets exceeding the prescribed dimensions shall be treated as parcels and charged accordingly.

24. Packets may be registered and acknowledgments obtained for them on prepayment of 3 Chackrams for the former and 2 Chackrams for the latter.

PARCELS.

25. The sender of a parcel is required to see to its secure packing and sealing. Cloth, wax-cloth or tin is recommended for a covering and if cloth or wax-cloth is used for this purpose the sender is required to seal it at intervals not exceeding 3 inches along the line of sewing.

26. The sender can claim a receipt from the Unjel office for a parcel only if it is packed according to the instructions given above and no separate fee will be charged for the receipt.

27. If the sender desires to obtain an acknowledgment from the addressee, he must prepay the acknowledgment postage 2 Chackrams independently of the parcel postage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

28. Letters &c., must be posted at least half an hour before the time fixed for the closing of the mail. Letters &c., posted after that time, will be stamped 'Too late' and detained for the following day's mail. The time of the closing of the mail will be notified by the Unjel Master at every station. Letters &c., that are to be despatched by mails during night must be posted before 6 P. M. except under special orders to the contrary from the Unjel Superintendent.

29. The hours of registration of letters and parcels at every Unjel office shall be from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. Letters and parcels intended for any mail will not be despatched by that mail unless presented half an hour before it is closed. In no case will they be received during the hours of despatch or receipt of mails.

30. Registered letters and parcels (whether paid or service) will be delivered only to the addressees in the absence of written instructions from them to the local Unjel Masters. Heads of offices and departments are therefore desired to make the necessary arrangements either to receive service registered letters and parcels themselves, or authorize the local Unjel Master to deliver them to any one whom they may authorize for that purpose.

31. Unjel peons are forbidden to deliver any letter or other article without requiring immediate payment of the amount due or to deliver any registered letter or parcel without requiring the immediate signature of the receipt and acknowledgment.

32. Unjel peons are not bound to give change. If the amount charged is not at once tendered, or if the receipts or acknowledgments are not at once signed and the Unjel peons are subjected to detention, the letters &c., shall be taken back to the Unjel office for the next delivery.

33. Whatever postage is marked on a letter or other articles must be paid at once on delivery, after which, any complaint of overcharge may be made and will be duly attended to.

34. In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters &c., the covers or envelopes bearing the Unjel stamps must be presented for inspection.

35. Complaints against the Unjel office, certified as such under the full signature of the sender and addressed to the Unjel Superintendent, are not chargeable with postage.

36. Since Unjel peons cannot deviate on any account from their regular course of delivery in their respective beats, persons residing far away from the Unjel offices if desirous of obtaining their letters &c. immediately on arrival of the mail, must send their own authorized messengers to the Unjel office to whom all covers, except those for which receipts are required will be delivered.

37. Unclaimed letters &c. will be detained at the office of destination for 3 weeks, of which fact due notice will be given by the Unjel Master at every station, and after that period, they will be returned to the office of despatch for delivery to the sender.

38. Refused letters &c. will be immediately returned to the office of despatch for delivery to the senders who will be required to pay any postage which may be due thereon.

39. It is forbidden to send by Unjel explosive, dangerous or offensive substances or material such as gun-powder, matches, percussion caps, salt-petre, indigo, glass, liquids, &c. or any article which either in itself (however packed) or by reason of insecure packing may be liable to injure the contents of the mail bags or the person of the Unjel officers.

40. No address is complete which does not contain the Unjel station from which delivery is intended and care should always be taken to write the name of the Unjel station as clearly as possible.

41. Persons changing their place of residence are particularly required to leave written instructions to the Unjel office of their previous residence and to send written instructions to the Unjel office of the place to which they may be going.

42. The Unjel Master at any station or the person in charge of the Unjel office has power to refuse letters or other articles bearing the appearance of having been opened and reclosed or otherwise improperly dealt with unless the writer or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature that they were sent in that state. The refusal will be absolute in the case of registered letters and parcels.

43. Persons not belonging to the department shall not be admitted into the interior, nor permitted to examine the records, of any Unjel office without the special permission of the Dewan, to whom or to the Unjel Superintendent application for information or redress must be made either in person or in writing by the party requiring the same.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
15th April 1882.

The following supplementary Anchal Rules passed under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah are published for general information.

1. From and after the $\frac{\text{1st Thulam 1064.}}{\text{16th October 1888.}}$ Anchal stamps and cards will be brought into use.

2. Except in the cases referred to in para 3, postage on letters and other articles sent by Anchal shall be paid by means of Anchal stamps affixed thereto.

3. Prepayment of postage in cash is compulsory in the case of Banghy parcels and British Post-cards. The fees for expresses should also be prepaid in cash. In the case of letters and all other articles intended for delivery within Travancore prepayment is optional.

4. Unpaid letters and other articles will be charged on delivery with double postage and those insufficiently paid with double the amount of the deficiency.

5. Letters or other articles, found in letter boxes with postage not paid or only partially paid and intended for places out of Travancore, will not be forwarded to their destinations, but will be returned to the senders and the postage recovered from them according to the preceding rule if the senders are known.

6. The system of charging parcels according to distance is abolished and all parcels will be charged at the rate of one fanam for every 20 Tolahs or fractions thereof.

7. No receipts will be granted for parcels unless a registration fee of 3 chuckrams is paid.

8. Nor will receipts be granted for ordinary service covers dropped into the letter box. Covers containing valuable enclosures or which are otherwise of importance should have the words 'To be registered' written on them in addition to the words 'on Sirkar service' and franked by the head of the Department, the Manager, or a principal clerk of the office from which it is despatched. Such covers should be delivered to the Anchal Master who will acknowledge receipt in the book kept by the despatching office.

9. Book packets may contain any paper whether written, printed or lithographed except communications of the nature of a letter.

10. No service covers intended for delivery at the station should be dropped into the letter box. If so posted they will be charged with prepaid postage recoverable from the addressee on delivery.

11. Nothing more than the address is allowed to be written on the address side of an Anchal card. If the sender's name or his initials or the date of posting or any other words, letters or figures are found written, it will be charged with a postage of one chuckram.

12. Anchal cards may be used for official correspondence. They should not be franked on the address side but the official designation of the sender should be given in full under his signature on the other side.

13. Anchal cards intended for official use will be printed in green ink. All others in red ink.

14. Endorsements issued from Public Offices will be returned free to the senders when the addressees are not found or refuse to receive them. Heads of offices will arrange to grant receipts for such covers to the Anchal peons.

15. Anchal stamps and cards for the use of the public will be sold at all Anchal offices from 7 to 10 A. M. and from noon to 5 P. M. They are of three denominations, valued at one, two and four chuckrams respectively. The Anchal cards are priced at half a chuckram each.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
1st October 1888.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

SCHEDULE No. I.

Revised rates of Postage on Letters, &c. sent through the Sircar Unjel.

Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding in weight.	Postage. Fs.	Postage. Chs.	Rates of Postage on Newspapers. Not exceeding in weight.	Postage. Fs.	Postage. Chs.	Rates of Postage on Book packets. Not exceeding in weight.	Postage. Fs.	Postage. Chs.	Rates of Postage on Pattern packets. Not exceeding in weight.	Postage. Fs.	Postage. Chs.	Rates of Postage on Banghy Parcels. Not exceeding in weight.	Postage. Fanams.	Postage. Chs.
½ Tola ...	,,	1	10 Tolas ...	,,	1	10 Tolas ...	,,	1	10 Tolas ...	,,	1	20 Tolas	1	,,
1 do. ...	,,	2	20 do ...	,,	2	20 do. ...	,,	2	20 do. ...	,,	2	40 do.	2	,,
2 do. ...	1	,,	30 do. ...	,,	3	30 do. ...	,,	3	30 do. ...	,,	3	60 do.	3	,,
3 do. ...	1	2	40 do. ...	1	,,	40 do. ...	1	,,	40 do. ...	1	,,			
For every additional Tola..	,,	2	For every additional 10 Tolas ...	,,	1	For every additional 10 Tolas.	,,	1	No pattern packets shall exceed 40 Tolas			For every additional 20 Tolahs or fractions thereof.	1	,,
						Book packets exceeding 200 Tolas will be charged at the parcel rates...						Parcels exceeding 600 Tolahs will not be received at Unjel offices.		

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Rates for Registration &c.

Registration fee.	Chackrams.
For each Letter, Book or Pattern packet	3
Acknowledgment of receipt from the addressee.	
For each Registered Letter, Book or Pattern packet ...	2
For each Parcel	2

LIST OF UNJEL OFFICES IN TRAVANCORE.

Name of Office.	District in which situated.	Name of Office.	District in which situated.
Thovalay	Thovalay	Shencottah	
Poothapandy		Samburvadakarai ...	Shencottah
Soosindram		Pooliaray	
Mahadanapuram ...		Sasthancottah	Coonathoor
Cottar	Agasthiswaram	Adoor	
Nagercoil...		Chavaray...	
Vadasery (Sub) ...		Padanayerculangaray	Karnagapally
Pulpanabhapuram ...	Culkulam	Kristnapuram	
Thiruvettar		Arepad	Kartigapally
Eraneal		Kayencoolum (Sub)	
Colachel	Eraneal	Mavelicaray	Mavelicaray
Karingal ... (Village)		Pulickal	
Rajakamangalam Do		Chenganoor	
Coolithooray		Puthanamthattay ...	
Puthukadai	Velavancode	Manar	Chenganoor
Pattanam... (Village)		Koniyoor...	
Parachalay		Tiroovalla	Tiroovalla
Neyattunkaray ...		Aramoola...	
Poovar	Neyattunkaray	Ambalapulay	
Nemum		Poolincoonoo	
Villapoo (Village) ...		Alleppey	Ambalapulay
Trevandrum		Alleppey Peravagay	(Sub.)
Fort (Sub)		Shertalay...	
Karamanay (Sub) ...		Kalavoor	Shertalay
Poothenchanthay (sub)	Trevandrum	Areecootty	
Pattam (Sub)... ...		Vycome	Vycome
Kalpalakadavoo (Sub)		Oothyamperoor ...	
Calacoottam		Paravoor	
Nedoovangad		Monumbum (Sub) ...	Paravoor
Areanad		Verapolay	
Ponmoodi	Nedoovangad	Yettoomanoor... ...	
Pachai		Kaduthoorthy	Yettoomanoor
Vamanapuram... ...		Mannanum	
Sherayingeel		Cottayam...	Cottayam
Attangal		Kedungoor	
Warkalay...	Sherayingeel	Changanachery ...	
Kilimanoor		Kanjerapally	Changanachery
Paroor		Peermade	
Quilon	Quilon	Pala...	...Meenachell
Quilon Peravagay(sub)		Thodoopoolay... ...	...Thoopooldây
Kottarakaray		Moovattoopulay ...	
Anjel	Kottarakaray	Kuthattukulom ...	Moovattoopulay
Madathoorakany ...		Tircaryoor (Village).	
Puthanapuram ...		Edapully	
Kolathoorpulay ...		Paroombavoor ...	Koonathoonad
Valookenparai... ...	Pathanapuram	Alwaye	
Poonaloor		Angamalee	...Allengad

ANCHAL NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that the transmission of valuables such as coin, jewellery &c. by the Sircar Anchal is strictly prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
20th February 1885.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

TRANSIT AGENCIES.

I. The Sirkar transit is a temporary establishment, and is laid between Trevandrum and Shoranoor, a distance of 195 miles.

II. It thus connects the Capital with the Madras Railway.

III. It is mainly intended for the convenience of the public.

IV. The distance of 41 miles from Shoranoor to Karuvapadantha is done by bullock carts with posted bullocks. The rest of the journey is all by canoes.

V. The Comptrolling Officer is the Superintendent of the Native Post (Unjel).

VI. Rules concerning the public are as follows:--

Passengers.

1. No passenger is allowed to take his seat in any boat or carriage used for the transit, without having paid his fare. *

* Table 1.

2. On payment of the fare, Tickets are issued to passengers, who are required to show them to the Transit servants when demanded, and to deliver them up before leaving the Transit.

3. Passengers not producing or delivering up their Tickets will be charged the fare from the place whence the Transit originally started.

4. Tickets are available only on the day of issue, except on special occasions.

5. The Tickets cannot be transferred.

6. Tickets having been issued the fare will not be refunded on any account.

7. Every person attempting to defraud the Government by endeavouring to evade the payment of his fare will be committed to the Magistracy.

8. No smoking is allowed in the boat, carriage or station.

9. Any passenger found intoxicated, committing a nuisance, or wilfully interfering with the comfort of other passengers will be liable to removal from the premises and to forfeiture of his fare.

10. Passengers should not carry dangerous goods in the Transit.

11. Any person found with dangerous goods in his possession will be removed from the premises and will forfeit his fare, in addition to his being responsible for any loss or damage caused by such goods.

12. More than 10 passengers are not booked in a single boat or more than eight in a carriage.

13. Any person can carry a child under 3 years of age without paying a separate fare ; for every additional child, he shall pay ¼ of the fare and get a separate ticket.

14. Children above 3 and not exceeding 10 years of age are conveyed at half fares.

15. No pass will be given to lunatics, or persons suffering from contagious or loathsome diseases, or persons in a dying condition. If it is found that tickets have been obtained for such persons by misrepresentation, such tickets will be forfeited and the holders not allowed to enter the Transit.

16. On payment of the fare charged for 10 persons,* a single passenger or group of passengers, not consisting of more than 10 individuals, can engage the Transit for the whole or any portion of the line. Seats for the guard and the pay-distributing officer will, however, be reserved.

* 8 fares for a carriage.

17. In such cases, previous notice should be given to the respective Transit-Masters as under,

At Trevandrum, before 9 A. M.
At Shoranoor, do. do.
At intermediate stations, 4 hours previous to the arrival of the Transit.†

† Table III.

18. Any passenger can carry his baggage, not weighing more than 300 tolas, "free" ; all baggage weighing more than 300 tolas will be charged for the excess at the rate mentioned in Table II.

19. Passengers may carry with them a pet cat or a pet dog, free of charge. But no monkeys or troublesome cats or dogs, or snakes will be allowed to be carried in the Transit on any account.

20. Passengers shall not carry dutiable goods in the Transit, and shall declare to the respective Transit-Masters that they carry no dutiable goods.

21. Any passenger, found with dutiable goods in his possession, will be committed to the Magistracy. The goods will be sold by public auction, and the proceeds appropriated to the Government.

22. To insure being booked, passengers should be at the respective station 30 minutes before the departure of the Transit.‡

‡ Table III.

PARCELS.

23. Big and heavy parcels as well as small ones will be received and delivered at all stations, from 7 to 10 A. M. and from noon to 5 P. M. provided the space required for them in the boat is available. A whole boat, however, cannot be loaded with parcels. It is compulsory that the place of destination of parcels should be one where there is a Transit station.

24. Charges for parcels † can be paid, either at the booking station or the station where they are to be delivered.

† Table I.

25. Receipts will be given for all parcels, which the consignors are required to forward with advice to consignees.

These receipts should be given up duly signed by the consignees or other agents, at the delivery station before the parcels are delivered to them.

26. Parcels, charges of which are due, will be delivered over to the owners, only on payment of all dues.

‡ Table III. 27. The Government undertake to deliver the parcels only at the stations.‡

28. On payment of charges for carrying, parcels will be caused to be delivered at the place, where the owners desire, when practicable.

29. Parcels containing perishable articles, will only be carried at "owner's risk" and must be prepaid.

30. The Govenment will not be answerable for any loss, damage or delay of parcels, caused by accidents.

31. Losses, damages or delays of parcels, found to be occasioned by negligence or want of due attention on the part of any Transit servants, will be duly enquired into and compensated, as far as may be practicable, at the cost of such servants and not otherwise.

32. Address of parcels should invariably be in the Vernacular of this country, and should be written in distinct characters.

33. The address should also contain a statement, showing the general character of the contents.

34. To ensure safe delivery, parcels should be carefully made up in wax-cloth, leather, or such other water-proof materials and should be sealed.

35. Dutiable parcels will not be accepted for transmission; and it must be distinctly stated in the address, that the parcels contain no dutiable goods.

36. Transit-Masters are empowered to examine, in the presence of the owner or his agent, any package which they reasonably suspect to contain goods in contravention of the rules.

37. Contraband goods, found in any package will be confiscated by the Sircar, and the party concerned will be sent to the Magistracy.

38. Dangerous parcels will not be received for booking.

39. Jewellery, precious stones, silver and gold coins, &c. cannot be conveyed by the Transit.

40. Consignees are required to take charge of their parcels within 5 days after their arrival at the station; if they are not so taken charge of, the respective Transit-Masters will issue a notice to the owners, in which will be mentioned among other particulars, the date within which the owners are required to take charge of them and the procedure that will be adopted for disposing of the parcels, on the owners failing to accept them within the notified date.

VII. Rates of charge and the time for despatching the Transit from different stations are liable to be modified or altered at any time.

VIII. All instances of incivility, want of due attention, or any other irregularity on the part of the Transit servants, may be reported to the Head Office in the first instance.

IX Further particulars can be obtained from the Head Office at the Huzur Cutcherry.

TABLE I.

Rates for Passengers.

Distance.	Rates from Trevandrum. To.	Fanams.	Chuckrams.	Rates from station to station.	Distance from one place to another.	Fare per passenger. Fans.	Fare per passenger. Chks.	Remarks.
Miles.					Miles.			
23	Warkalay	2	1	Trevandrum ...	...	...	...	Thus the total distance of the line is 195 miles, and the fare per passenger for the whole line is Rupees 2.
40	Quilon	3	...	Warkalay	23	2	1	
81	Ambalapulay ...	6	...	Quilon	17	...	3	
90	Alleppey	6	2	Ambalapulay ...	41	3	...	
114	Vycome	7	3	Alleppey	9	...	2	
129	Cochin	9	2	Vycome	24	1	1	
145	Monumbum... ...	10	1	Cochin	15	1	3	
154	Caroovoopadantha ...	10	3	Monumbum... ...	16	...	3	
175	Trichoor	12	2	Caroovoopadantha ...	9	...	2	
195	Shoranoor	14	1	Trichoor	21	1	3	
				Shoranoor	20	1	3	

TABLE II.

Rates of Parcels.

Distance.	1 to 200 Tolas.		201 to 500 Tolas.		501 to 1,000 Tolas.		1,001 to 3,000 Tolas.		3,001 to 6,000 Tolas.		6,001 to 9,000 Tolas.		9,000 to 12,000 Tolas.*	
	Fns.	Chs.	Fns.	Chs.	Fns.	Chs.	Fns.	Chs.	Fns.	Chs.	Fns.	Chs.	Fns.	Chs.
1 to 50 miles ...	...	2	1	...	2	...	4	...	6	...	8	...	10	...
51 to 100 „ ...	1	...	2	...	4	...	8	...	12	...	16	...	20	...
101 to 150 „ ...	1	2	3	...	6	...	12	...	18	...	24	...	30	...
151 to 200 „ ...	2	...	4	...	8	...	16	...	24	...	32	...	40	...

* Above 12,000 up to every additional 3,000 Tolas the Rate is half of what is due for Parcels weighing from 1,000 to 3,000 Tolas.

TABLE III.

Shows the time when different transits depart from or arrive at the stations.

(The Government do not guarantee these times being kept to.)

Distance from station to station.	Stations.	* (A) Departure. A. M.	* (A) Departure. P. M.	* (A) Arrival. A. M.	* (A) Arrival. P. M.	‡ (B) Departure. A. M.	‡ (B) Departure. P. M.	‡ (B) Arrival. A. M.	‡ (B) Arrival. P. M.
Miles.									
,,	Trevandrum	... ...	8–0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	8–0	... ...
23	Warkalay ...(b)	4–10	... ...	4–0	... ...	... ...	10–10	... ...	10–0
17	Quilon ... ...(a)	... ...	3–0	10–0	... ...	... ...	6–0	10–0	... ...
41	Ambalapulay ...(b)	6–10	... ...	6–0	... ...	... ...	6–10	... ...	6–0
9	Alleppey ... ...(a)	... ...	6–0	10–0	... ...	... ...	3–0	... ...	2–0
24	Vycome ... ...(b)	3–10	... ...	3–0	... ...	3–10	... ...	3–0	... ...
15	Cochin ... ...(a)	... ...	8–0	... ...	2–0	... ...	8–0	6–0	... ...
16	Munumbum ...	3–10	... ...	3–0	... ...	... ...	11–10	... ...	11–0
9	Caroovoopadantha...(a)	Noon.	... ...	6–0	... ...	... ...	8–0	6–0	... ...
21	Trichoor	... ...	8–0	... ...	6–0	... ...	10–0	... ...	8–0
20	Shoranoor	... ...	... ...	3–0	... ...	... ...	2–0	... ...	... ...

If by any accident (A) or (B) fails to reach the Stations marked (a) before the time appointed for departure, the Transit thence will be nevertheless despatched at the appointed time.

No time for meals, &c., will be allowed for Passengers at Stations marked (b).

* (A) Stands for the Transit from Trevandrum to Shoranoor.

‡ (B) Stands for the Transit from Shoranoor to Trevandrum.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIFFERENT RATES CHARGED BY KANTHIMATHINATHA PILLAY & Co's TRANSIT COMPANY, TINNEVELLY.

Description.	From Tinnevelly to Trevandrum and *vice versa.*						From Oliganacherry to Tinnevelly and Trevandrum and *vice versa.*						REMARKS.
	Usual.			Special.			Usual.			Special.			
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
To Europeans for a whole Transit.	20	4	...	25	4	...	10	4	...	12	4	...	These are not invariable. Owing to the competition of other companies, the charges are sometimes reduced.
To Natives for a whole Transit...	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	...	10	4	...	
Do. for a single passenger ...	2	...	...	2	8	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	
Parcels or goods for every 25 lbs or 1 Maund	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
For a single passenger to mid-stations from Tinnevelly and Trevandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At the rate of five pies per mile.

TABLE SHOWING THE RATE CHARGEABLE ON THE TREVANDRUM & THENCAUSY TRANSIT LINES BY PALVARNOM PILLAY.

Particulars.	From Tinnevelly to Trevandrum & *vice versa.*						From Tinnevelly & from Trevandrum to Oliganacherry.						From Oliganacherry to Tinnevelly and Trevandrum.			From Tinnevelly to Thencausy and *vice versa.*						REMARKS.
	Ordinary.			Extra.			Ordinary.			Extra.						Ordinary.			Extra.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Whole first class bandy for Europeans	20	4	...	25	4	...	10	4	...	12	4	...	12	4	...	7	2	...	9	8	...	
Whole second class bandy for Europeans	15	2	...	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
Whole first class bandy for Natives	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	...	10	4	...	7	10	...	4	2	...	6	2	...	
Passengers each	2	...	...	2	8	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	
For parcels of 25 lbs. equal to 1 Maund	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	

At 5 pies each passenger per mile for the intermediate stations between Oliganacherry and Tinnevelly.
At 6 Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. and Trevandrum.

STATEMENT OF CHARGES MADE BY M. R. AND CO., FROM TREVANDRUM TO TINNEVELLY.

Particulars.	From Tinnevelly to Trevandrum & from Trevandrum to Tinnevelly.						From Tinnevelly and Trevandrum to Oliganacherry.						From Oliganacherry to Trevandrum & Tinnevelly			Remarks.
	Usual Bandy.			Extra Bandy.			Usual Bandy.			Extra Bandy.						
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1st class Bandy for Europeans ...	20	4	...	25	4	...	10	4	...	12	4	...	12	4	...	
2nd Do. Do. Do. ...	15	4	...	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1st Do. Do. Natives ...	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	...	10	4	...	7	10	...	
For each Native Passenger ...	2	...	...	2	8	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	
Parcels for every 25 lbs. or 1 Md...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
For the intermediate stations from Oliganacherry to Trevandrum...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At 6 pies per mile.
For the intermediate stations from Oliganacherry to Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At 5 pies per mile.

DIRECTIONS FOR VESSELS ARRIVING AT ALLEPPEY.

1. The Commanders of ships are requested on the arrival of their vessels to deliver into the Master Attendant's office a true and complete manifest of all the goods and merchandise laden on board of their vessels. A form of the manifest required will be furnished for their guidance on application. Previous to any ship or vessel having any transaction with the shore, the Pass, Register and every other credential concerning their ship or vessel, must be delivered into the Master Attendant's office. If the ship or vessel be in ballast, it is to be reported accordingly.

2. Goods landed, or attempted to be landed before the ship is regularly entered, or which have not been entered in the manifest shall be charged double duty. The same is applicable to goods exported under similar circumstances.

3. Applications for Port Clearances should be made between 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M. the day previous to sailing, to enable them to be granted by 4 o'clock, after which hour a fee of 5 Rs. will have to be paid to the writer of such port clearances on every occasion in accordance with para 35 of the Customs Rules. Applicants for Port Clearances should furnish the Custom House with an export manifest of all cargo shipped on board their vessels from this port, specifying the names of the vessels and Commanders, sorts of goods, marks and numbers, quantity or weight, shipper's and consignee's names and the names of the port or ports bound to.

4. Port clearances will not be granted to vessels until all demands on account of boat hire, &c. have been adjusted.

5. No shore boats are permitted to put off to the shipping after sun-set except by permission of the Master Attendant.

6. Commanders of ships are strictly prohibited from throwing any ballast overboard in the roads. Boats for the purpose of landing the same will be supplied on application.

J. ROHDE,
Master Attendant Alleppey.

EXTRACT FROM THE WEST COAST OF HINDUSTAN PILOT WITH CORRECTIONS TO DATE.

Vessels bound to any port on the west coast of Hindustan, and to the Persian Gulf during the north-east monsoon, from China, Australia, the Bay of Bengal, or Europe, should sight Ceylon, and make the coast of India somewhere near Cape Comorin, and thence hug the coast to profit by the land and sea-breezes; therefore the navigation of this seaboard (which has been generally, though erroneously called the Malabar coast) is here described from south to north.

The coast from Cape Comorin takes a general north westerly direction for nearly 300 miles to Mount Dilly. From the village of Cumari to 20 miles north of Alipee belongs to the Maha Rajah of Travancore; thence to Paliport (with the exception of the port of Cochin, under the British Government) is the territory of the Rajah of Cochin; above Paliport to Mount Dilly is the British province of Malabar.

The Travancore Coast from Comorin to Alipee is generally low and sandy, and fringed with cocoanut-trees, but patches of red cliffs of slight elevation here and there break the otherwise continuous line of sand. The Travancore mountains, though generally spoken of by navigators as a part of the western ghauts, are indeed separated from

the latter by a low saddle of land, the Palghat valley which has proved a most useful feature in the railway communication between the east and west coasts. The length of this southern mountain chain, extending from a few miles north of Cape Comorin to the valley of Palghat, is nearly 200 miles. The west brow, overlooking the coast of Travancore, is, with little exception, abrupt; on the eastern side of the culminating range the declivity is in general gradual, the surface in many places being extensive table-land, sloping gently and nearly imperceptibly eastward. Such a conformation would seem to indicate a volcanic disturbance of the surface, the disruption having taken place along the western precipitous face. In the last half of the year many a cascade of great height is visible from seaward pouring down the steep declivity of these ghauts, which present so vast and lofty a front to the violence of the southwest monsoon.

The principal peaks of the Travancore ghauts are as follows:—Miandraghiri (5419 feet) about 20 miles northward of Comorin, and Cuchy Mulla (6125 feet), the same distance nort-east of Trevandrum. Between these peaks the culminating range has a north-west direction, but afterwards bends a little eastward of north, more away from the coast; and its highest mountains, though loftier, are not so often visible at sea; they form the boundary of the independent State of Travancore on the west, and the British province of Tinnevelly on the east. To the east of Quilon there are broad, high peaks, estimated at upwards of 5,000 feet above, and more than 30 miles from, the sea.

The southern portion of the Western ghauts, from Comorin to Palghat (which run like a spine from south to north, thus forming the water-parting between the east and west coast rivers), being exposed to all winds from east, round by the south, to west, there is scarcely a day when rain-clouds may not be seen hiding for a time the summits of the high land; towards the vernal equinox (after which the air becomes saturated with moisture and hazy) the ghauts north of Quilon up to Calicut can seldom be seen.

Midway between the above lofty summits of the ghauts and the low sea-coast, the country has several hills of moderate elevation useful as land marks. Beginning from the South, mention may be made of the isolated conical mount, in Lat. 8° 8′ N., and Long. 77° 30′ E., near Cape Comorin, and taken as the cape by seamen when approaching the Coast from the West. The next conspicuous peak is Maruvatur, about midway between Miandraghiri and Crocodile rock, and 10 miles north-west of the conical mount.

On the South-east of Trevandrum, and again to the North of that Capital, hills averaging from 400 to 600 feet, lie parallel to the shore, some 4 or 5 miles off. Near Anjengo there are a few low hills, but above that place extensive backwaters, over-spreading great portions of the the low tract of country, become the peculiar feature.

Cape Comorin, the southern extermity of Hindustan, is a low sandy Cape, but, as the land behind rises in a gradual slope, it has, when seen from southward, the appearance of a high sandy promontory; at its extreme point is a small Pagoda, and 300 yards to the North-west of this is the British Resident's Bungalow with a Flagstaff. To the westward of the Residency the shore of the Cape is sandy and barren, but to the North-eastward it abounds with trees, amongst which, and nearly 3 miles to the North of the Pagoda, is Watakota Fort. The Pagoda is a low white square building near the water's edge, half a mile to the North of which stands the village of Comorin, called by the natives Cania Cumari, amongst cocoanut trees, with high reddish ground at the back, and half a mile further North-east is another little sandy Cape with rocks off it.

Off the South-east tip of Cape Comorin are two large rocks, with a smaller one outside on which the sea breaks at all times with much violence, these rocks extend upwards of one-quarter mile from the shore; they are steep-to, and may, with a fair wind, be approached within 2 or 3 cables, where is a depth of 8 or 8½ fathoms water; but, with a scant wind, caution is necessary, as the current sets rapidly round the Cape, and may drift a vessel too near and into danger.

TIDES.—The flood sets eastward, and the ebb westward, off Cape Comorin, but the direction and strength of the streams are much affected by the ocean currents. The rise and fall, also, is very little and irregular, but the average may be stated as 2 feet. High water full and change, at O. H. 30 M.

From Cape Comorin the land rises with a gentle acclivity to the base of the nearest mount, which is of a sharp conical form 1,403 feet above the sea, at 4 miles to the North-west of the Pagoda. It is separated from the range of the Ghauts, which rise behind it in majestic sharp peaks, forming a ridge which is in one with the cape bearing about North.

Approaching the coast from westward, it must be remembered that the above mentioned isolated conical mount can never be seen, even in the clearest weather, at a greater distance than 35 miles. Some prominent peaks to the north of it may be seen at 50 & 60 miles, and the most Southern visible one may be mistaken for the conical mount by ships passing at a great distance. The most likely one to be mistaken for it is a mountain 10 miles to the North-west of it, and called Marúvatúr; this is more than 2,000 feet high, and bears from Cadiapatam point, N. N. E, ½ E. distant 9 miles. Another peak, called Miandraghiri, 5,419 feet above the sea level, bears N. E. by N., distant about 10 miles from Marúvatúr.

SOUNDINGS.—The bank of soundings extends 55 miles off shore to the South-west of Cape Comorin. At the distance of 8 miles from the shore south of the Cape there is 20 fathoms; but north-west to as far as Quilon, that depth is between 4 and 5 miles off shore, except in the vicinity of Ruttera, where 20 fathoms will be obtained only 2 miles off land.

Near Comorin and by Crocodile rock, casts of 10 fathoms are found nearly 3 miles from the main land; but generally between the Cape and Enciam there is that depth at one and 2 miles distance. Between Enciam and Anjengo 10 fathoms is about one mile from land. The bottom is sand and shells, with exceptional rocky casts.

Eastward of Cape Comorin the bank of shoal soundings extends farther off shore, and has more overfalls.

WADGE BANK, (where a Captain of that name reports having once found 7 fathoms, least water) is a shoal of small extent on the bank of soundings, 36 miles S. W. from Cape Comorin. It was examined in 1861, but not less depth than 14 fathoms was found. This is probably that bank described by Horsburgh, as "a great way out from Cape "Comorin, and abounding with cod, where some ships have caught "considerable numbers of those fish, but it appears to be of small "extent, and little known."

CADIAPATAM (MUTUM) POINT, bearing W. ¾ N., 14 miles from Cape Comorin, is rather high, and of a very red appearance, with steep gray cliffs, and a few trees near its extremity. A heavy surf prevails all along the coast between Comorin and Cadiapatam, and only Catamarans are used by the natives; no ships' boats should attempt landing.

Light.—A fixed white light is exhibited at an elevation of 132 feet from a dark grey granite octagonal column 72 feet in height on Cadiapatam Point; which is visible in clear weather from a ship's deck at a distance of 20 miles. This light is intended to give warning of the dangerous rocks in the neighbourhood. The outermost of which is known as the Crocodile rock.

Crocodile Rock.—Bearing S. W. from Cadiapatam light at the distance of 3½ miles, lies this dangerous sunken rock, close to which are depths of 14 and 16 fathoms, and 20 fathoms at half a mile outside. A small part of the rock appears sometimes above water, but it does not break at all times, nor is there any break at high water when the sea is smooth. At night, do not approach it under 25 fathoms water.

Between Crocodile rock and Cadiapatam point lies the rocky islet Adumdah, and 1¾ miles W. by N. ⅜ N. from this islet is another called Kotah. Both are surrounded by sunken rocks and foul ground but there is a channel between the islets, and between them and Crocodile Rock. Kotah bears from the Crocodile N. ¼ W. nearly 2½ miles.

Colachul or Colachel.—This place is on the shore just half-way between Cadiapatam and Enciam islet, off it there are several rocks above and below water. A red buoy lies a short distance to southward of the south-easternmost rocks. At the village of Colachul, troops sometimes embark in the fine season, the outlying rocks forming a partial breakwater, within which landing is comparatively easy.

There is a remarkable tree on the undulating ground of Aunipauri hills, elevated more than 250 feet above the sea, and bearing from Enciam islet N. E. by E ½ E. 4½ miles, and about 4 miles northward of Colachel village.

Anchorage.—Anchor with the tree bearing N. by E., and the Light House on Cadiapatam red point, E. S. E., in 11 or 12 fathoms water, which position will be 3½ miles to the North-west of Kotah rocky islet.

Enciam Islet bears from Cadiapatam point N. W. by W. 10 miles; this islet is rocky, has a church on it, and lies about half a mile off the sandy shore; rocks, above and below water, project from it to the distance of half a mile north-west and south-west. A little to the east of the islet the steep land near the sea has a red appearance; indeed there are numerous patches of red land between Comorin and Quilon, but cocoanut-trees fringe the most part of the coast.

A depth of 13 fathoms will be found close to the outer rocks off Enciam; at night a vessel should not shoal under 20 fathoms, which depth is only 2 miles from the rocks.

Covilum or Ruttera Point, bears from Enciam islet about N. W. ⅓ W. 16 miles. The coast between them, except near Covilum, is sandy, nearly straight, fronted with cocoanut trees and safe to approach. Covilum is a piece of low level land terminating in a bluff cape higher than the contiguous coast, but it projects very little, and has a building upon it; there are three other points close to the south-east of it and at the distance of 3 miles another point, one mile to the east of which is the village and back-water of Karuchel.

Horseburgh describes a point called Veniam as 7½ miles to the south-east of Ruttera point, and "formed of steep bold land or reddish cliffs, considerably elevated, having on the north side a small river and a village at the northern extremity of the high land that forms the point." This is evidently a description of Colatur hill and the village of Powaur as seen from southward, from which point of view the hill would look like a point projecting northward if the vessel was

far enough off to dip the trees. The coast line is, however, hereabouts, all sandy, and fronted with cocoanut trees. Colatur hill bears from Enciam islet N. W. ½ N. distant 8 miles.

TRIVANDRUM, the capital of the independent State of Travancore, and the seat of the British Residency, is 5½ miles N. N. W. from Covilum. The town is of considerable size, having its greatest length north and south ; on the latter extremity stands the fort, about half a mile square, on ground elevated 100 feet above the sea. The Maha Rajah's palace within its precincts, is a large handsome edifice in the European style ; it is a short distance inland, more than 2 miles from the sandy beach of Pondera, or Poontoray. Trivandrum Observatory—Lat. 8° 30′ 32″ N. Long. 76° 59′ 45″ E.—is on a hill more than 2 miles north of the Capital, and 196 feet above the sea. Its two white domes are not so conspicuous as was formerly the case, trees having grown up around them.

PONDERA, off which vessels communicating with Trivandrum should anchor, has a flagstaff on the sandy beach, which bears N. W. by N. distant 5 miles from Covilum, and is 1½ miles to the south-west of Trivandrum fort. No ships' boats should attempt communication with the shore, for there is generally a heavy surf in the north-east monsoon. The coast is sandy, with cocoanuts and other palms.

ANCHORAGE.—As the shore is deep-to, a vessel should anchor in 12 fathoms, and half a mile from Pondera, the flagstaff bearing north-east and in line with the Observatory.

MOUNTAINS.—Inland of Trivandrum the ghauts are of great elevation ; Cúchy Mulla, the highest peak, (called sometimes by early navigators, Anjengo peak) is 6,125 feet high, and bears N. E. by E. ½ E. distant 21 miles from the beach by Pondera Flagstaff. Between this high range and the coast some small hills appear, the most remarkable of which is Naimum hill, or Makunamulla, a regular sloping round mount about 600 feet above the sea, called by former navigators Brinjal hill. This hill bears east from the anchorage of Trivandrum, and being only 5 miles from the sea, is visible at a considerable distance from southward, and from Anjengo roadstead. There are small white churches in almost every village along this coast.

Between Covilum point and Anjengo, the land at the back of the cocoanut trees which fringe the coast is hilly and undulating.

Three and a half miles N. W. by W. from Covilum point and 1¾ miles from the shore abreast, is a patch of 8 fathoms with 17 and 18 fathoms around it.

ANJENGO flagstaff bears from Covilum, N. W. ½ N., 20 miles ; but as the fort and few houses that are visible through the trees are low, this place is not easily distinguished from even a short distance. A church with a white front will be seen on the beach 2 or 3 cables to the north-west of the fort, and a bungalow on the hills 2 miles north of it.

The anchorage off Anjengo under 10 fathoms is foul rocky ground ; but outside of that depth the bottom is sand and shells. A convenient berth is with the flagstaff bearing about N. E. by E., and Naimum hill about S. E. by E., in 11 or 12 fathoms, one mile off shore.

There is some red table-land about 4 miles to the north of Anjengo which may denote the approach to it in coming from the north ; this and other similar table-land along this coast, being much higher than the cocoanut trees, when seen from a ship's deck at a greater distance than 7 miles, give the mariner an idea that these red cliffs are at the water's edge ; whereas the shore is all sandy from Covilum to Quilon.

Quilon.—Or properly Koilon, (Coulam and Columbum of the old writers,) is situated on the Travancore coast, about 40 miles to the north and west of Trivandrum.

Quilon is a projecting part of the coast, the outer part of which called Tangacheri, is a small rocky promontory slightly elevated above the adjoining land having on the highest part of it a flagstaff, the geographical position of which is in Latitude 8° 53′ 20″ N., Longitude 76° 34′ 30″ E.

Quilon is rendered remarkable from the circumstance that the Travancore or Malabar Era is reckoned from its re-foundation in 825 A. D. In ancient times it was the port of greatest trading importance on the Travancore coast, and is mentioned in Arabic writings as having a trade with China as early as 851 A. D. It appears to have maintained its mercantile prosperity down to the beginning of the 16th century, most of its trade being carried on with China, and Arabia, but Hamilton writing about 1700 mentions "its trade as inconsiderable."

In 1503, the Portuguese under Albuquerque established a factory here, and built a fort which were captured by the Dutch 150 years later ; and in 1742, Quilon became subject to Travancore. From 1803 to 1830 a strong British garrison was stationed here which is now reduced to one Native regiment.

Coast.—The beach near Quilon is steep and sandy as far north as Tangacheri cove, where rocky coast begins and continues to the northward for from 2 to 3 miles, cocoanut groves grow down close to the high-water line. A heavy surf breaks on the shore, making landing at all times dangerous, except in native boats.

Dangerous.—Tangacheri Reef. The whole of the ground south of Tangacheri point to a distance of 8 cables is rocky and uneven, and at 6½ cables S. E. by E. ¼ E. from Tangacheri point is a rock that shows at low water springs, with from 4 to 9 feet around it, while at 1¼ cables N. E. by N. of this rock is another rocky patch with only 11 feet water over it, and three fathoms around it. At a distance of one mile W. S. W. from Tangacheri point, is a rocky patch, having only 14 feet over it at low water, with from 3 to 5 fathoms around it. The bottom between this patch and the shoal is generally foul and uneven.

* Buoy.—The south extreme of the reef south and east of Tangacheri point is marked by a red conical buoy in 27 feet water, and 23 feet close to it. This buoy is placed 9¾ cables (nearly) S. E. of Tangacheri flagstaff, and 9 cables S. W. by W. ½ W. from the Scottish Coffee Company's factory chimney.

Some rocky patches extending parallel with the shore, and about one mile from it, are situated to the S. W. of the coffee factory, the least water found on them was 22 feet.

* Buoy.—The north extreme of these patches is marked by a black conical buoy in 35 feet water, sand bottom. This buoy lies S. E. ½. E., one mile 3½ cables distant from Tangacheri flagstaff, and one mile S. W. ¾ S. from the coffee factory's chimney.

* Directions for Making Quilon.—When approaching Quilon from the northward, vessels should not shoal to less than 13 fathoms as off Tangacheri point the foul ground extends westward to within less than a mile of this depth. Thiruvellarum church (white) 1½ miles north of Tangacheri point is a conspicuous object when bearing about east, but a little to the north or south of this bearing it is obscured

* The Buoys are removed during the S. W. Monsoon (15th May to 15th October).

by cocoanut trees. Tangacheri flagstaff is not distinguishable until close in, as its upper extremity only just shows above the surrounding cocoanut trees. The Scottish Coffee Company's factory, a large building with a red chimney in the centre; and a large group of casuarina trees close to the south of it, are the most conspicuous objects when making Quilon. Immediately south of the casuarina trees, is a high cocoanut tree, elevated above the surrounding groves; when this tree bears E. by N. a vessel will be to the south of the dangers, and can steer in for the anchorage on that bearing. This will bring her between the buoys when she can anchor as requisite.

ANCHORAGE.—The anchorage off Quilon is perfectly open to all winds from north-west through west and south to south-east so that it is little frequented by any vessels between May and October. The most convenient anchorage (October to May) and where a vessel will be close to the Port Office is with the chimney of the Coffee Company's factory bearing about N. E. and extreme of Tangacheri point W. N. W. in from 4½ to 5 fathoms sandy bottom. During the S. W. Monsoon vessels calling here should not bring Tangacheri flagstaff to the westward of north, nor anchor in less than 8 fathoms. There is little advantage in vessels calling here during this season, as communication with the shore, except by signal, is impracticable. If intending to anchor close in shore the best passage in is between the buoys. Small native brigs and Patamars usually anchor between the Port office and factory, 3 to 4 cables off shore.

FLAGSTAFF.—A small flagstaff 75 feet high belonging to the Port department has been erected in front of the factory, for the purpose of communicating with the ships at anchor.

TANGACHERI REEF.—Quilon, besides being a very projecting point of the Travancore coast, is rendered still more unsafe to approach by the bank of hard ground, called Tangacheri Reef, extending 1½ miles to the south-west, and 2 miles to the west of the point, and 6 miles along the coast to the northward. The bank should not be approached under 13 fathoms water by day, or 17 fathoms by night, as it is deep-to. At night, in standing northward along the coast with a fresh land wind, be careful to increase the distance from the shore as the vessel approaches Quilon.

TANGACHERI SETTLEMENT.—To the west of Quilon, is small and formerly belonged to the Dutch but now to the British. The head land was at one time fortified, ruins of the fortification being still visible while one of the bastions is now occupied as a Protestant burial ground. Tangacheri Flagstaff is on an artificial mound 27 feet above high water; this mound formed the N. W. angle of the old Fort. The inhabitants are principally Roman Catholics under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Cochin, while in judicial matters they are subject to the auxiliary Court at Cochin. The custom dues are collected by the Travancore Government, who pay a money equivalent to the British Government for the same.

TIDES.—It is high water, full and change, in Tangacheri cove at 0 hours 28 minutes, springs rise 3 feet 4 inches to 2 feet 4 inches, neaps rise 2 feet 7 inches to 2 feet 3½ inches.

AIBIKA, or Iviker river mouth, is about 4 miles north-west from Quilon; the entrance is very shallow, with rocks off it, and patches of foul ground out to 7 fathoms, which depth is found nearly 3 miles from the shore. A large ship, taking in cargo here, must anchor well out in 6 or 7 fathoms. The bar of the river has little more than one fathom at high tide; within the entrance, the area of shallow water is

very great, and there is canal communication with Cochin to the north, and Trevandrum to the south.

The coast from Iviker river to Cochin is all sand, and fringed with cocoanut trees.

Porkaud.—The town of Porkaud or Porca, lying 9 miles south of Alipee, had formerly a considerable trade in coir, timber, pepper &c.

Alipee, or Aulapolay, Lat. 9. 29. 48. 8 Long 76. 23. 0. E., the principal seaport of the Maha Rajah of Travancore; bears N. N. W. 40 miles from Quilon point, the coast between, except near Tangacheri, is sandy and nearly straight; but 10 miles north of Quilon there is a straight indent, which does not, however, amount to one mile from a straight line drawn between the two places. The shore is safe to approach into the depth of 5 fathoms, mud; but it must be remembered that towards Alipee that depth is found nearly 3 miles off.

Alipee is a projecting part of the coast of Travancore, where trade is carried on all the year round, owing to the peculiar softness of its mud bank, which breaks the activity of the waves, and causes a large extent of smooth water, on which vessels anchor, hence it was called Mud Bay by early navigators.

The present bank is of recent formation; the former mud bank having slowly travelled down the coast and is now located off Pullanay a small village 15 miles from Alipee Light.

As these mud banks frequently shift southwards advice should be taken from the Master Attendant as to the best anchorage.

In the fair season, vessels may anchor off Alipee in 3 or 4 fathoms with light house bearing E. by N.

In the S. W. Monsoon the best anchorage is in 4 fathoms with light house bearing N. E. by E.

Light.—Alipee has a flagstaff which shows above the trees, and near it a white light house 115 feet high. The light is a revolving white light of the second order, attaining its greatest brilliancy every minute; it is elevated 113 feet above high water, and should be seen in clear weather at a distance of 20 miles. An iron screw pile pier 500 feet in length was erected in 1881, a little to the south of the Light-house.

Severe gales of wind are liable to happen on the coast in April, May and June, also in October and November; a careful attention to the Barometer, particularly if the maximum and minimum pressure be daily registered, will always give sufficient warning of the approach of these storms, to enable ships on the coast or in Cochin roads to seek shelter at Narakal or on the mud bank off Alipee. The S. W. monsoon sets in at Alipee generally in the beginning of June from N. W. and blows with great violence attended with thunder and lightning and rain. For some years back the monsoons have not been so regular.

The maximum height of the Barometer at Alipee occurs at 9-40 A. M. and P. M. and the minimum at 4 A. M. and 4-40 P. M.

General direction of the wind during S. W. Monsoon at Alipee is from W. N. W. to N. W.

J. ROHDE,
Master Attendant, Alipee.

RULES.

For the better regulation of boat service at the ports of Colachel and Quilon sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 7th Kartigay 1054. / 21st November 1878.

1. An officer to be styled "Boat Master" shall have control over all boats and crews plying in the port.

2. For the purposes of carrying out these rules and for those purposes only, the Boat Master shall exercise the powers of a Sub-Magistrate.

3. Where breaches of these rules require a higher punishment than is awardable by a Sub-Magistrate, such cases shall be referred to the Magistrate for disposal.

4. From and after the 20th Kartigay 1054. / 4th December 1878. no boat shall be permitted to carry goods for passengers from or to any ship or vessel at the port, unless such boat has been registered and numbered, and the owner has taken out a license in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

5. If any person who has not registered and numbered his boat, or taken out a license shall use a boat for the aforesaid purpose, such person shall on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 90 days.

6. Whenever the owner of any boat wishes to take out a license he shall present in person to the Boat Master an application in writing specifying the dimensions of his boat, the number of the crew and the quantity of cargo or number of passengers it is to be permitted to carry.

7. The Boat Master shall on receipt of such application, inspect the boat and on being satisfied that it is seaworthy, he shall call upon the owner to sign a declaration that he comprehends and consents to conform to these rules. He shall then register the boat according to form (A) annexed.

8. A fee of 2 Rs. shall be paid for registering every boat.

9. The owner of every registered boat shall have granted to him a license according to form (B) annexed.

10. Every registered boat shall bear on a conspicuous part of it, the number mentioned in the register. The number shall be cut on a white ground not less than 6 inches in length and shall be painted black in English and Malayalum. And if any owner should refuse to keep cut and painted such number or should hide or obliterate it, such owner shall on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

11. If any person who is not the boat owner shall be guilty of or assist in, altering or erasing the number, he shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs. or in default of payment, to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days. If any person fraudulently paint or cause to be painted or counterfeited upon any boat, not having been duly registered, any number, every such person shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rs., or in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 90 days and every such boat shall be confiscated.

12. The boats required for landing or shipping cargo or passengers shall on application be supplied by the Boat Master.

13. All boat hire for landing or shipping cargo or passengers, shall be paid in advance according to the rates given in the annexed schedule (C) which may be revised from time to time under sanction of the Dewan.

14. The ordinary hours for boats to ply will be between 5 A. M. and 6 P. M.

15. No boat will be permitted to take off or land goods or passengers except within the prescribed limits of the Port. And any boatman or owner taking off or landing goods or passengers beyond such limits shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs., or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

16. Two-thirds of the measurement tonnage of each boat shall be the maximum quantity of cargo it shall carry. And the number of passengers it shall take in shall be according to the following scale. Boats carrying one to two tons, 6 Europeans or 8 Natives. Boats carrying over two tons, for every ton in excess, 4 Europeans or 5 Natives. And if any boat be loaded with passengers or cargo beyond what is specified above, the Tindal of such boat shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 5 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 8 days; and every other person who shall be guilty either as principal or accessory of the like offence after having been duly warned by the Tindal shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine of 10 Rs. or in default of payment, to 16 days' imprisonment for every surplus passenger or candy of goods.

17. Each boat shall have the full complement of rowers entered in the Boat Master's Office. Boats loaded with two tons and under shall have one steersman and 4 rowers. Boats carrying over two tons for every ton in excess one additional rower, and any owner allowing his boat to ply without the regulated complement of men will be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

18. There shall be a general descriptive register (form D) kept of all competent Tindals and able-bodied rowers who are registered as crews of boats, and each Tindal or rower shall be furnished by the Boat Master with a metal plate bearing his No. in the general register which metal plate shall be produced whenever demanded.

19. And if any boatman serving in any such licensed boat shall by wilful neglect, refusal, or desertion of duty, cause impediment to the service of such boat, he shall be liable on conviction, to a fine not exceeding 10 rupees or, in default of payment, to imprisonment not exceeding 16 days or in aggravated cases to corporal punishment not exceeding 12 lashes, and for a repetition of the offence, or if in any case life may have been endangered he shall be liable to receive such increased punishment as the nature of the offence may warrant.

20. All boats shall carry such number of passengers or such quantity of cargo as has been specified in rule 16. Any refusal to take such passengers or cargo will subject the owner to loss of hire and suspension of License.

21. All owners of boats shall submit their boat to the inspection of the Boat Master, whenever he calls upon them to do so; and they shall likewise carry out such repairs to the boats as may be ordered; any refusal to attend to such order shall subject the owner to the suspension of his License which will be entirely withdrawn should such refusal be continued for one month.

22. Whenever a boat becomes unseaworthy, the License will be withdrawn.

23. Whenever a license is withdrawn, the Boat Master shall obliterate the number.

24. Should the cargo be damaged by the carelessness of the boat owners or of the men employed by them, the owners shall be held responsible for the cargo so damaged and likewise for any plunder or theft of the cargo during transit. If goods be damaged by surf in spite of all diligence on the part of the crew, the owners of goods shall bear the loss.

25. For goods damaged by rain, the boat owners shall not be held responsible. Merchants or owners of goods shall provide tarpaulins when necessary.

26. All disputes regarding boat hire or any other matter connected with the boat service between shippers or passengers and boat owners or boatmen shall be decided by the Boat Master.

27. Transfer of boat from one owner to another shall be duly registered in the Boat Master's office within one week of such transfer; in default the original owner shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 10 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 15 days.

28. Boat owners refusing to let on hire boats for which Licenses have been granted, or allowing their men to ply boats beyond the prescribed time or landing or shipping cargo without the Boat Master's permission, or otherwise failing to conform to the above rules, shall on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rs. or in default, to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

* 29. The boats shall be so told off for work from day to day, as to prevent undue advantage to the owners of some and undue loss to the owners of others.

30. The above rules shall be considered applicable to catamarans also.

31. The above rules are not to be considered to interfere with ships' boats or pleasure boats taking off or landing passengers or their baggage or ships' stores, all of which however must be embarked or debarked within the limits of the port and also during the prescribed hours only.

32. Should the owner of a registered boat desire the cancelment of the Registration, he shall give a month's notice in writing to the Boat Master who shall on the expiry of the term cause the register number to be obliterated and enter the cancelment in the Register Book.

N. NANOO PILLAY,
DEWAN.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum, 10th Kartigay 1054,
24th November 1878.

* Cancelled by Notification dated 28th April 1884.

FORM A.

Register of Licensed Boat belonging to the Port of

No. of Boat in the Register.	Name of owner.	Place of residence of owner.	Occupation of owner.	No. of Crew.	Capacity of Boat.	Dimensions in length and thickness.	Date of License.

Signature of Boat Master.

FORM B.

I hereby permit to use the boat herein-under specified at the Port of under the restrictions and subject to the penalties laid down in the rules sanctioned by the Government under date the 24th November 1878. *I have on personal inspection found the said boat to be sound and sea-worthy.*

No. in Register.	Date of Registry.	Dimensions.		Capacity of Boat,	No. of passengers without cargo.	No. of Crew.	Names of Crew.	Remarks.
		Length.	Thickness.					

Office 188 } *Signature of Boat Master.*

C.

Schedule of Boat hire for the Ports of Colachel and Quilon.

No.	Articles.	Boat hire. Chs.	C.	Remarks.
1	Coffee in bags each weighing between 1 and 2 cwts	2	...	
2	Tamarind per bundle	2	8	Each bundle not exceeding 3 cwts.
3	Fish per 4 bundles	9	...	
4	Jaggery per 3 bundles	9	...	
5	Hides per bale	7	...	
6	Cotton twist per bale	6	.	
7	Long cloth per bale	6	...	
8	Paper and gunnies per bale ...	6	...	
9	Provisions and oilmanstores per cask ...	6	...	
10	Do. Do. per case ...	3	...	
11	Liquors per 12 bottles	...	12	
12	Paddy and other grains per bag ...	2	...	
13	Tea per chest...	4	...	
14	Spice per chest	14	...	
15	Arecanuts per bag	2	...	
16	Laurel nut do.	2	...	
17	Crockery per box	2	...	
18	General cargo per cwt.	2	...	
19	Timber logs per candy	4	...	
20	Planks per corge	28	...	
21	Do. double per corge	56	...	
22	Cocoanuts with husk per 1,000 ...	36	...	
23	Do. without do. do. ...	15	...	
24	Copra per bale	8	...	
25	Ginger do.	8	...	
26	Turmeric do.	8	...	
27	Coir do.	10	...	
28	Iron, Copper & other metals per candy..	8	...	
29	Europe twist per bale	4	...	
30	Silk cases each	2	...	
31	Umbrellas per box	4	...	
32	Crackers do.	4	...	
33	Jars per 100	35	..	
34	Preserves per chest	2	...	
35	Paddy per 100 Parahs	8	...	
36	Wheat and other grains per candy ..	8	...	
37	Passengers per head	4	...	
38	Ballast per ton...	14	...	

Half hire to be added when a boat is used on Sundays, or beyond the hours specified in Rule 14 during ordinary days.

Half the above rates for Pattamars.

Rates of hire for Boat.			Chs.		Chs.
Single Boat with 6 oars in fair weather	to Pattamar		10	To Ships	20
Do. 4 Do.	Do.	Do.	8	Do.	14
Do. 3 Do.	Do.	Do.	7	Do.	12

Night fair weather double the above rates and night foul weather four rates.

A Boat detained over $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours double boat hire, over 3 hours 4 rates and so on.

Boats detained alongside after 6 P. M. double boat hire in all such cases will be charged to the ships.

FORM D.

Register of able-bodied Boatmen of the Port of

General No.	Date of Registry.	Name of Boatmen.	Age.	Place of residence.	Occupation.	Remarks.
						Tindals should be distinguished from the rest by a remark in this column.

Signature of Boat Master.

NOTIFICATION.

His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to cancel clause 29 of the Boat rules for the ports of Quilon and Colachel dated 21st November 1878. / 7th Kartigay 1054.

BOAT RULES.

For the Port of Alleppey sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah.

1. An officer to be styled "Boat Master" shall have immediate control over all boats and crews plying in the Ports.
2. He shall be subject however to the control of the Master Attendant.
3. For the purposes of carrying out these rules and for those purposes only, the Boat Master shall exercise the powers of a Sub-Magistrate.
4. Similarly the Master Attendant shall have the powers of a Magistrate.
5. Where breaches of these rules require a higher punishment than is awardable by a Sub-Magistrate, such cases should be referred to the Magistrate for disposal.
6. From and after the 20th Instant, no boat shall be permitted to carry goods or passengers from or to any ship or vessel at the port, unless such boat has been registered and numbered, and the owner has taken out a license, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.
7. If any person, who has not registered and numbered his boat or taken out a license, shall use a boat for the aforesaid purpose, such person shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 90 days.
8. Whenever the owner of any boat wishes to take out a license, he shall present in person to the Master Attendant an application in writing specifying the dimensions of his boat, the number of the crew and the quantity of cargo or number of passengers it is to be permitted to carry.
9. The Master Attendant shall on receipt of such application inspect the boat, and on being satisfied that it is sea-worthy, he shall call upon the owner to sign a declaration that he comprehends and consents to conform to these rules. He shall then register the boat according to form (A) annexed.
10. A fee of two rupees shall be paid for registering every boat.
11. The owner of every registered boat shall have granted to him a license according to form (B) annexed.

12. Every registered boat shall bear on a conspicuous part of it the number mentioned in the register. The number shall be cut on a white ground not less than 6 inches in length and shall be painted in black English figures on one side and in Malayalam figures on the other. And if any owner should refuse to keep cut and painted such number or should hide or obliterate it, such owner shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

13. If any person who is not a boat owner shall be guilty of or assist in altering or erasing the number, he shall, on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days. If any person fraudulently paint or cause to be painted or counterfeited upon any boat, not having been duly registered, any number, every such person, shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding 90 days and every such boat shall be confiscated.

14. The boats required for landing or shipping cargo or passengers shall, on application, be supplied by the Boat Master.

15. All boat hire for landing or shipping cargo shall be paid in advance according to the rates given in the annexed Schedule (C) which shall be revised from time to time under the sanction of the Dewan.

16. The ordinary hours for boats to ply will be between 5 A. M. and 6 P. M.

17. No boat will be permitted to take off or land goods or passengers except within the prescribed limits of the Port. And any boatman, or owner taking off or landing goods or passengers beyond such limits shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

18. Two thirds of the measurement tonnage of each boat shall be the maximum quantity of cargo it shall carry. And the number of passengers it shall take in shall be according to the following scale:

Boats carrying one or two tons, 6 Europeans or 8 Natives.

Boats carrying over two tons, for every ton in excess, 4 Europeans or 5 Natives.

And if any boat be loaded with passengers or cargo beyond what is specified above, the Tindal of such boat shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 5 Rupees, or in default of payment to 8 days' imprisonment; and every other person who shall be guilty either as principal or accessory of the like offence, after having been duly warned by the Tindal shall be liable on conviction to a fine of 10 Rupees or in default of payment to 16 days' imprisonment for every surplus passenger or candy of goods.

19. Each boat shall have the full complement of rowers entered in the Master Attendant's Office. Boats loaded with two tons and under shall have one steersman and 4 rowers. *Boats carrying over two tons for every ton in excess one additional rower.** And any owner allowing his boat to ply without the regulated complement of men will be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

20. There shall be a general descriptive Register (Form D.) kept of all competent Tindals and able-bodied rowers who are registered as crews of boats and each Tindal or rower shall be furnished by the Master attendant with a metal plate bearing his No. in the general Register which metal plate shall be produced, whenever demanded.

* Modified by Notification dated 20th June 1876.

21. And if any boatman serving in any such licensed boat shall by wilful neglect, refusal or desertion of duty, cause impediment to the service of such boat he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 10 Rupees or in default of payment to 16 days' imprisonment or in aggravated cases to corporal punishment not exceeding 12 lashes; and for a repetition of the offence or if in any case life may have been endangered, he shall be liable to receive such increased punishment as the nature of the offence may warrant.

22. All boats shall carry such number of passengers or such quantity of cargo as has been specified in Rule 18. Any refusal to take such passengers or cargo will subject the owner to loss of hire, and suspension of license.

23. All owners of boats shall submit their boats to the inspection of the Master Attendant or the Boat Master, whenever he calls upon them to do so; and they shall likewise carry out such repairs to the boats as may be ordered. Any refusal to attend to such order shall subject the owner to the suspension of his license which will be entirely withdrawn should such refusal be continued for one month.

24. Whenever a boat becomes unseaworthy the license will be withdrawn.

25. Whenever a license is withdrawn, the Master Attendant or Boat Master shall obliterate the number.

26. Should the cargo be damaged by the carelessness of the boat owners or of the men employed by them, the owners shall be held responsible for the cargo so damaged, and likewise for any plunder or theft of the cargo during transit. If goods be damaged by surf in spite of all diligence on the part of the crew, the owners of goods shall bear the loss.

27. For goods damaged by rain, boat owners shall not be held responsible. Merchants or owners of goods shall provide tarpaulins when necessary.

28. All disputes regarding boat hire or any other matter connected with the Boat service between shippers or passengers, and boat owners or boat men shall be decided by the Boat Master or in particular cases by the Master Attendant whose adjudgment shall be final.

29. Transfer of boat from one owner to another shall be duly registered in the Master Attendant's office within one week of such transfer; in default, the original owner shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 10 Rupees.

30. Boat owners refusing to let on hire boats for which licenses have been granted, or allowing their men to ply boats beyond the prescribed limits or time, or landing or shipping cargo without the Boat Master's permission, or otherwise failing to conform to the above rules, shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rupees; in default, to imprisonment not exceeding 3 months.

31.* The boats shall be so told off for work from day to day as to prevent undue advantage to the owners of some and undue loss to the owners of others.

32. The above rules shall be considered applicable to Catamarans and Canoes also.

33. The above rules are not to be considered to interfere with Ships' Boats or Pleasure Boats taking off or landing passengers or their baggage, or ships' stores all of which must be embarked or debarked within the limits of the Port and also during the prescribed hours only.

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* Cancelled by Notification dated 9th March 1881.

34. All Boat owners shall have their Boats inspected and registered as required by the above Rules within the 20th Instant.

Huzur Cutcherry,
6th October 1874.

A. SASHIAH SASTRI,
Dewan.

FORM A.

Register of Licensed Boat belonging to the Port of Alleppey.

No. of Boat in the Register.	Name of owner.	Place of residence of owner.	Occupation of owner.	No. of Crew.	Capacity of the Boat.	Dimensions in length & thickness.	Date of License.

Signature of Master Attendant.

FORM B.

I hereby permit to use the boat hereinunder specified at the Port of Alleppey under the restrictions and subject to the penalties laid down in the rules sanctioned by the Government under date the 6th October 1874. I have on personal inspection found the said boat to be sound and sea-worthy.

No. in Register.	Date of Registry.	Dimensions.		Capacity of Boat.	No. of passengers without cargo.	No. of crew.	Names of crew.	Remarks.
		Length.	Thickness.					

Alleppey Master Attendant's Office,
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Signature of Master Attendant.

FORM C.

NOTIFICATION.*

It being expedient to reduce the rates of boat hire now obtaining at the Port of Alleppey as per schedule C. appended to the boat rules sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 6th October 1874, the following revised schedule (of boat hire) will take effect from the 1st January 1881. / 19th Margaly 1056. and continue in force till further notice.

1. Cocoanut with husk ... ...Re. 1 per 1,000
2. Do. without Do. ... ...chs. 8 „ „
3. Copra, Ginger, Turmeric, Coffee, Pepper, wheat and other grains in bags or robins...5¼ per candy.
4. Metals ... ...5¼ „ „

* Modified by Notification dated 20th December 1880.

5. Coir in bales and Yarn or Fibre...		...6½	per	candy.
6. Cases of Coffee, Ginger &c. ...		...7	,,	,,
7. Rope, Twine in bundles ...		...6½	,,	,,
8. Piece goods, gunnies, Twine in bales		...4	,,	bale.
9. Stationery		...5½	,,	candy.
10. Silk cases		...2	,,	case.
11. China paper		...2	,,	,,
12. Umbrellas and Crackers ...		...3	,,	,,
13. Crockery and preserves ...		...2	,,	,,
14. Jars		...17	,,	100
15. Tea 3 chs. per chest 1½ chs. per ½ chest 1 ch. per ¼ chest.				
16. Cardamoms		chs. 14	per	chest.
17. Paddy		,, 6	,,	candy.
18. Firewood...		,, 12	,,	1,500 litters.
19. Water		,, 6	,,	Hhd.
Do.	Re. 1		,,	leaguer.
Do. in bulk ...	,, 1	,, 7	,,	boat.
20. Pilgrims 15 in No. with sundries embarking or landing	,, 1	,, 2		
21. Shipping Planks ...	,, 1	,,	,,	corge.
Do. Do. Double	,, 2		,,	Do.
Do. Timber logs		,, 4	,,	candy.

Half the above rates for Pattamars.

Half hire extra to be given for working between 6 P. M. and 5 A. M.

RATES OF HIRE FOR PASSENGER BOATS.

Single boats with 6 oars in fair weather to	Pattamar	10 chs.	Ships	20 chs.
Do. 4 Do. Do.	Do	8 ,,	Do.	14 ,,
Do. 3 Do. Do.	Do.	7 ,,	Do.	12 ,,

Night fair weather double the above rates and night foul, four rates.

A boat detained over 1½ hours, double boat hire, over 3 hours four rates and so on.

Boats detained alongside after 6 P. M. double boat hire in all such cases will be charged to the ships.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry on Circuit,
Paravoor, 20th December 1880.

FORM D.

Register of able-bodied Boatmen of the Port of Alleppey.

General No.	Date of Registry.	Names of Boatmen.	Age.	Place of residence.	Occupation	Remarks.
						Tindals should be distinguished from the rest by a remark in this column.

Signature of Master Attendant.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified in modification of para 19 of the boat rules for the port of Alleppey dated 6th October 1875, that in future, boats carrying over two tons need be provided with only one additional rower for every tow tons in excess, it being found difficult and unnecessary to provide an additional rower of every ton in excess of two tons.

Huzur Cutcherry,
20th June 1876.
16th Auny 1051.

A. SASHIAH SASTRI,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

It being expedient in the interests of trade to reduce the Pier toll and Tramway hire of the port of Alleppey, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to sanction, until further notice, the following rates in supersession of those at present in force.

I. Pier Toll.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Ordinary goods per candy	„	1	„
Heavy goods.			
Steam boilers each	12	„	„
Machinery in pieces or any article weighing‡ a ton or upwards per ton	2	„	„
Four-wheeled carriages each	3	„	„
Two-wheeled Do. Do.	1	8	„
Ponies each	1	8	„
Horses each	2	„	„
Dogs, sheep and other animals each ...	„	1	„
Piano-forte each	3	„	„

II. Tramway Hire.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Per candy	„	1	„

2. The rates named in the above schedule shall take effect from the 12th March 1881 / 1st Pangoony 1056, but shall not apply to salt landed under the contracts already entered into for 1056.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
9th March 1881.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Regulation I of 1061, it is hereby notified with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that from and after the 1st January 1886 / 19th Margaly 1061, the Port dues levied at the Port of Alleppey shall be at the rate of 9 pies per ton.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
9th December 1885.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

‡ Modified by Notification dated 31st May 1884.

Rules for the registry of Escheat and Pokudi lands.

1. In cases of escheat and Pokudi, lands which are in the names of the original owners and which have not passed into the possession of third persons, as well as all the moveable effects shall alone be sold by public auction then and there, and the sale-proceeds credited to Government. The lands shall then be registered as pattom in accordance with the rules in force, with the exception that in the case of Jenmam lands, the Jenmibhagom (Jenmy's due) shall be deducted.

2. In the case of lands found in the enjoyment of third persons, whose possession thereof and payment of the Government tax thereon, though unsupported by any title-deeds, has extended over fifty years back from the date of the enquiry, they shall, if of pattom tenure, be registered as such and held as hitherto.

3. But if the lands be of any of the tenures viz; Otti, Jenmam, Adima or Anubhogam &c. any rights to an enhancement or fresh imposition of assessment which the Sirkar may have over such lands according to the rules in force and according to past usage, such as Otti Vilakum, Pathivaram &c. shall be duly satisfied after which they shall be registered in the names of the present holders under the respective tenures.

If the Sirkar has no such rights over such lands, they shall be simply transferred and registered in the names of the holders, under the respective tenures.

4. Whenever in the case of any of such lands which have not been subjected to the process of Otti Vilakum in the usual course, an alteration in the tax by Otti Vilakam or otherwise is found necessary, the necessary enquiries shall be made, and the matter reported to the Huzur for orders.

5. When escheat or Pokudi lands are in the possession of third persons by virtue of any mortgage, hypothecation or other deed executed by their owners, their Vilayartham (or established price) being a certain multiple of the annual full assessment shall be calculated, and the amount of the incumbrance being deducted therefrom, the remainder shall be recovered from the mortgagee or other person and the land registered in his name as pattom.

6. Where the title-deeds are not proved to be genuine as well as in cases where a party has no title-deeds, but is in possession of the land and has expended money and labor upon it, the full amount of the Vilayartham shall be received from the holder and the lands registered in his name as pattom.

7. Where Vilayartham is levied as above stated, the following procedure shall be observed. If the lands be wet and of pattom tenure, the tax levied shall be the munkaram (മുൻകരം) i. e. ayacut tax. If however, they be gardens of the same tenure, the tax levied shall either be the munpattom or present pattom whichever happens to be the higher, the munpattom being the Ayacut tax, and the present pattom the tax as at present estimated with reference to the productive capacity of the garden. Lands other than pattom shall be taxed at the rate usual in each particular case, care being taken that in case of lands belonging to the Jenmies, the Jenmi bhogam, (the Jenmy's due) is distinctly specified in the account.

8. When the amount of the incumbrance upon a land exceeds its Vilayartham it shall, if its tenure be other than pattom, be registered as pattom in accordance with the rules obtaining in each case. If the tenure is pattom it shall be simply transferred and registered as usual.

9. In any case where objection is raised on reasonable grounds to holding a land on payment of the Vilayartham a statement with full particulars shall be taken from the party objecting with a view to ascertain whether the unwillingness to pay is due to any defect in the land itself or to the destitute condition of the party concerned. Such statement together with other records of the case shall be submitted for orders to the Huzur.

10. Whenever pattom lands are held by a person either in his own name or in a subordinate capacity in virtue of any writing granted from the adhikaram before the date of the Huzur Circular of the 21st Mithunam 1034 which is to the effect that all transfers of property shall be under the sanction of the Tahsildar or in virtue of any title deed stamped or unstamped and executed before the introduction of Registration in 1043, they (such pattom lands) shall continue to be held in the same manner as hitherto.

11. The same procedure shall be observed in the case of pattom lands regarding which a transfer of registry had been made in the name of the holder previous to the date of the above circular and of which the said holder has possession though no title-deeds are forthcoming.

12. When the necessary enquiries are made and the records submitted to the Division Peishcar for confirmation of the existing title and for the maintenance of present possession and for the transfer and registry for Munkaram, of pattom lands which whether standing in a person's sole name or not, do not pay tax at present or of Otti Jenmam or other lands which have been alienated to third persons by their Escheat or Pokudi owners during their lifetime, or which are held by virtue of any engagement with the Jenmy direct, the Peishcar shall, if he finds the records satisfactory, pass orders accordingly and shall in any case of doubt submit the records to the Huzur for orders.

13. A similar report shall be submitted to the Huzur where it is found that Obhayam Palisa or other extra cesses were incumbent upon the escheated or Pokudi person and which have to be struck off the accounts.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
27th Adi 1062.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification dated 21st June 1887 published in page 577 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated 5th July 1887, 22nd Auni 1062, it is hereby notified that His Highness the Maha Rajah's Government extend, until further notice, the concession for granting Port clearance before arrival of a vessel at the Ports of Alleppey, Quilon and Colachel.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
31st July 1888.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

Judges.
Munsiffs.
Dewan Peishcars and Deputy and Assistant Peishcars.
Magistrates and Sub-Magistrates.
Tahsildars including Kundukrishy and Melcunganum Tahsildars or Superintendents.
Officers of the Revenue Survey and Settlement Departments.
Officers of the Public Works Department down to grade of Sub-Overseers.
Officers of the Forest and Cardamom Departments down to the grade of Aminadars.

Public servants of the classes noted in the margin are hereby strictly prohibited from acquiring by purchase, bargain, mortgage, transfer or by any means, directly or indirectly, any landed property or interest in any landed property within their respective jurisdictions, without the previous sanction of the Government being obtained thereto.

2. Applications for permission should state the situation, extent and nature of the land desired to be acquired, the tenure on which it is held, its pattom, the tax payable thereupon, the name and address of the party from whom it is sought to be acquired, the character of the acquisition, whether by sale, mortgage or otherwise, the consideration proposed to be paid and whether the public servant has any official relations with the person from whom the land is to be acquired or with members of his family. Printed forms will be supplied from the Huzur on application.

3. This prohibition does not apply to the acquisition of land or any interest in land by individual or family succession or adoption.

4. The taking up of Government waste land by any of the classes of public servants named with a view to having it registered in his own name or for his benefit is within the meaning of Rule 1.

These rules shall apply to all Huzur officers and officers on the establishment of the High Court who draw a salary of 150 Rupees and upwards.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
10th November 1883.

V. RAMIENGAR
Dewan.

CIRCULAR.

There being reason to believe that Pooliars and other humbler classes of the population still find difficulty in getting free access to the public Courts and Cutcherries and are not unfrequently obstructed in the use of the public highways and markets, His Highness' Government deem it necessary to call the attention of all public officers to an order issued from the Huzur on this subject on the 26th Pangoony 1045, and to impress upon all concerned that the Courts and Cutcherries of the State and all public roads and market places are open alike to all classes of His Highness' subjects without distinction of creed or caste, and that no man shall be allowed to hinder another from the free use of them on any ground whatsoever, such hindrance being an unjustifiable interference with the liberty of the subject and calculated to defeat the impartial administration of justice.

Any public officer who may be found to deny free access to himself, on business, to any section of the population and who may not personally receive or hear petitions from any person or conduct investigations into cases in the presence and within the hearing of the parties concerned on the ground that such persons are of low caste, will be visited with the severest displeasure of Government.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
21st July 1884.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

Prohibiting the Shooting of Elephants.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah it is hereby notified to all concerned, that the Travancore Sircar strictly prohibits the shooting, or otherwise killing, of wild elephants, in the territories of the State, except as hereinafter provided.

2. Persons convicted of transgressing the provisions of this notification will be summarily punished by the Magistracy with fine not exceeding 50 rupees or with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with both.

3 In special cases, the Dewan will, on application grant a written permit for shooting elephants; and those who obtain such permits and act only in conformity with their provisions, will be exempted from the penalties specified in the preceding para.

4. General permits will be granted on application to such subjects of this State as possess properties in or near jungles infested by wild elephants; and such subjects will be authorized by the permits to kill elephants, but in defence of their persons and properties only.

5. Persons killing wild elephants in self-defence will be exempted from the penalties specified in para 2 of this notification; but such persons shall immediately report the circumstance to the nearest Police officer.

6. In any case, the tusks, teeth, &c. of wild elephants, however death may have occurred, will, as hitherto, be the property of the Sircar, and are deliverable to the nearest Police officer.

7. The Sircar will pay a reward to any person who will give information of the illicit killing of elephants, or of appropriation of their tusks, such as will lead to the conviction of the offender.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
18th October 1869.

T. MADAVA ROW
Dewan.

NOTICE

To Europeans and Americans resorting to Travancore.

Europeans and Americans who arrive in Travancore are requested to immediately report the circumstance to the nearest police authority. Should they desire to reside permanently in this country, they have previously to obtain the permission of the Sircar, through the British Resident which if deemed unobjectionable by the authorities, will be duly accorded on the parties agreeing to conform to the local laws and usages.

Europeans and Americans, residing in Travancore, are expected *in like manner*, to obtain the sanction of the Sircar in every instance of purchasing or otherwise acquiring landed property.

NOTIFICATION

Under section I of Regulation III of 1060, it is hereby notified that from and after the 1st Chingom 1061 / 15th August 1885 a monthly deduction of one Chuckram in the Rupee will be made from the salary of all Police officers not entitled to the benefit of the service pension rules, to form a "Superannuation Fund" under the said regulation.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
8th August 1885.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Rules

For the Conservancy and Sanitation of the Town of Trivandrum, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 11th Alpasy 1053, corresponding with the 26th October 1877.

1. The limits of the Town in which these rules shall have force will be clearly defined at first and from time to time afterwards, when it may be found necessary to enlarge or contract it.

2. *Source of water supply and public bathing places.* All rivers, streams, tanks, canals, wells, springs which are generally resorted to for bathing or drawing water from, shall, from such date as may be proclaimed be considered as placed under the control and inspection of the Government Conservancy officer and his staff, whose duty will be in respect of these to prevent their pollution by washing therein or in such portion thereof as may have been forbidden, soiled cloths or rags other than those worn by people at the time of bathing, cooking vessels or cattle of any kind, or soaking therein timber, husks or other materials, tending to destroy the purity of the water, or throwing or mixing therein any dirt or substances having the same injurious effect on the water.

Sources of water supply shall be specified and marked out to meet the requirements of washing clothes and animals. Appendix A.

3. The public thoroughfares within the town including all main and minor roads, all streets and lanes which are not private property shall be similarly considered as placed under the control or inspection of the Government Conservancy officer whose duty it will be to enforce cleanliness and to prevent and remove all obstructions or inconvenience to traffic and passengers using them in the way of encroachments on the roadway by the erection of temporary sheds, pandals, &c. without due permission had or by allowing carts or other vehicles to remain or by picketing cattle thereon unnecessarily.

4. The Conservancy officer shall cause a sufficient number of moveable or fixed dust-boxes or other receptacles to be placed in convenient situations in streets and crowded places and shall require the occupiers of houses to cause all dust and rubbish to be deposited daily therein whence it shall be removed and carried away in the scavenging carts belonging to the Conservancy establishment to places that shall be selected by the Conservancy officer from time to time with the permission of the Government.

5. Permission for the erection of temporary sheds for marriage or other purposes, where such can be allowed without inconvenience to the public, will be granted on application to the Government Conservancy officer. Appendix. B.

6. Markets and Bazaars including open spaces where fairs are or may be held, shall also be under the control, inspection and regulation of the Government Conservancy officer, whose duty in respect of these shall be, first to enforce perfect cleanliness and order ; secondly to prevent vegetables or meat unfit for human consumption being exposed for sale.

7. Public latrines (when built or enclosed) and such other places as may be assigned for the purpose shall also be under the exclusive control of the Conservancy officer.

8. *Private privies and backyards.* He shall in this connection have also power to inspect privies and backyards of private dwellings and enforce cleanliness in them. Appendix C.

9. Cart stands, cattle pens and stables owned by private parties shall similarly be under the control and regulation of the Government Conservancy officer, who shall have power to enforce cleanliness and order and to remove therefrom cattle suffering from infectious diseases. But when the Government is the owner, the Conservancy officer shall have access to the places and suggest to the officer in charge the enforcement of sanitary rules. If they are not acted upon, he shall report the same to the Government.

10. No burial or burning ground whether public or private shall be made or formed on or after the date on which these rules come into force without the permission of the Government. The existing burning and burial grounds shall be open to the inspection and control of the Conservancy officer and subject to the Conservancy rules. But in regard to cemeteries attached to churches and mosques, the Conservancy officer shall, when he deems it necessary to inspect them, have access to them with the permission of the priest or minister in charge and suggest the sanitary improvements prescribed by the rules. Should access be refused or the suggestion not acted upon, the Conservancy officer shall report the same to the local Magistrate.

11. All occupations of a dangerous kind such as the making of gunpowder, firework and premises whereon they or chunam kilns or smith's forges are set up, shall be under the control of the Government Conservancy officer.

12. *Stray Cattle.* It will also be the duty of the Conservancy officer, to keep the thoroughfares and streets clear of stray cattle, by causing them to be removed to and detained in pounds (which will be established for the purpose) till released on payment of the prescribed fines by the owners or sold as unclaimed property.

13. *Miscellaneous.* It shall also be the duty of the Conservancy officer

(a) To prevent indecent exposure of the person in the vicinity of thoroughfares for purposes of calls of nature.

(b) To prevent persons who may be afflicted with blindness or loathsome disease squatting on the sides of thoroughfares for purposes of begging.

(c) To prevent carriages being driven during darkness without light.

(d) To prevent cattle being left tethered in the vicinity of roads so as to cause danger to passing conveyances.

(e) To prevent carts and carriages being driven by persons too young or too old or otherwise incompetent.

(f) To enforce the speedy removal of carcases from roads or from private premises.

(g) To prevent glandered horses or any animals suffering from any loathsome or infectious diseases, or any substances of offensive smell such as putrid fish being taken into a market, fair or other place of public resort or through any public thoroughfare.

14. Any violation of the said rules, will, on the same being proved, be punished by the Magistracy with fines not exceeding rupees 10, or in default of fine with simple imprisonment not exceeding 30 days.

15. The Conservancy officer may prosecute, directly or through his subordinates, before any competent Magistrate, any persons violating the foregoing rules within 3 months next after the commission of such offences.

SECTION 2 APPENDIX A.

(1) Cooking vessels may be cleaned at some distance from the sources of water.

(2) Washermen and others who may stand in need of washing soiled clothes and rags are allowed the privilege of doing so in the Karamanay river 300 yards below the site of the old bridge and in the Killiyaur river some 200 yards below Killipaulom bridge. The forbidden parts will be marked by posts.

(3) The following sources of water are assigned for washing animals as well as soiled clothes, rags, &c.

The river ghauts specified in para 2 as well as the sources of water enumerated below.

Kollencolom. കൊല്ലൻ കുളം

Valoothakautcolum. വഴുതക്കാട്ടുകുളം

Authuvarampucolum at Challay, (ആറുവരമ്പു കുളം) and 3 out of the group of reservoirs in the Brick fields.

SECTION 5 APPENDIX B.

For the erection of temporary sheds for marriage or other purposes, written application should be made to the Conservancy officer, who shall inspect the sites applied for and stake out such parts as are absolutely required for sheds being built, leaving a sufficient space for free passage of traffic and passengers, and shall give his permission in writing.

SECTION 8 APPENDIX C.

Private privies and backyards may be inspected at any time between sunrise and sunset and after 6 hours' notice to their owners, and if opposition is offered the Conservancy officer shall report the same to the local magistracy.

The above rules will come into force on the 20th Kartigay current.

N. NANOO PILLAY,
Dewan.

DIVISIONS OF THE TOWN OF TREVANDRUM FOR PURPOSES OF CONSERVANCY.

The limits of the Town where the rules for Conservancy and sanitation are intended to operate will at present be conterminous with the limits of the local jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate and the interior of the Fort. The burial ground on the beach is also included in the jurisdiction.

The town shall, for the purpose of Conservancy arrangements, be divided into 5 divisions, namely, the Fort Division, the Challay Division, the Tycaud Division, the Pettah Division, and the Sreevarahom Division.

BOUNDARIES.

Fort Division—Bounded on all sides by the Fort.

Challay Division—Bounded on the North by the Public road, running along the canal called "Cochaur," on the South and East by the Southern and Eastern limits of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate and on the West by the road leading to Tiroovellum.

Tycaud Division—Bounded on the North by the Observatory road, on the South by the road running along the Cochaur, on the East by the Eastern limit of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate and on the West by the Main road.

Pettah Division—Bounded on the North by the Northern limit of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub Magistrate, on the South by the road branching off along the outside of the Northern and Western Fort

walls and turning from the Western Fort Gate to Shangoomoogam, on the East by the Main road and on the West by the Parvathy Poothen Canal and Western limit of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate.

Sreevarahom Division—Bounded on the north by the road branching off along the outside of the Southern and Western Forts and turning to Shangoomoogum, on the south by the Southern limit of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate, on the East by the Public road leading to Tiroovellum, and on the West by the western limit of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate, including the burial ground recently established on the sea coast.

LAND AND SEA CUSTOMS CHOWKEYS.

Supt's Ranges.	*Chowkeys.*
ARAMBOLY	...Aramboly.
	Poonacoolam.
	Alavakara.
	Unjegramum.
MANACOODY	...Manacoody.
	Colachel.
	Puttanum.
	Poovar.
	Vilinjum.
	Poonthoray.
	Anjengo.
	Areekuty.
NORTHERN	...Katoor.
	Veloothoolly.

Supt's Ranges.	*Chowkeys.*
NORTHERN	...Kundanaad.
	Mookum.
	Anthacarally.
	...Chathanaad.
	Varaupulay.
	Monumbum or Palliport.
	Bagavathikota.
	Ramesverumkota.
	Edapully.
	Mamalay.
	Paravoor Thottumukum.
ARIENKAVOO	...Achenkovil.
	Kolathoorpula.
	Arienkavoo.

Besides these, there is the Alleppey Chowkey under the direct control of the Commercial Agent, the Chowkeys of Quilon and Paroor which are under the control of the Quilon Peishcar, the Chowkeys of Vellyamuttum and Goodalore, which are under the control of the Superintendent and Magistrate of the Cardamom Hills, and one at Natoocawni under the control of the Pulpanabhapurom Peishcar.

RULES

Regarding hire of Palankeen Bearers, Carts and Coolies.

1.—The hire for Bearers carrying a loaded Palankeen shall be one chuckrum each man per mile, or 4 chuckrums each man for a cauthom (Indian league of 4 miles.) at which rate the hire for a set consisting of 12 Bearers, 1 Mussaljee and one Cavady Cooly shall be 2 Rupees for each cauthom.

2.—Bearers carrying an empty Palankeen shall receive 2 chuckrums and 6 cash each man, or 1 rupee and 5 chuckrums and 4 cash the set for a cauthom.

3.—The hire for Bearers travelling to their post shall be 8 cash each man per cauthom, or for a set consisting of 12 Bearers, 1 Mussaljee and one Cavady Cooly, 7 chuckrums per cauthom.

4.—If Bearers are detained on the road, they are to receive 3 chuckrums and 3 cash for the first day, and 4¾ chuckrums for each succeeding day per man.

5.—A set of Bearers posted, but not made use of, shall be paid 7 chuckrums for every mile, or one rupee for every cauthom they have to travel back to their homes, exclusive of all other charges to which they may be entitled, as before explained.

6.—The hire for a cart (including driver and bullocks) shall be 3 chuckrums per mile, or 12 chuckrums for a cauthom.

7.—The hire for a Baggage Cooly shall be 12 cash per mile or 2 chuckrums for a cauthom.

8.—All applications for bearers, coolies, carts and boats for parties travelling from Trevandrum to Quilon are to be made (with specification of route) to the Peishcar in charge of the Trevandrum Division, who will supply bearers, coolies, carts and baggage boats at Trevandrum, and make the necessary arrangements with the Tahsildar of Sheranghcel for bearers, carts, baggage boats and coolies, and with Tahsildar of Quilon for cabin and baggage boats, rowers, bearers and coolies.

9.—All applications from travellers from Quilon to Trevandrum are to be made to, and will be attended to, by the Tahsildar of Quilon, in a similar mode.

10.—Applications for cabin and baggage boats, rowers and coolies &c. from Alleppey are to be made to the Commercial Agent at that Station.

11.—Applications from parties travelling from and to other places in Travancore to be made to the respective Peishcars in charge of Divisions.

12.—No applications for bearers, &c. will be attended to unless accompanied by a written assurance that all charges incurred on account of the dâk laid will be paid on demand.

13.—A Memo of the charges will be furnished to the traveller either from the Dewan Peishcar's Office or by the Officer who supplies the bearers &c.

N. B.—As bearers, &c. are not readily procurable at all stations it would be desirable to give early notice with a view to prevent disappointment.

SPECIAL RATES.

Sanctioned for the Roads from Cottayam and Changanacherry and Peermade.

1. The hire for Bearers carrying a loaded Palankeen shall be 1 chuckrum and 4 cash per mile per man.

2. Bearers carrying an empty Palankeen shall receive half hire at 10 cash each man per mile.

3. The hire for a cart (including driver and bullocks) going loaded shall be 4 chuckrums a mile.

4. The hire for a cart going empty shall be 2 chuckrums per mile.

5. The hire for a cart going to Peermade loaded and returning empty shall be 6 chuckrums per mile.

6. If carts are detained, batta at the rate of 7 chuckrums per driver and pair of bullocks shall be paid.

7. The hire for a Baggage cooly shall be one chuckrum per mile.

RULES

Regarding Hire of Maracan and Rowers.

WHEREAS the rates at which Rowers and Maracan are now paid are found to require revision, they are revised as follows:— and the following rates will be in force hereafter.

Every Rower of loaded Cabin Boat, for every mile......					8	Cash
Do.	empty	Do.	Do.	Do........	4	Cash.
Maracan of empty or loaded Boat, for day..............					2½	Fans.
If Rowers and Maracan are detained, each is to be paid Batta at the rate every day of					1	Fan.

The persons for whom Rowers, &c. are posted, are required to pay the charges punctually and readily. The Rowers, &c., must be paid before they are expected to move the Boat.

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW,
DEWAN.

RULES

Regarding Hire of Rowers, Boatmen and Baggage Coolies.

WHEREAS the rates at which Rowers, Boatmen and Baggage Coolies are now paid are found to require revision, they are revised as follows; and the following rates will be in force hereafter:—

Every Rower of loaded Cabin Boat, for every mile.........					8	Cash.
Do.	empty	Do.	Do.	Do........	4	,,
Every Boat-man for every mile for a loaded Boat..........					8	,,
Do.	Do.	Do.	empty..................		4	,,
Do.	Baggage Cooly for every mile................				12	,,

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
22nd December 1887.

T. RAMA ROW,
DEWAN.

According to the foregoing Rules, the rates of hire will be as follows:

From	Distance.	Hire of a Rower for going with loaded Cabin Boat.		Do. for going & coming with loaded Cabin Boat.		Do. for going with loaded & coming with empty Cabin Boat.		Do. for going with loaded & returning without Boat.	
	Miles.	Single hire.		Double hire.		One & a ½ hire.		One & a ¼ hire.	
TREVANDRUM *to*		Chs.	Ca.	Chs.	Ca.	Chs.	Ca.	Chs.	Ca.
Anjengo ...	19	7	2	14	4	10	11	8	14
Colitotum ...	22	8	4	16	8	12	6	10	5
Sherneer Kadavoo	24	9	,,	18	,,	13	8	11	4
From NADAYARA *to*									
Quilon	12	4	8	9	,,	6	12	5	10
,, QUILON *to*									
Chowray... ...	7	2	10	5	4	3	15	3	4
Ponmanay ...	9	3	6	6	12	5	1	4	3
Karunagapully ...	15	5	10	11	4	8	7	7	,,
Kayencolum ...	22	8	4	16	8	12	6	10	5
Areepaud ...	30	11	4	22	8	16	14	14	1
Mavelikaray ...	25	9	6	18	12	14	1	11	11
Thircoonnapolay..	28	10	8	21	,,	15	12	13	2
Karumady ...	37	13	14	27	12	20	13	17	5
Ambalapolay ...	38	14	4	28	8	21	6	17	13
Alleppey... ...	49	18	6	36	12	27	9	22	15
Ariaud	53	19	14	39	12	29	13	24	13
Cottayam ...	64	24	,,	48	,,	36	,,	30	,,
Shertallay ...	66	24	12	49	8	37	2	30	15
Vycome	74	27	12	55	8	41	10	34	11
Areecootty ...	80	30	,,	60	,,	45	,,	37	8
Cochin	88	33	,,	66	,,	49	8	41	4
Alwaye	108	40	8	81	,,	60	12	30	10
Paroor	108	40	8	81	,,	60	12	50	10
Carupadana ...	130	48	12	97	8	73	2	60	15
Pathanapoorum...	33	12	6	24	12	18	9	15	7
From ALLEPPEY *to*									
Cottayam ...	15	5	10	11	4	8	7	7	,,
,, Do. to Chunganachery...	12	4	8	9	,,	6	12	5	10
From Chunganachery to Sharetalay ...	26	9	,,	18	,,	13	8	11	4
,, Cottayam to Cochin	31	11	10	23	4	17	7	14	8
,, Mavelikaray to Alleppey... ...	22	8	4	16	8	12	6	10	5

From Colitotum to Edava via the Vurkalay Hills 6 Miles.

,, Sherneercadavoo across the Hill to Nadayara 4 Do.

,, Nadayara to Paravoor 4 Do.

,, Vurkalay to Do. 7 Do.

THE FOUR DIVISIONS OF TRAVANCORE AND DISTRICTS OR TALUQS COMPRISED THEREIN.

Division.	Station of the Officer in charge.	Districts comprised in the Division.	Stations of the Tahsildars of the Districts.
Palpanabapuram or Southern...	Pulpanabapuram.	Thovala	Poothapaundy.
		Agastheswarem	Yedalacoody.
		Eraneel	Eraneel.
		Kulculam	Palpanabapuram.
		Velavencode	Coolithoray.
Trevandrum ...	Trevandrum.	Neyattankaray	Neyattankaray.
		Trevandrum	Trevandrum.
		Nedoovengaud	Nedoovengaud.
		Sheraingeel	Attengal.
Quilon ...	Quilon.	Quilon	Quilon.
		Kunattoor	Uddur.
		Karunagapully	Pudnaircoluncara.
		Kartigapully	Aripaud.
		Mavelikaray	Mavelikaray.
		Chenganoor	Chenganoor.
		Tiruvella	Tiruvella.
		Ambalapulay	Ambalapulay.
		Kottarakaray	Kotarakaray.
		Pathanapuram	Pathanapuram.
		Shencottah	Shencottah.
Cottayam or Northern ...	Cottayam.	Shertallay	Shertallay.
		Vykam	Vykam.
		Yetmanoor	Yetmanoor.
		Cottayam	Thirunakaray.
		Changanacherry	Changanacherry.
		Meenachel	Palah.
		Moovattupulay	Moovattupulay.
		Thodoopulay	Karicode.
		Kunnattunaud	Peroombavoor.
		Aulangaud	Tiruwaloor.
		Paravoor	Cunnencolankara.

JURISDICTION OF THE ZILLAH AND MUNSIFFS' COURTS.

District or Zillah Courts.	Munsiffs' Courts subordinate to each Zillah.	Kelvies, Adigaroms, Proverthies or Maniams in each District comprising jurisdiction of the Zillah and Munsiffs' Courts.
Nagercoil	Nagercoil	All the Kelvies in the Thovala and Agastheesuram Districts.
	Pulpanabapoorom	All the Adigaroms in the Kulcolum and Erraneel Districts.
Trevandrum	Neyyattankara	All the Adigaroms in the Velavancode District; and Neyyattankara, Parashallay, Kunnathookal Kollayil, Coolathoor and Peroonkadavilah in the Neyyattankara District.
	Trevandrum (old)	Nellamun, Oolloor, Coolathoor, Kalacoottom, Palkulangara & Puttom in the Trevandrum District.
	Do. (new)	Vunjioor, & Vattioorkavoo in the Trevandrum District; Naimom, Vilapil, Kottookal, & Marookil in the Neyyattankara District, and Kulathummal, Perunkulam, Nedumungad, Arianad, Olamalakel and Karakulam in the Nedumungad District.
	Sherayankil	All the Adigaroms in the Sherayankil District, Vamanapuram and Vembayam in the Nedumungad District and Pallipuram and Thonnakel in the Trevandrum District.
Quilon.	Quilon	All the Praverties in the Quilon District and Thevalacara and Chavara in the Karunagapalli District.
	Krishnapuram	Karunagapalli, Kulshakarapuram, Puthupalli, Krishnapuram, Thalava and Ponmana in the Karunagapalli District; Pandalam Vadakakara, Pandalam Thekakara, Thamarakulam, Pallikal and Nuranad in the Mavelicara District; and Pathiyur in the Kartigapalli District.
	Kottarakaray	All the Praverties in the Kottarakaray, Puthnapuram and Kunattur Districts and Omalloor in the Chenganoor District.
	Shencotta	All the Maniams in the Shencotta District.
	Aripaud	Karthigapalli, Aripad, Kirikad, Cheraud, Pallipaud, Muthukulam, Kelakakara, Kumarapuram and Thrikunnapullai in the Karthigapalli District. and Mavelicara, Kannamangalam, Thekakara, Chennithalla and Ala in the Mavelicara District.
Alleppey.	Tiruvella (as a tentative measure)	All the Praverties in the Tiruvella and Chenganoor Districts except Omalloor in the latter, and Manjadikara, Changanacheri, Puthupalli and Kanjerapalli in the Changanacheri District.
	Alleppey	All the Praverties in the Ambullapulla District, and Muttar, Velianad and Nilamperur in the Changanacheri District.
	Shertallai	All the Praverties in the Shertallai District.
	Vycome	All the Praverties in the Vycome District except Mulakulam, and Vechur, Kadathuruthi and Manjur in the Ettumanoor District.
	Cottayam	All the Praverties in the Cottayam, Ettumanoor and Meenachel Districts except Vechur, Kadathuruthi and Manjur in Ettumanur and Ramapuram in Meenachel.
Paravoor	Muvattupullai	All the Praverties in the Muvattupulai, Todupulai and Kunnatanad Districts except Thrikakara, Edapalli Thekkumbagum and Vadakkumbagam in Kunnatnad, Manjapara in the Alengaud District, Molakulam in the Vycome District and Ramapuram in the Meenachel District.
	Paravoor	All the Praverties in the Paroor District & Alengaud, Airur, Chengamanad, Kothakulangara, Puthenchira and Puthenvelicara in the Alengaud District, and Edapalli Thekkumbagam and Vadakkumbagam and Thrikakara in the Kunnatnad District.

PENSION RULES

ESTABLISHED UNDER SIGN MANUAL BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH

Under date the $\frac{\text{15th August 1864.}}{\text{1st Chingom 1040.}}$

1. All public servants drawing monthly salaries of 30 rupees and upwards and named in the annexed List marked A, shall be entitled to pension under these rules.

2. The applicant for pension must have served the Sircar for a period not less than 15 years, on a monthly salary of 10 rupees and upwards.

3. If the applicant's service fall short of 30 years, he cannot have a pension, unless incapacitated for further employment by old age, protracted ill-health, loss of sight, or other bodily or mental infirmity. Competent medical testimony to such incapacity shall always accompany an application for pension in such circumstances. But when service is more than 30 years, such testimony shall not be required.

4. Public servants of standing between 15 and 20 years who are entitled to pension under these rules, shall be granted pensions equal to one-fourth of their monthly salaries calculated on an average of five years previously to the date of the application for pension. If the service has been for more than 20 but less than 30 years, and the public servant is entitled to pension under these rules, the amount shall be one-third of the monthly salary calculated in the manner above stated. Similarly, if the public servant has served 30 years or upwards, and his case satisfies the rules, the amount of his pension shall be one-half of his monthly salary calculated as above.

5. In no case, however, is the amount of pension to exceed 500 rupees a month.

6. Pensions granted under these rules are not liable to attachment or sequestration in satisfaction of any decree or order of Court.

7. Pension certificates cannot be mortgaged or otherwise transferred. The pensions are payable only to the individuals in whose names they have been granted or to their authorized Vakeels.

8. Dismissal for misconduct entails forfeiture of the benefit of past service.

9. Service as substitute does not count towards pension when the substitute holds no substantive appointment.

10. The whole of the service in virtue of which pension is claimed, must have been passed in one of the grades specified in the annexed List marked B.

11. Periods of service before the age of 18 shall not count towards pension.

A.

Dewan.
Dewan Peishcar.
Vallia Mel Elthoo Pillay.
Mel Elthoo Pillay.
Dewan's Secretary.
Police, Maramut, Chowkey, Devasom and Mint Sheristadars.
Fouzdarry Commissioner.
Palace Sarwathy Kariacar.
Do. Mel Elthoo Pillay.
Do. Samprethy Pillay.
Nithiachilavoo Kariacar.
Chellom Kariacar.
Sheristadar of the Petition Department, Palace.
Tutor to the Young Princes.
Stable Kariacar.
Judge of the Sadr Court.
Registrar to Do.
Judge of the Zillah Court.
Munsiff.
Tahsildar.
Superintendents of Police. Quilon and Trevandrum.
Sheristadar of the Commercial Department.
Huzur Samprethy.
Pepper Department Samprethy.
Huzur Treasurer.
Manager, Huzur Office.
Deputy Manager do. do.
Huzur Head Royasom.
Do. Deputy do.
Jemabundy Head do.
Unjel Superintendent.
Manager, Sadr Court's English Office.
Supervisor of Salt Bankshalls.
Chowkey Superintendent.
Extra Police Officer.
Jail Superintendent.

Pillamars, Royasoms, Goomastas, Cashkeepers, Translators, Writers, Samprethies and Visharippoos drawing monthly salaries of 30 Rupees and upwards in the Huzur Cutcherry, Sadr Court, Palace, Commercial Department, and Zillah Courts.

B.

Appointments included in the List A.

Accountants, Royasoms, Cashkeepers, Goomastas, Goomastakenmars and Clerks in the Huzur Cutcherry and Sadr Court; and every Office in the other Departments, to which is attached a monthly salary of 10 Rupees or upwards excepting such grade as that of Peon.

Routes of the principal roads in Travancore with distances and Travellers' Bungalows &c.

* Denotes Travellers' Bungalow.

Stages.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
1. *Main central road, or road from Trevandrum (Fort) to Northern Frontier, via Cottayam* (156 *Miles.*)		
Trevandrum*	0	
Bavanapuram	19¾	
Do. river (bridged)	20½	
Killimanoor do. (do.) road to Alengode joins	24	
Road to Quilon joins	28¾	
Nellamail	29	
Ayoor river (bridged)	34½	
Road to Colathoorpolay joins	35⅛	
Ayoor	36	
Cottaracaray* (47½) Quilon to Shencottah road crosses	46⅓	
Kulladay river (ferry)—Yanadymangalom ...	53¼	
Uddoor* and joins road from Kayencolum to Ponalore	58⅔	
Leaves road to Kayencolum	60	
Pundalum	64¾	
Do. river (ferry)	66	
Chenganoor	74	
Ranee river (ferry)	75½	
Vurraytyaur (do.)	78	
Manimalay river (ferry)	79	
Tiroovella—Road to Kavioor joins here ...	80	
Lapalam river (bridged)	85	
Chunganacherry*—Road to Waroor joins ...	87	
Cunnenparoor river (bridged)	88	
Pullum road joins	95	
Codymullay river (bridged)	96	
Cotyam*	96½	
Peermade road joins	97¼	
Cottayam river (bridged)	98¼	
Neelamangalam river (bridged) ...	100	
Yettmanoor and Lalem road joins ...	104	
Yella-aud	112	
Coothathacolem—Roads to Thodoopolay and Puravum join	120	
Muvatapulay and river (bridged) also road to Western frontier joins	132	

1. *Main central road, or road from Trevandrum (Fort) to Northern Frontier, via Cottayam 156 miles.*

Perumbaloor—Road to Alwaye joins ...	144
Perryaur river (ferry)	148
Angamalee	152
Northern frontier	156

2. *Road from Trevandrum (Fort) to Tinnevelly via Aramboly pass 93 miles.*

Trevandrum*	0	
Killiar river (bridged)	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Karamanay river (do.)	$1\frac{2}{3}$	
Road to Cotoor joins	$2\frac{2}{3}$	
Villinjum road joins	$8\frac{1}{3}$	
Balaramapuram	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Poour road joins	9	
Neyattincaray*	$11\frac{1}{2}$	
Neyar river (bridged)	$13\frac{1}{4}$	
Amaravillay	14	
Road to Anaparay joins	$14\frac{1}{4}$	
Parachalay	$18\frac{2}{3}$	
Kalliakavelay	20	
Coolithoray river (bridged)	$23\frac{1}{8}$	
Coolithoray*	$23\frac{1}{2}$	
Thodoovetty	$24\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Thiruvettaur joins	$24\frac{2}{5}$	
Road to Colachel joins	$26\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Maycode joins	$27\frac{3}{4}$	
Moolagamood, and road to Colachel joins ...	$29\frac{3}{4}$	
Thakallay	32	
Roads to Eraneel and Shoralacode join ...	$32\frac{2}{3}$	
Oodagherry*	$33\frac{2}{3}$	
Road to Colachel joins	$36\frac{5}{6}$	
Nagercoil*	$42\frac{1}{8}$	
Palayaur river (bridged.)	$42\frac{2}{3}$	
Thovallay	48	
Aramboly	$50\frac{1}{4}$	
Travancore frontier	$53\frac{1}{4}$	
Panagoody	56	British.
Palamcottah*	90	British.
Tinnevelly (Railway Station.)	93	British.

3. *Road from Trevandrum (Fort) to Shencottah 65 miles.*

Trevandrum*	0
Caracolem river (bridged.)	8
Nedoovengaud*	$11\frac{1}{8}$
Roads to Arianaud and Vemboyaconum join ..	12
Road to Kullar joins	$14\frac{1}{2}$
Pallode, and Manoor river (bridged.) ..	$21\frac{1}{2}$
Chittar river do. ...	$24\frac{1}{2}$
Road to Quilon joins	3[illegible]$\frac{3}{8}$

3. *Road from Trevandrum (Fort) to Shencottah* 65 *miles. (contd.)*

Maddathoray	$31\frac{2}{3}$
Colathoorpolay,* and road from Ayoor joins ..	40
Meenmootty	43
Paripar river (ferry)	$44\frac{1}{2}$
Meets road from Quilon to Shencottah ...	46
Camp Gorge	$47\frac{1}{2}$
Ariencavoo*	$54\frac{1}{5}$
Poolyaray*	$59\frac{3}{4}$
Shencottah*	$64\frac{1}{4}$
Travancore Frontier	65

4. *Road from Trevandrum (Fort) to Quilon* $45\frac{1}{4}$ *miles.*

Trevandrum*	0
Ooloor river (bridged.)	$4\frac{2}{5}$
Calacootum	10
Canniapuram	$11\frac{3}{4}$
Thonekul	12
Pullypooram	$13\frac{1}{3}$
Mamem bridge	$19\frac{1}{6}$
Attingal	$20\frac{2}{5}$
Road from Wurkallay joins	$26\frac{1}{5}$
Navoycolem	$27\frac{3}{4}$
Road from Nadayarah joins	$30\frac{1}{2}$
Road to Madathoray joins	31
Chathanoor	36
Ittykurray river (ferry.)	$37\frac{1}{4}$
Quilon*	$45\frac{1}{4}$

5. *Road from Nedoovengaud to Shorlacode* 39 *miles.*

Nedoovengaud*	0
Wolamalacul	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Karamanay river (ferry.) Arianaud ...	8
Cotoor road crosses	$9\frac{3}{4}$
Paroothapally	$9\frac{7}{8}$
Moonaray, Neyar river (ferry.)... ...	$12\frac{7}{8}$
Coviloor	20
Road to Panachamood and Amravillay joins...	$21\frac{2}{3}$
Coolithoray river (ferry.) Tiparapoo ...	$28\frac{3}{4}$
Colasagarum—Road from Tiruvettar to Hill side crosses...	$32\frac{2}{3}$
Paralayar river (causeway.)	$36\frac{1}{2}$
Shorlacode*	39

6. *Road from Nagercoil to Balamore* $23\frac{2}{3}$ *miles.*

Nagercoil*	0
Krishnencovil	$\frac{3}{4}$
Poothary tank	{ $1\frac{1}{4}$ 2 }
Road to Aramboly joins	6
Thittivillay	$6\frac{1}{2}$

6. *Road from Nagercoil to Balamore* 23⅔ *miles. (contd.)*

Palayar river (bridged)	7¾
Alagiapandiapuram and Ashamboo road joins.	8¼
Road to Shorlacode joins	11⅛
Massapetty river (bridged) and road to Corrimoney estate joins	16⅘
Calagasem river (causeway)	18⅓
Balamore*	23⅔

7. *Road from Shorlacode to Aramboly* 15⅓ *miles.*

Shorlacode*	0
Anendenar head works	⅜
1st Junction Balamore road	3⅛
2nd do. Balamore road—Thadicarenconum	3½
Alagiapaudiapuram and road to Ashamboo joins	6½
Palayar river (bridged)	6⅞
Thittivellay	8⅛
Leaves road to Nagercoil	8⅝
Arasiarcaul head works	9¼
Nanjenaud Poothenaur head works ...	9½
Seethapal	10
Aramboly...	15⅓

8. *Road from Nagercoil to Cape Comorin* 11⅔ *miles.*

Nagercoil*	0
Parvathiayagaram road joins	¾
Dhurmapuram road joins	⅞
Parakay road joins	1
Parakay caul bridge	1⅔
Agasteeswarem cutcherry	1⅞
Sooshindrum tank...	1⅞ 2⅓
Sooshindrum—Palayar river (bridged) and Marangoor road joins	3⅔
Tamaracolem road joins	5
Cotarum	8¼
Travancore fortified lines	9⅛
Panagoody road joins	10⅘
Cape Comorin Residency	11⅔

9. *Road from Nagercoil to Colachel port* 13¾ *miles.*

Nagercoil*	0
Leaves main southern road	5¼
Vulliar (bridged)	8⅓
Eraneel—Road to Thakallay joins ...	8⅔
Monday market—Roads to Poothoocaday and Tiroovancode join	10
Colachel*—Road to Karingal joins ...	13¾

10. *Road from Quilon to Shencottah* 59¾ *miles.*

Quilon*	0
Road to backwater joins	8

10. *Road from Quilon to Shencottah* 59¾ *miles.* (*continued.*)

Koondaray	10	
Cottaracaray*—Road to Coonathoor joins ...	15⅞	
Main central road crosses	16⅝	
Poonalore*	27½	
Suspension bridge over Kulladay river and Kayencolam road joins	28	
Eddoomanoor	33	
Otacul	38⅞	
Road from Trevandrum joins	41½	
Camp Gorge	42⅞	
Kaldoorty river (bridged)	44	
Anachady river do.	44½	
Ariencavoo*	49½	
Top of Ariencavoo Pass	51¼	
Puliyera*	54¼	
Shencotta*	59	
Travancore frontier	59¾	

11. *Road from Kayencolom to Poonalore* 35 *miles.*

Kayencolem	0	
Road from Mavallakerry joins	1⅘	
Pallikul*...	4⅓	
Main central road joins	15⅖	
Do. leaves	16⅘	
Uddoor*	18	
Road from Koneyoor joins	26½	
Kalinjur river (bridged)	26⅗	
Puthanapuram*	27⅘	
Nedengyom road joins	33⅛	
Shahakurray river (bridged)	33⅗	
Joins Quilon to Shencottah road at Poonalore...	35	

12. *Road from Ayur to Colathoorpolay* 16 *miles.*

Ayoor—main central road 35th mile ...	0	
Yairoor	7½	
Colathoorpolay*	16	

13. *Road from Perambaloor to Alwaye and Ernacollum via Eddapally* 21 *miles.*

Perumbaloor, on 144th mile of main central road	0	
Alwaye (Residency)	9⅜	
Eddapully	17	
Travancore frontier	18⅛	
Ernacolum	21	Cochin territory.

14. *Road from Mooattoopolay to Western frontier* 18 *miles.*

Moovatoopolay	0	
Kolancherry	8	
Poothen Cruz	11½	
Western frontier	16⅛	
Thirupenthoray	18	Cochin.

15. *Road from Coothatacolum to Thoduvally* 13 *miles.*

Coothatacolum on 120th mile main central road	0	
River (ferry)	11½	
Road from Moovatoopolay joins	12	
Thoduvalay	13	

16. *Road from Yettumanoor to Lalem* 10½ *miles.*

Yettumanoor on 104th mile main central road..	0	
Lalem	10½	

17. *Backwater Route from Trevandrum to Trichoor and Shoranore. via Cochin* 191 *miles.*

Trevandrum* Vullacadavoo	0	Canal.
Chakey landing place	1⅛	
Vaily Backwater begins	3⅕	Back water.
Do. ends and Chanankaray Canal begins	4	Canal.
Chanankaray Canal ends and Backwater begins	11	Back water.
Canal begins	15	Canal.
Bavanapuram river crosses Canal ...	16½	
Canal ends	17	Back water.
Anjengo Fort	17½	
Wurkelly Canal begins—Colythotum ...	20½	Canal.
Vettoor landing place...	22½	
No. 1 Tunnel begins	22¾	
Do. ends.	23	
Chelakoor landing place and road to Wurkallay.	23¼	
No. 2 Tunnel begins...	24⅜	
Do. ends	24⅞	
Nadayara	26¼	
Iroor	27½	
Canal ends and Eddava backwater begins ..	28	Back water.
End of Eddava Backwater and Paravoor Canal begins	31⅛	
Paroor	32	Canal.
Paroor Canal ends and backwater begins ...	32½	Back water.
Opposite Paroor bar	33½	
Backwater ends and Quilon Canal begins ...	36	Canal.
Quilon small bridge	39	
Do. big do.	40	
Quilon Canal ends* Backwater begins ...	40½	Back water.
Quilon Residency	41	
Thevally Palace	41½	
Opposite Neendacurray bar	44½	
Backwater ends and Chowray Canal begins ...	46½	Canal.
Chowray	47¼	
Ponmanay Canal ends and Backwater begins...	50½	Back water.
Clanpanay	57	
Aiyiramthengoo*	58½	

17. *Backwater Route from Trevandrum to Trichoor and Shoranore. via Cochin* 91 *miles. (contd.)*

Opposite Kayencolem bar	60	Back water.
Backwater ends and river begins ...	$67\frac{3}{4}$	
Triconapolay	$68\frac{3}{4}$	Natural stream.
Thotapully cherra lock	$73\frac{1}{2}$	
River ends and Caroomaddy canal begins ...	77	
Caroomaddy*	78	Canal.
Canal ends and river begins	79	
Branch canal to Alleppey* turns off ...	$85\frac{1}{2}$	Natural stream.
River ends and Vembanaud Backwater begins...	$87\frac{1}{4}$	
Ariacooty, Travancore boundary... ..	116	Back water.
Cochin*	125	
Trichoor*	171	Road.
Shoranore* Railway station	191	

No. 1117.

NOTIFICATION.

It is notified for general information that in the interests of trade the export duty on the thirty articles enumerated in list A hereto annexed is abolished with effect from the $\frac{\text{1st Kumbam 1060.}}{\text{11th February 1885.}}$

The annexed Import and Export Tariffs will supersede those now in force at the Chowkeys in Travancore from the date above said and no customs duty shall be levied except in accordance therewith.

Trevandrum,
3rd February 1885.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.

No customs duties will be levied on goods imported by land, sea or backwater into Travancore being the produce or manufacture of British India or of the territories of the Cochin State excepting on the following articles which will be treated as articles under numbers in the 1st Column of the Import Tariff which are given opposite to each article hereunder.

Tobacco, raw and manufactured as per No. 4 in the 1st column of the Import Tariff.

Salt	do.	No. 3	do.
Spirits	do.	No. 2	do.

2. Imported goods other than those which are the produce or manufacture of British India or of the territories of the Cochin State which shall have already paid duty to British India or the Cochin State will be exempted from duty.

3. The Sircar will not tax Coimbatore or other British Indian produce passing through the Travancore backwater to British Cochin or to the Cochin State nor tax the produce of the territories of the Cochin Sircar directly proceeding through Travancore to British Cochin or to some other part of the territories of the Cochin State itself. *Vide* Notification No. 265 dated $\frac{\text{14th Vycausy, 1040.}}{\text{26th May, 1865.}}$ published at page 125 of the Trrvancore Gazette dated $\frac{\text{1st Auny 1040.}}{\text{13th June 1865.}}$

4. No opium can be imported except by the Government Contractor and after payment of duty to the British Indian Government *Vide* Proclamotion dated $\frac{\text{13th August 1884.}}{\text{30th Karkadagom 1059.}}$ published at page 844 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated $\frac{\text{26th August, 1884.}}{\text{12th Avany, 1060.}}$

IMPORT TARIFF.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty. Rs.	A.
1	ARMS, AMMUNITION & MILITARY STORES—*				
	Fire-arms and parts thereof—				
	1. Fire-arms other than pistols, for each	... ...	... ...	50	0
	2. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each ...	... ...	... ...	30	0
	3. Pistols, for each	... ...	... ...	15	0
	4. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each ...	... ...	... ...	10	0
	5. Springs used for fire-arms, for each	... ...	... ...	8	0
	6. Gun-stocks, sights, blocks and rollers, for each ...	... ...	... ...	5	0
	7. Revolver-breaches for each cartridge they will carry ...	... ...	... ...	2	8
	8. Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tongs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates, and all other parts of a fire-arm not herein otherwise provided for and all tools used for cleaning or putting together, or loading the same, for each	... ...	... ...	1	8
	9. Machines for making or loading or closing cartridges, for each	... ...	... ...	10	0
	10. Machines for capping cartridges for each	... ...	... ...	2	8
	Exception 1. Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, or 10th head of the above list when they appertain to a fire-arm falling under the 1st or 3rd head and are fitted into the same case with such fire-arm, are free ...				
	Exception 2. Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military or police uniform, and a revolver				

* Articles enumerated under No. 1 will not be allowed to be imported by sea into any other Port than Alleppey—*Vide* Notification dated 17th June 1879. / 4th Auny 1054, published at page 465 of the Travancore Gazette dated 24th June 1879. / 11th Auny 1054.

IMPORT TARIFF.—*(continued.)*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
			Rs. A.	
	or a pair of pistols accompanying a military officer, are free.			
	Proviso 1. No duty in excess of 10 per cent advalorem shall be levied upon any of the articles mentioned in the above list when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.			
	Proviso 2. When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under this number, or purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Dewan for a refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 10 per cent, advalorem and if the Dewan is satisfied as to the identity of the articles, and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.			
	Gunpowder, common	lb.	0 5	10 per cent.
	Do. sporting	„	1 0	10 per cent.
	All other sorts	... ...	*Advalorem*	10 per cent.
2	LIQUORS*—			
	Ale, beer, and porter except when condensed or concentrated.	Impl. Gallon or six quart bottles.	... ...	1 anna.
	Cider, and other fermented liquors.	Impl. Gallon or six quart bottles.	... ...	1 anna.
	Liqueurs	„	... ...	Rupees 4.

* Liquors which have paid the foreign import duty in British India are exempted from duty. *Vide* Notification dated 23rd Audy 1040 published at page 263 of the Travancore Gazette dated 23rd Audy 1040 / 8th August 1865.

IMPORT TARIFF.—(*concluded.*)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.		Rate of Duty.
			Rs.	A.	
	Spirit, intended to be used exclusively in arts or manufactures, or in chemistry and which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption	... ...	*Advalorem.*		5 per cent.
	Spirit, when used in drugs, medicines or chemicals in a proportion less than 20 per cent of a spirit of the strength of London proof	... ...	,,		
	Spirit, when so used in a proportion of 20 per cent and upwards	Impl. Gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof	...	...	Rupees 4 and the duty to be increased in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds London proof
	Spirit, perfumed, in wood, or in bottles containing more than four ounces	,,			
	Spirit, other sorts	,,			
	Wines—				
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines	Impl. Gallon of six quart bottles.	...	...	Rs. 2 8
	All other sorts of wines ...				,, 1
	SALT—				
	N. B. Ordinary salt cannot be imported except on account of the Government.				
	Indippoo	Indian Md. of 3,200 Tolas.	...	...	Rs. 2
	TOBACCO†—				
	Snuff	Bottles of 54 Tolas	2	2	per cent.
	English Tobacco used for Smoking	lb.	3	8	
	Cigars	,,	3	8	
	Cigarettes	... ...	*Advalorem.*		
	Goodak	lb.	0	8	
	Unmanufactured	... ...	...	...	As hitherto

† Raw and confected dutiable under the bonding system governed by separate rules.

EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff Valuation. Rs.	A.	Rate of Duty.
I	PRODUCE OF THE COCOANUT TREE (a)—				
	1. Copra	Cwt.	8	8	
	2. Cocoanuts	1000	30	0	
	3. Coir	Cwt.	9	0	
	4. Cables tanned and untanned...	Do.	10	0	
	5. Coir fibre	Do.	7	1	
II	PRODUCE OF THE ARECANUT TREE (a)—				5 per cent.
	1. Arecanuts without husk ...	Candy.	125	0	
	2. Do. in husk... ...	Do.	67	0	
III	PRODUCE OF THE PALMYRA TREE (a)—				
	1. Jaggery	Cwt.	3	8	
IV	GRAINS AND OIL SEEDS—				5 per cent if exported to British India or Sircar Cochin and 3 As. per Md. in other cases.
	1. Paddy	Cwt.	2	0	
	2. Rice	Do.	3	4	
	3. Green gram	Do.	4	0	
	4. Paroompayaru	Do.	3	0	
	5. Horse gram	Do.	2	4	
	6. Laurel nuts	Do.	7	0	
V	COFFE (a)—				
	1. Pealed coffee	Cwt.	20	0	5 per cent.
	2. Parchment coffee	Do.	16	1	
	3. Cherry coffee	Do.	10	12	
VI	OILS—				
	1. Cocoanut oil	Cwt.	14	0	
	2. Laurel oil	Do.	8	0	
	3. Lemon grass oil (b)	Do.	1	12	1 per cent.
VII	HIDES—TANNED (c)—				
	1. Country Buffalo	Score.	80	0	
	2. Cow	Do.	60	0	
	3. Goat skins	Do.	16	0	
	4. Sheep	Do.	11	0	
	5. Deer	Do.	8	0	5 per cent.
	6. Kid	Do.	6	0	
	UNTANNED—				
	1. Country Buffalo	Do.	40	0	

(a) No commodities other than those under Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 19 and varieties of sugar under Nos. 3 and 12 of the 1st column of the above schedule shall be subject to export duty at Ramaswaremcottah and Edapully, and at Bagavadicottah no other than the above & pepper. Vide notification No. 600 dated 15th Edavom 1040 and 767 dated $\frac{\text{6th Edavam 1044.}}{\text{18th May 1869.}}$ published at page 127 of the Gazette dated $\frac{\text{1st Auny 1040.}}{\text{13th June 1865.}}$ and at page 329 of the Gazette dated $\frac{\text{6th Vaikasy 1044.}}{\text{18th May 1869.}}$

(b) Tariff value reduced to 1 Rupee vide Notification No. 1400 dated 24th Mithunom 1063 published at page 753 of the Gazette dated $\frac{\text{17th July 1888.}}{\text{3rd Audi 1063.}}$

(c) Reduced and equalized with the tariff valuation of untanned hides vide Notification No. 1399 dated 24th Mithunom 1063 published at page 753 of the Gazette dated $\frac{\text{17th July 1888.}}{\text{3rd Audi 1063.}}$

EXPORT TARIFF.—(*continued.*)

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff Valuation. Rs.	A.	Rate of Duty.
	2. Cow	Do.	30	0	
	3. Goat skins	Do.	8	0	
	4. Sheep	Do.	5	8	
	5. Deer	Do.	4	0	
	6. Kid	Do.	3	0	
	7. All other hides or skins ...	Do.	*Advalorem.*		
VIII	HORNS AND IVORY—				
	1. Buffalo horns	Cwt.	11	0	
	Note—Elephant's tusks and hollows are Government monopoly and cannot be exported without a regadary from the Dewan or the Commercial Agent.				
IX	GINGER—GREEN AND DRY—				5 per cent
	1. Ginger unscraped Malabar...	Cwt.	10	0	
	2. Dry ginger	Do.	15	0	
	3. Galingal	Do.	3	8	
X	SALT FISH	Do.	3	0	
XI	TAMARIND...	Do.	2	8	
XII	SUGAR CANE PRODUCE (*a*)—				
	1. Molasses	Do.	6	0	
XIII	ARROW ROOT PRODUCE—				
	1. Flour*	Do.	20	0	
	2. Root	Do.	2	0	
XIV	TERMERIC OF EVERY KIND—				
	1. Termeric	Do.	7	0	
	2. Pingil	Do.	3	4	
XV	KUTCHOLUM	Do.	10	0	
XVI	PEPPER (*b*)	Candy.	...	...	5 Rupees.
XVII	OPIUM PER CHEST OF 2 INDIAN MAUNDS (*c*)—...	... ...	...	...	700 Rs.
XVIII	PLUMBAGO	Cwt.	1	8	5 per cent.
XIX	TIMBER (*a*)—				
	1. Teak, Blackwood and Thavatharum	Candy.	12	0	
	2. Cole teak (*d*)...	Do.	5	0	
	3. Anjelly, Jack, Thambavoo & Karingali (*d*)	Do.	6	0	10 per cent.
	4. All descriptions of jungle wood besides the above ...	Do.	4	0	

[b] Unless otherwise authorized, pepper intended to pass out of the country cannot be exported, if by sea, from any other Ports than Alleppey and Quilon, or, if by land, or backwater, by any other routes than Villiyamuttom, Peroovuthanum, [now Goodalor] Atchencoil, Ariencavoo, Kolathoopolay, Aramboly, Aroocooty, Bagawathicottah, Verapulay and Mamalay. But if intended to be shipped at British Cochin shall as usual be covered by a certificate from the frontier Chowkey of Aroocooty. Vide notification No. 767 dated 6th Edavom 1044 / 18th May 1869, published at page 329 of the Travancore Gazette dated 6th Valkasy 1044 / 18th May 1869.

[c] Vide notification 2803 dated 13th Audy 1055 / 26th July 1880 published at page 599 of the Travancore Gazette dated 21st Audy 1055 / 3rd August 1880.

* Tariff value reduced to 2 Rs. and equalized with the root vide Notification No. 205 dated 2nd Karthigay 1064 published at page 1341 of the Gazette dated 4th December 1888 / 21st Karthigay 1064.

EXPORT TARIFF.—*(concluded)*

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff Valuation. Rs.	A.	Rate of Duty.
	5. XIX (1) planks (*d*)	100 Thuvados	100	0	10 per cent.
	6. XIX (3) do.	Do.	75	0	
	7. XIX (4) do.	Do.	40	0	
	8. Knees and ribs used in ship building	Corge.	40	0	
	9. Do. for small vessels ...	Do.	20	0	
	10. Do. for boats	Do.	10	0	
	11. Bamboos	100	10	0	
	12. Palmyra rafters	100 koles	5	0	
	13. Boats of Anchelly	Parah.	0	4	
	14. Do. of all other kinds of timber	Do.	0	3	
	15. Poonay masts girth ranging from 12 to 18 viruls ...	... ...	125	0	
	16. Do. Do. below 12 viruls ..	... ...	80	0	
	17. Logs for Catamaran Vamboo.	Each.	0	0	
	18. All other kinds do. ...	Do.	2	0	

[d] Teak, Blackwood and Karingalee, if purchased from the Commercial depôt or from any depôt under the Forest Conservator and if covered by a pass from the Commercial Agent or the Forest Conservator shall be passed free.

A.

NAMES OF ARTICLES THE EXPORT DUTY ON WHICH HAS BEEN ABOLISHED.

1. Arrack, [cocoanut].
2. Candy, [Palmyra].
3. Arrack, [Palmyra].
4. Toddy for distilling [Do.]
5. Sweet toddy [Do.]
6. Black gram.
7. Gingelly seed.
8. Chammah.
9. Thinah.
10. Ragy.
11. Varago.
12. Varagory.
13. Castor seed.
14. Gingelly oil.
15. Horns—cow.
16. Horns—Stag and Deer.
17. Do. Bison.
18. Sugar hard.
19. Do. soft.
20. Maramungel.
21. Manchanay.
22. Jute.
23. fibre.
24. Robe
25. Areca trees.
26. Cocoanut rafters.
27. Oil-mills.
28. Yannathonee.
29. Codapana.
30. Water wheels.

No. 521. NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following modification has been made in the Travancore Import Tariff dated 3rd February 1885, No. 1117 that is to say,

(a) "Rs. 5" shall be substituted for "Rs. 4" in the fifth column as the rate of duty to be levied and collected per Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of "Liqueurs"; and

(b) for the following, namely:—

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Rate of Duty.
	Spirit when so used in a proportion of twenty per cent and upwards.	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.		Rs. 4, and the duty to be increased in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds London proof.
	Spirit, perfumed, in wood, or in bottles containing more than four ounces.	Do.	...	
	Spirit, other sorts.	Do.	...	

there shall be substituted the following, namely:—

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Rate of duty.
*	*	*	*	*
	Spirit when so used in a proportion of twenty per cent and upwards.	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	...	Rs. 5, and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
	Spirit, perfumed, in wood or in bottles.	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	...	Rs. 7-8
	Spirit, other sorts.	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	...	Rs. 5, and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
4th December 1887.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

It being expedient to provide for the levy of a customs-duty on petroleum the following shall be added to the Travancore Import Tariff dated 3rd February 1885 No. 1117, namely:—

Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Rate of Duty.
*	*	*	*
Petroleum, including also the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffine oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance or from any products of petroleum.	Imperial gallon.	...	Six pies.
EXCEPTION.—Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector to be intended to be used exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre or for lubricating purposes.			

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
29th March 1888.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

MEMO OF ARTICLES

Manufactured and for sale in the Huzur Industrial School of Arts.

Ivory, wood, horn and cocoanut-shell carvings; Kuftgari ware; and glazed pottery.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Arthur Hullah.
Superintendent, Malabar Coast Division.
Head Quarters, Calicut, Malabar.

E. Wallis.
Assistant Superintendent, Cochin Sub-Division.
Head Quarters, Cochin.

Alleppey a 2nd Class Postal combined Office—open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 to 9 A. M. and from 4 to 9 P. M.

In charge of Post Master.

Kayencolam, a third Class Postal combined Office—open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

In charge of Post Master.

Quilon a third Class Postal combined Office—open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

In charge of Postal Signaller.

Trevandrum, a 2nd Class Office—open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 to 9 A. M. and from 4 to 9 P. M.

S. C. Moothooswamy Pillay, Telegraph Master.
A. Shunmugam Pillay, Signaller.

Nagercoil a 3rd Class Postal combined Office—open daily from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

In charge of Post Master.

Martandam a 3rd Class Postal combined Office open daily from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

In charge of Post Master.

SECTION I.

Summary of General Information.

Charges for Inland, Private and State Telegrams.

Class.	First eight words or group of three figures.		Each additional word or group of three figures.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Urgent	2	0	0	4
Ordinary	1	0	0	2
Deferred	0	8	0	1

Additional charges:—	Rs.	As.
Reply Paid Telegrams (Rule 17 in Section IV)—		
Minimum	0	8
Maximum	2	0
Acknowledgment of delivery (Rule 18 in Sec. IV)	1	0
Multiple telegrams (Rule 19 in Section IV) each 100 words or less	0	4
Repetition (Rule 20, in Section IV)	One quarter of charge for telegram.	
Signalling by flag to or from ships (see Section XX) per telegram	1	0
Boat hire (see Section 19)		
Copies of Telegrams, each 100 words or less (Rule 19 in Section IV.	0	4

For detailed Rules regarding Inland Telegrams, see Section IV.

Charges for Foreign Telegrams.

To	Per word. From India.		Per word. From Burma.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
All countries in Europe (except Russia & Turkey) via Turkey...	2	12	2	14
Ceylon	0	3	0	4½

For details of rules and rates for Foreign Telegrams, see Sections V to XII. The division of India and Burma is between Ramoo and Maungdaw. Ramoo office is in India: Maungdaw office is in Burma.

Telegram Forms.—To secure accuracy and rapidity of transmission, senders of telegrams are advised to write them in a clear and unmistakeable hand, and on the proper forms which can be obtained free of charge at all Telegraph and Post offices. Telegrams written on plain paper are, however, accepted at all offices. Books containing 100 forms for inland or for foreign telegrams with counterfoils can be purchased at the principal Government Telegraph offices. (Price 4 annas each.)

COMPLAINTS.—All complaints should be addressed to the Superintendent of the Check Office, Government Telegraph Department Calcutta.

INLAND TELEGRAMS CAN BE TELEGRAPHED TO ANY INDIAN PORTS TO BE POSTED TO PLACES BEYOND INDIAN LIMITS (RULE 6, II in SECTION IV.)

Example—

Class (Deferred, Ordinary, or Urgent).

To—Bombay, *From—Calcutta,*

To—Mrs. Johnson, *From—W. Johnson.*

20, *Cambridge Terrace,*

Hyde Park,

London. Post Registered Bombay.

Afraid my letter missed mail. Am quite well.

The charge for the above telegram is the usual Inland rate, *plus* 8 annas for postage, registration, &c. Telegrams to be forwarded by *Post registered* are received at the General Post Office, Bombay, up to 2 P. M. (*Madras Time*) on the day of sailing of the Homeward Mail.

CODE ADDRESSES IN ENGLAND.—Senders of Foreign telegrams to England under abbreviated or code addresses are warned that unless such addresses are registered, not only with the Indo-European and Eastern Telegraph Companies, but also with the British Post Office, there is a risk of non-delivery, especially in the event of interruptions on one route requiring telegrams to be diverted to another. Registration at the Eastern or Indo-European Companies' Offices is not recognised by the British Post Office or by the Sub-Marine Telegraph Company, London, nor is such registration applicable to messages sent *via* Turkey. Claims for refund due to insufficient registration are rejected by the Authorities in England.

SECTION II.

Table of charges for Inland Telegrams.

Words	Deferred		Ordinary		Urgent		Words	Deferred		Ordinary		Urgent	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
8 ...	0	8	1	0	2	0	21 ...	1	5	2	10	5	4
9 ...	0	9	1	2	2	4	22 ...	1	6	2	12	5	8
10 ...	0	10	1	4	2	8	23 ...	1	7	2	14	5	12
11 ...	0	11	1	6	2	12	24 ...	1	8	3	0	6	0
12 ...	0	12	1	8	3	0	25 ...	1	9	3	2	6	4
13 ...	0	13	1	10	3	4	26 ...	1	10	3	4	6	8
14 ...	0	14	1	12	3	8	27 ...	1	11	3	6	6	12
15 ...	0	15	1	14	3	12	28 ...	1	12	3	8	7	0
16 ...	1	0	2	0	4	0	29 ...	1	13	3	10	7	4
17 ...	1	1	2	2	4	4	30 ...	1	14	3	12	7	8
18 ...	1	2	2	4	4	8	31 ...	1	15	3	14	7	12
19 ...	1	3	2	6	4	12	32 ...	2	0	4	0	8	0
20 ...	1	4	2	8	5	0	33 ..	2	1	4	2	8	4

Table of Charges for Inland Telegrams.—(Continued.)

Words	Deferred		Ordinary		Urgent		Words	Deferred		Ordinary		Urgent	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
34 ...	2	2	4	4	8	8	68 ...	4	4	8	8	17	0
35 ...	2	3	4	6	8	12	69 ...	4	5	8	10	17	4
36 ...	2	4	4	8	9	0	70 ...	4	6	8	12	17	8
37 ...	2	5	4	10	9	4	71 ...	4	7	8	14	17	12
38 ...	2	6	4	12	9	8	72 ...	4	8	9	0	18	0
39 ...	2	7	4	14	9	12	73 ...	4	9	9	2	18	4
40 ...	2	8	5	0	10	0	74 ...	4	10	9	4	18	8
41 ...	2	9	5	2	10	4	75 ...	4	11	9	6	18	12
42 ...	2	10	5	4	10	8	76 ...	4	12	9	8	19	0
43 ...	2	11	5	6	10	12	77 ...	4	13	9	10	19	4
44 ...	2	12	5	8	11	0	78 ...	4	14	9	12	19	8
45 ...	2	13	5	10	11	4	79 ...	4	15	9	14	19	12
46 ...	2	14	5	12	11	8	80 ...	5	0	10	0	20	0
47 ...	2	15	5	14	11	12	81 ...	5	1	10	2	20	4
48 ...	3	0	6	0	12	0	82 ...	5	2	10	4	20	8
49 ...	3	1	6	2	12	4	83 ...	5	3	10	6	20	12
50 ...	3	2	6	4	12	8	84 ...	5	4	10	8	21	0
51 ...	3	3	6	6	12	12	85 ...	5	5	10	10	21	4
52 ...	3	4	6	8	13	0	86 ...	5	6	10	12	21	8
53 ...	3	5	6	10	13	4	87 ...	5	7	10	14	21	12
54 ...	3	6	6	12	13	8	88 ...	5	8	11	0	22	0
55 ...	3	7	6	14	13	12	89 ...	5	9	11	2	22	4
56 ...	3	8	7	0	14	0	90 ...	5	10	11	4	22	8
57 ...	3	9	7	2	14	4	91 ...	5	11	11	6	22	12
58 ...	3	10	7	4	14	8	92 ...	5	12	11	8	23	0
59 ...	3	11	7	6	14	12	93 ...	5	13	11	10	23	4
60 ...	3	12	7	8	15	0	94 ...	5	14	11	12	23	8
61 ...	3	13	7	10	15	4	95 ...	5	15	11	14	23	12
62 ...	3	14	7	12	15	8	96 ...	6	0	12	0	24	0
63 ...	3	15	7	14	15	12	97 ...	6	1	12	2	24	4
64 ...	4	0	8	0	16	0	98 ...	6	2	12	4	24	8
65 ...	4	1	8	2	16	4	99 ...	6	3	12	6	24	12
66 ...	4	2	8	4	16	8	100 ...	6	4	12	8	25	0
67 ...	4	3	8	6	16	12							

SECTION III.

Table of Charges for Foreign Telegrams from INDIA to EUROPE (excepting Russia and Turkey) *via* Suez or Teheran.

Words.	Charge.		Words	Charge.		Words	Charge.		Words	Charge.	
	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.
			11 ...	33	...	21	63	...	31 ...	93	...
2 ...	6	...	12 ...	36	...	22	66	...	32 ...	96	...
3 ...	9	...	13 ...	39	...	23	69	...	33 ...	99	...
4 ...	12	...	14 ...	42	...	24	72	...	34 ...	102	...
5 ...	15	...	15 ...	45	...	25	75	...	35 ...	105	...
6 ...	18	...	16 ...	48	...	26	78	...	36 ...	108	...
7 ...	21	...	17 ...	51	...	27	81	...	37 ...	111	...
8 ...	24	...	18 ...	54	...	28	84	...	38 ...	114	...
9 ...	27	..	19 ...	57	...	29	87	...	39 ...	117	...
10 ...	30	...	20 ...	60	...	30	90	...	40 ...	120	...

Table of charges for Foreign Telegrams from INDIA to EUROPE, &c.—*continued.*

Words.	Charge. Rs.	A.	Words	Charge. Rs.	A.	Words	Charge. Rs.	A.	Words	Charge. Rs.	A.
41	123	...	56	168	...	71	213	...	86	258	..
42	126	...	57	171	...	72	216	...	87	261	...
43	129	...	58	174	...	73	219	...	88	264	...
44	132	...	59	177	...	74	222	...	89	267	...
45	135	...	60	180	...	75	225	...	90	270	...
46	138	...	61	183	...	76	228	...	91	273	...
47	141	...	62	186	...	77	231	...	92	276	...
48	144	...	63	189	...	78	234	...	93	279	...
49	147	...	64	192	...	79	237	...	94	282	...
50	150	...	65	195	...	80	240	...	95	285	...
51	153	...	66	198	...	81	243	...	96	288	...
52	156	...	67	201	...	82	246	...	97	291	...
53	159	...	68	204	...	83	249	...	98	294	...
54	162	...	69	207	...	84	252	...	99	297	...
55	165	...	70	210	...	85	255	...	100	300	...

Table of Charges for Foreign Telegrams from BURMA to EUROPE (excepting Russia and Turkey) *via* Suez or Teheran.

Words.	Charge. Rs.	A.	Words	Charge. Rs.	A.	Words	Charge. Rs.	A.	Words	Charge. Rs.	A.
			26	81	4	51	159	6	76	237	8
2	6	4	27	84	6	52	162	8	77	240	10
3	9	6	28	87	8	53	165	10	78	243	12
4	12	8	29	90	10	54	168	12	79	246	14
5	15	10	30	93	12	55	171	14	80	250	0
6	18	12	31	96	14	56	175	0	81	253	2
7	21	14	32	100	0	57	178	2	82	256	4
8	25	0	33	103	2	58	181	4	83	259	6
9	28	2	34	106	4	59	184	6	84	262	8
10	31	4	35	109	6	60	187	8	85	265	10
11	34	6	36	112	8	61	190	10	86	268	12
12	37	8	37	115	10	62	193	12	87	271	14
13	40	10	38	118	12	63	196	14	88	275	0
14	43	12	39	121	14	64	200	0	89	278	2
15	46	14	40	125	0	65	203	2	90	281	4
16	50	0	41	128	2	66	205	4	91	284	6
17	53	2	42	131	4	67	209	6	92	287	8
18	56	4	43	134	6	68	212	8	93	290	10
19	59	6	44	137	8	69	215	10	94	293	12
20	62	8	45	140	10	70	218	12	95	296	14
21	65	10	46	143	12	71	221	14	96	300	0
22	68	12	47	146	14	72	225	0	97	303	2
23	71	14	48	150	0	73	228	2	98	306	4
24	75	0	49	153	2	74	231	4	99	309	6
25	78	2	50	156	4	75	234	6	100	312	8

SECTION IV.

Rules and rates for Inland Telegrams sanctioned by the Governor General in Council with effect from the 1st July 1886.

GENERAL.

RULE 1.—The accuracy of telegrams is not guaranteed, and the sender and receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors or delays.

RULE 2.—Telegraph offices in India are distinguished as follows:—

(a) GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

These include the Telegraph Departmental Offices and Postal combined offices.

(b) RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

These include State Railway Offices and Railway Offices not the property of the State which are licensed for working under Section 4. Act XIII of 1885. Under this head are also included Telegraph Offices on Canals.

I.—Telegrams are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices during the hours they are open for business according to their classification notified in the list of offices published in the Telegraph Guide.

II.—Telegraph Offices of the 1st class are open day and night.

III.—Telegraph Offices of the 2nd class are open 14 hours daily, or from 7 A. M to 9 P. M. (local time), except on Sundays, Christmas-day, New Year's day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday, when they are open only from 7 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 9 P. M. These hours are subject to modification to suit local requirements.

IV.—Telegraph Offices of the 3rd class are open about seven hours daily, and usually from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. (local time) except on Sundays, Christmas-day, New Year's day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday when they are open only from 7 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. These hours are subject to modification to suit local requirements.

V.—In cases of life and death, or of extraordinary emergency, an 'urgent' telegram can be sent from any office at any time.

VI.—Railway Telegraph Offices accept telegrams at such hours as they may be open for business, but always subject to the necessities of Railway traffic.

RULE 3.—Telegrams are accepted at all Post Offices.

I.—Post Offices in Telegraph connection with other Telegraph Offices are called "Postal combined Offices."

II.—Post Offices not in Telegraph connection with Telegraph Offices receive telegrams and despatch them by Post to a Telegraph Office and are called "Postal Receiving Offices." Such telegrams are sent "registered" and "postage free" by first post.

Rule 4.—Telegrams may also be posted to the nearest Telegraph Office, together with telegraph or postage stamps sufficient for their payment, and in this case a receipt for the amount will be returned post free to the sender.

I.—In the case of a telegram sent by post to a Telegraph Office with an insufficient number of stamps, the excess charge will be recovered from the addressee.

Rule 5.—A telegram can be sent from any Government Telegraph Office to any Railway Telegraph Office, or *vice versa*, without additional charge.

Rule 6.—Telegrams can be addressed to places where there are no Telegraph Offices.

I.—In such cases the sender must state from what Telegraph Office delivery is to be effected.

Example. To "Sherghotty, Post Burhee."

The extra words "Post Burhee" form part of the address and are therefore sent free of charge.

II.—No charge will be made for ordinary *Inland* postage or registration on a telegram addressed to a place in India where there is no Telegraph Office, but in the case of telegrams which have to be posted in India to places beyond Indian limits, eight annas additional is charged to cover the postage and registration fees.

Rule 7.—All telegrams must be legibly written in the Roman character or in Arabic numerals: subject to the above limitation, telegrams may be sent in the Vernacular, or any foreign language, or in cipher if written in Arabic numerals.

I.—Telegram forms are to be supplied free at all Telegraph and Post Offices.

II.—At Telegraph and Post Offices in places other than the Presidency towns, every assistance possible is to be afforded to natives in the translation of their telegrams into English, and of telegrams in English addressed to them into the Vernacular.

III.—The body of the telegram must be preceded by the address (as defined in Rule 10 (V))

IV.—The true signature and address of the sender must always be written at the foot of the telegram.

V.—The sender of a private telegram can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

VI.—Every interlineation, reference, erasure, or alteration of words must be authenticated by the sender of the telegram or by his representative.

Rule 8.—No telegram or telegrams of more than five hundred words can be sent at any one time by any private individual or firm, and no second telegram by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the telegraph lines be free of all other traffic.

Rule 9.—Telegraph Offices are required to refuse to transmit a telegram which may be of a decidedly objectionable or alarming character. Should the character of a telegram be open to doubt, the matter shall be referred to a Secretary to Government if the telegram be tendered at a seat of Government or to the chief civil or military officer if tendered at another place.

CHARGES.

RULE 10.—There are three classes of telegrams—urgent, ordinary deferred, and the following are the rates of charge for State and Private telegrams between any two offices in India :—

	Urgent.		Ordinary.		Deferred.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As
First 8 words or groups of 3 figures ...	2	0	1	0	0	8
Each additional word or group of 3 figures.	0	4	0	2	0	1

I.—'Urgent' telegrams receive instant transmission and have the right of precedence over ordinary messages and of special delivery at destination.

II.—'Ordinary' telegrams are transmitted in their turn after urgent telegrams, and are delivered by messengers between day-break and 9 P. M., local time.

III.—'Deferred' telegrams are transmitted when the lines are clear of *urgent* and *ordinary* telegrams, and are usually delivered by post.

IV.—No charge is made for the transmission of the address.

V.—The 'address' includes name of office from and to which the telegram is to be despatched, the actual names or designations of the sender and addressee, and the latter's address. No other words can be transmitted unless paid for as part of the body of the message, and Telegraph officials are authorized to omit from the address any words which are not essential to the correct delivery of the telegram. Name and designation cannot both be admitted unless it would otherwise be obviously impossible for the addressee to identify the Sender. A telegram can only be sent in the name of one individual or firm.

VI.—If the sender of a telegram desire his own address to be telegraphed, it must be paid for.

VII.—The address must contain all the information necessary to ensure the delivery of the telegram at its destination, and the sender in all cases supports the consequences of insufficiency of address. After the telegram is once despatched, it can neither be cancelled, completed, nor rectified. except by the despatch of a fresh paid telegram.

VIII.—With the exception specified in clause XIV of this rule, all charges on telegrams must be prepaid in the following manner—

(*a*) At Government Telegraph Departmental Offices in telegraph stamps only.

(*b*) At Postal Combined Offices in telegraph stamps or postage stamps at the option of the sender.

(*c*) At Postal Receiving Offices in telegraph stamps or postage stamps or in cash at the option of the sender.

(*d*) At Railway Telegraph Offices in cash or telegraph stamps at the option of the sender.

(*e*) Telegrams sent by post to any Telegraph Office from a place where there is no Telegraph Office may be paid for in telegraph stamps or postage stamps.

IX.—Telegraph stamps are double-headed, the object being that the upper half shall be returned on the receipt (whereby the sender receives a guarantee that his telegram has not been suppressed for the sake of the stamps) and the lower half shall be affixed to the telegram as voucher to Government that it has been prepaid.

X.—The senders of telegrams must affix their telegraph stamps on the spaces left blank for the purpose on the telegram forms—the upper half on the receipt, the lower half on telegram,—and they should see that the stamps are defaced with the office stamp which bears the name of the office and the date.

XI.—Telegraph stamps which have been cut in two, before being sent into a Telegraph Office, or are in any way defaced, discolored, or damaged, are not accepted.

XII.—The value of damaged telegraph stamps will ordinarily be refunded on application to the Government Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta, if such application be accompanied by a statement of the cause of damage, and if no doubt exists that the damaged stamps are genuine and that the damage was not intentional.

XIII.—Stamped receipts for telegram charges are not given at 'Postal Combined' or 'Railway' Telegraph Offices.

XIV.—Telegrams are sent 'bearing' from sea-ports when received for despatch by mail steamers or other vessels; but no such telegram, whether 'prepaid' or 'bearing will be transmitted until the name of the vessel from which it is received is known at the Telegraph Office. Bearing telegrams will not be delivered to the addressees until after payment has been obtained.

APPLICATION OF CHARGES.

Rule 11.—The maximum length of a word is fixed at six syllables. The excess is counted as a word.

Rule 12.—Telegrams must not contain any unusual combinations, abbreviations, or constructions.

I.—Any word in common use, which, although requiring two words to express it is generally recognized as one word, is charged as one word when so written; provided that the two parts are not joined by a hyphen or apostrophe, and that the whole is of six or less than six syllables. "Half penny," "twopence," "threepence," &c., up to "elevenpence," when written as a single word, count as one word only. "F. O. B.," "C. F. I.." "A. M.," and "P. M.," when written as separate letters, are each counted as three and two words respectively; but these specified abbreviations (and no others) when written "fob." "cfi," "am," "pm" are accepted each as one words.

II.—Words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.

III.—Words separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words, except in the case of nouns in the possessive case, as "General's," Charles'," "brother's."

IV.—Proper names of towns and persons, names of places, streets, ships, titles, Christian names, prefixes, and qualifications are counted for the number of words employed by the sender to express them.

V.—Every isolated character, whether letter or figure, is counted as a word. The same applies to an underline.

VI.—Signs of punctuation, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parenthesis, fresh paragraphs are not counted

or signalled; but decimal points, commas, bars of division, &c., used with figures, are each counted as a figure and signalled.

RULE 13.—When numbers are expressed in figures, all the characters, figures, letters, or signs in each group are added together; the total divided by three, and the quotient plus one for the remainder, if there be any, gives the number of words the group represents.

I.—Signs used to separate groups and letters, added to figures to form ordinal numbers are counted each as a figure or letter. Groups of letters not forming words (letter cipher) cannot be transmitted.

RULE 14.—All that the sender writes in his telegram to be transmitted is to be included in the cost, with the exception of the address as defined in Rule 10 (V).

I.—The day, hour, and minute, (Madras time) at which a telegram is booked when tendered for despatch are added by the Telegraph Office and telegraphed free. Senders may date or time their telegrams if they desire, but in such case their dates or times will be charged for.

RULE 15.—State telegrams from all Government officials must be classed either 'urgent' or 'deferred' and as a rule, paid for in cash or in stamps prior to despatch. The charges are the same for State as for private telegrams.

I.—The rule regarding prepayment will be relaxed in case of great emergency. Whenever an 'urgent,' State telegram is tendered for despatch under this permission, the sender must take the necessary steps to ascertain the charges on it, and pay them into the Telegraph Office within 24 hours. The rule cannot be relaxed in case of 'Deferred' State telegrams.

II.—State messages not marked 'urgent' will be treated as 'Deferred.'

III.—State telegrams take their turn for despatch with 'urgent' and 'deferred' private telegrams according to the order in which they are tendered.

RULE 16.—All telegrams, State and Private must be paid for except the following *viz*:—

(*a*) Those on the service of the Government Telegraph and Postal Departments which are sent free to and from any Telegraph Office.

(*b*) Those on the service of certain Foreign Governments regarding which the Government of India defines special rules in each case.

REPLY PAID.

RULE 17.—A reply can be prepaid by the sender of a private telegram or of a State telegram addressed to a person other than a Government official, depositing a sum of not less than eight annas and not more than two rupees. The sender of a reply paid telegram is to add after the text of his telegram (but separated from it) the words "reply paid" and the amount he deposits, thus "Reply paid ten annas" and such words will not be charged for.

I.—The terminal office delivers to the addressee a 'pass' or order for the amount prepaid, leaving it to him to send his answer how, and when within the limit of 30 days prescribed in the pass and to what address he pleases, or

not to send one at all. The reply, if sent must be accompanied by the 'pass.'

II.—When a telegram to which a reply is prepaid is addressed to a place where there is no Telegraph Office, the telegram and 'pass' are forwarded to destination from the nearest Telegraph Office by ordinary post free of charge.

III.—Should it be impossible to effect delivery of a "*reply paid*" telegram, the terminal office send a telegram to that effect to the sender and the amount deposited will be refunded on application being made to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

IV.—It is not compulsory on the addressee to send a reply. The duty of the terminal office consists simply in the delivery of the pass for the amount prepaid, leaving him at liberty to do what he pleases with it.

V.—The sender of a State telegram addressed to a Government official may not prepay a reply. And in the case of a State telegram addressed to other than a Government official, any sum deposited by the sender under this rule must be intended for no other purpose than to cover the cost of a return telegram.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DELIVERY.

RULE 18.—Any sender can by writing after the text of his telegram (but separated from it) the words "Acknowledgment prepaid," require that a notice of the time at which his telegram is delivered be transmitted to him by telegraph and the charge for such notice or acknowledgment is one rupee.

I.—This advice of delivery may be addressed to him at any place he may name.

II.—If the telegram cannot be delivered, the return telegram indicates the circumstances which prevented delivery, and, if possible, gives the information necessary to enable the sender to cause his telegram to reach its destination. The return telegram has priority in transmission over ordinary telegrams.

MULTIPLE TELEGRAMS.

RULE 19.—A telegram addressed to several persons in one locality, or to the same person at several places of residence in one locality, with or without transmission by post, is charged for as a single telegram; but a copying fee of four annas per 100 words, plus four annas for the excess independently of postage, if any, is charged for each destination after the first.

I.—A telegram addressed to several persons, or to the same person in localities where delivery is to be effected by different offices, is charged for as so many separate telegrams.

II.—If the sender wishes each copy of the telegram to bear only the address of the person to whom it is to be delivered, he should add after the text of his telegram, but separated from it, the words "—addresses." If on the

other hand, he desires that each addressee shall be made aware to what other persons the telegram has been addressed, he should add the words "—addresses on each copy." In the absence of special instructions, it will be assumed that he wishes only one address to appear on each copy. In either case these instructions are not charged for.

REPETITION.

RULE 20.—The sender of any telegram can, by writing the word "Repetition" after the text of his telegram (but separated from it), require that it be repeated; the charge for repeating is equal to one-fourth the charge of the message.

I.—In this case the different offices employed in its transmission repeat it back to each other.

II.—A repeated telegram is indicated by the word "repeated," which, to insure the greatest accuracy, is telegraphed (free) both in the official instructions and as the first word of the text of the telegram.

OPEN DELIVERY.

RULE 21.—If the sender desires his telegram to be delivered open, he is to write the words "Deliver open" after the text of his telegram (but separated from it.)

CANCELLATION.

RULE 22.—If the sender of an inland telegram wishes to cancel it before transmission has commenced, he can do so; but the charges upon it will not be returned when once the stamps are obliterated.

I.—If the telegram is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it can only be cancelled by a paid telegram from the sender to the terminal office.

II.—If, in addition, the sender wishes to be informed by telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must deposit the cost of the return telegram.

CERTIFIED COPIES.

RULE 23.—The sender and receiver have a right to be furnished with certified copies of any telegrams sent or received by them. A fee of four annas per hundred words or fraction of one hundred words is payable for every copy furnished.

I.—Within 3 days of despatch or receipt, copies can be given by the Telegraph Office concerned, but after that period applications for copies must be made to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

II.—Applications for copies must be made within four months of the date of the telegram. At the expiration of that period originals and copies of all telegrams are destroyed.

PRESERVATION.

RULE 24.—Application may be made by an interested party to the Government Telegraph Check Office for the preservation of specified telegrams exchanged between other persons on the ground of pending or contemplated judicial proceedings. Such application must be made within four months of the dates of the telegrams, and such telegrams will then be preserved for a further period of four months, at the expiration of which time they will, in default of a renewed application, be destroyed.

I.—It must be understood that the duty of the Telegraph Department in the matter is confined to making the search and preserving the telegrams, if found. No information as to the result of the search will be furnished, and any telegrams answering the description given which may be found, will only be produced on the order of a competent court of law or other competent authority.

FEES FOR SEARCHING FOR TELEGRAMS.

RULE 25.—Should the particulars furnished be insufficient to enable the Check Office to at once trace the telegrams applied for under either Rule 23 or Rule 24, the cost of searching for them must be deposited by the applicant. A fee of one rupee is charged for searching through the telegrams of any Telegraph Office for one day: thus if it be required to examine the telegrams of two Telegraph Offices over a period of 5 days, the searching fee will be ten rupees.

DELIVERY.

RULE 26.—Telegrams are delivered free of charge within five miles of a Telegraph Office. "Deferred" telegrams are usually delivered through the Post office of the place of destination.

I.—Beyond the free delivery radius telegrams will be sent by post without charge, or by such other means as the sender may arrange and pay for.

II.—Should the addressee of a telegram have left the place to which it is addressed, it will, if returned unopened with definite instructions as to the new address, be re-transmitted without extra charge.

III.—The messenger who delivers a telegram may be entrusted with the reply, provided he be not detained for this purpose more than 5 minutes. The fact of the reply having been given to the messenger, and the amount paid to him, should be mentioned on the receipt given for the original telegram.

REGISTERED ADDRESSES.

RULE 27.—Any firm or individual expecting to receive inland or foreign telegrams can register an abbreviated address at the Government Telegraph Office from which such telegrams have to be delivered. The fee for registration of *each* abbreviated address is Rs. 10 per annum, payable in advance on the 1st January in each year, or Rs. 50 for all time with a fine of Rs. 5 for every change of address.

I.—Abbreviated addresses are considered confidential.

II.—No abbreviated address can be accepted which has already been registered locally by another firm or individual.

III.—The Government Telegraph Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having an abbreviated address if such address has not been registered.

REFUNDS.

RULE 28.—If an 'ordinary' or 'urgent' private telegram be not delivered, or be subjected to serious delay through the fault of any Telegraph Administration in India, the whole charge made for it will be returned to the sender.

RULE 29.—If an 'ordinary' or 'urgent' private telegram be delivered wholly or partially in an unintelligible state, a refund will be made only when the extra charge for 'repetition' has been paid by the sender.

RULE 30.—No refund will, under any circumstances, be made for a State telegram of any class or for a 'deferred' private telegram.

I.—Applications for refunds, as also all complaints respecting telegrams, should be addressed to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta. Such claims for refund must be made within one month from the date of the telegram; but this period is extended to two months in the case of a 'repeated' telegram, or of a telegram for which a 'Reply' or an 'Advice of Delivery' has been prepaid.

II.—When no doubt exists as to an overcharge having been made on an inland telegram by the mistake of an official at any Telegraph Office, such overcharge is to be at once refunded by such Office.

CLEAR LINE TELEGRAMS.

RULE 31.—On emergent occasions of great importance, the public functionaries named below have the power to 'clear the line' that is, to suspend the receipt and despatch of all messages until the one for which the line is 'cleared' is passed on:—

(1) The Governor General of India.
(2) The Governors of Madras and Bombay.
(3) Commanders-in-Chief, India, Madras, and Bombay.
(4) Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the Panjab, Lieutenant Governor of North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.
(5) Secretaries to the Government of India.
(6) Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Panjab.
(7) Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burma and Assam.
(8) Agents to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
(9) Commissioners of Sind and Peshawar.
(10) The Residents at Hyderabad (Deccan) and Mysore.
(11) The Maharajah of Patiala, from the Patiala Office only.
(12) Director General of Telegraphs in India.

The telegrams so sent are, however, to be paid for as other State (urgent) telegrams.

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

RULE 32.—The following are the rates charged for press telegrams:—

	First 32 words or groups of three figures.		Every 4 additional words or groups of three figures.		Remarks.
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	
Urgent ...	2	0	0	4	Between any two Government Telegraph Offices in India.
Ordinary ...	1	0	0	2	
Deferred ...	0	8	0	1	

RULE 33.—A press telegram to be accepted at press rates must fulfil the following conditions :—

I.—It must be addressed to a newspaper, the name of which is contained in the Telegraph Department list of registered newspapers (Application for the registration of newspapers should be made on forms to be obtained at Government Telegraph Department Offices.)

II.—It must be addressed to the newspaper in accordance with its registered title and to the town at which the newspaper is registered as being printed and published.

III.—It must, except as provided hereafter in condition (v), contain only intelligence which is clearly intended for publication in the strict sense of the term, and must not contain commercial news of any kind.

IV.—It must be written in the English language.

V.—It may also be a telegram sent from or to the newspaper by its registered title (but not in the name of the editor, publisher, manager, or any other person), to or from its correspondents or employés on the subject of a telegram published or to be published or to an official of the Government Telegraph Department on matters of press business.

VI.—If a press telegram be addressed to the editor, publisher, manager, or any other person connected with the newspaper by name or person, it is chargeable at the full inland rates (see condition II.)

VII.—Whenever demanded, a copy of every newspaper in which a press telegram is published must be furnished to the Telegraph Office from which that press telegram was delivered.

VIII.—A single press telegram must not exceed 256 words (8 units of charge). Long news messages must be broken up into separate telegrams, all of which must be numbered and each of which except the last, must contain the words "more to follow." These words and the numbers are to be written by the sender in the space left in the telegram form for "official instructions" and they will not be charged for.

Example.—A long news message of 1,000 words would require at least 4 telegrams numbered, in the space set apart for "official instructions," 1, 2, 3, & 4, and numbers 1, 2, 3 would also bear the words "more to follow" in the official instruction.

RULE 34.—The Press Telegram rates apply only to telegrams which satisfy all the conditions of Rule 33, and any subsequent claim made by the Government Telegraph Department for the difference between press and full inland rates must be satisfied immediately on demand.

RULE 35.—Press Telegrams may be accepted "bearing" from correspondents, provided that any newspaper, which may desire the facility, obtain previous special sanction from the Director General of Telegraphs.

RULE 36.—The Press Telegram Rules do not apply to Railway Telegraph systems.

Statement showing the number of Depots in the State and where situated.

NORTHERN RANGE.

1. Vetticaut.
2. Parambolay.
3. Verapolay.
4. Coonily.

CENTRAL RANGE.

1. Veapoorom.
2. Quilon.
3. Peroocaday.
4. Poolyarah.
5. Achencoil.
6. Cannoopoly.
7. Vellekeltherry.

SOUTHERN RANGE.

1. Veerapoly.
2. Colasagarom.
3. Panachamood.
4. Mahendragerry.

Rates of seigniorage charged for timber felled in the Travancore Forests.

Description of Timber.	Rs.	As.	P.
Anjelly ... ...Logs. / Jackwood ... ... do. / Thumbagum ... ... do. } per candy	1	15	5·25
When sawn into materials seigniorage on the above is 2 An. 2·95 P. per Thoovada or per candy	3	5	10·73
Vengay ... ...Logs. / Agil ... ... do. / Thembavo ... ... do. / Iropools ... ... do. / Mathagery Vembo ... do. / Benteak ... ... do. / Kadapilavo ... ... do. / Karinthakara .. do. } per candy	1	6	5·47
When sawn into materials seignorage on the above is 1 An. 8·21 P. per Thoovada or per candy	2	8	5·05
Manghacadambo ...Logs. / Poovanno ... ... do. / Kullamavoo ... ... do. / and all other jungle wood... ... do. } per candy	...	11	2·74
Seigniorage on the above and on all other Jungle wood 10.11 P per Thoovada or per candy	1	4	2·52
Poon Mast per candy	1	7	6·94
Mango wood planks per candy	...	6	8·84
Nedunar per log	...	3	11·16
Bamboo per 100	...	15	8·63
Reeds do.	...	2	2·95
Firewood brought from the Hills to Quilon per cart	...	3	11·16
do. do. for a small boat	...	7	10·33
do. do. for a large do.	1	7	6·94
Logs brought for firewood by water for a raft of 12 logs ...	...	15	8·63

Seigniorage on Boats (charged according to the width of the Boats.)

Barrels.	Boats.											
	Anje'ly.	R.	A.	P.	Thumbagum.	R.	A.	P.	Jungle wood.	R.	A.	P.
18	do.	1	15	4·84	do.	1	6	6·94	do.	...	15	8·63
19	do.	2	10	7	do.	2	...	...	do.	1	5	7·37
20	do.	2	12	11·94	do.	2	1	8·22	do.	1	6	5·47
21	do.	2	15	1·89	do.	2	3	4·43	do.	1	7	6·94
22	do.	3	1	4·84	do.	2	3	11· 6	do.	1	8	8·42
23	do.	3	3	7·79	do.	2	6	8·65	do.	1	9	9·90
24	do.	3	5	10·73	do.	2	8	5 50	do.	1	11	11 36
25	do.	4	6	2·11	do.	3	4	7·57	do.	2	3	1·06
26	do.	4	8	11·79	do.	3	6	8·84	do.	2	4	5·89
27	do.	4	11	9·47	do.	3	8	10·11	do.	2	4	7· 8
28	do.	4	14	7·16	do.	3	10	11·39	do.	2	7	3·58
29	do.	5	1	3	do.	3	13	4	do.	2	8	8·42
30	do.	5	4	1·69	do.	3	15	8 63	do.	2	10	1·26
31	do.	5	7	·31	do.	4	2	1·27	do.	2	11	6·11
32	do.	5	9	11·88	do.	4	3	4·42	do.	2	12	11·94
33	do.	6	14	3·79	do.	5	2	6·82	do.	3	6	6·94
34	do.	7	...	3·37	do.	5	6	10·74	do.	3	9	3·38
35	do.	7	3	7·79	do.	5	8	5·04	do.	3	10	11·59
36	do.	7	7	0·21	do.	5	10	11·39	do.	3	12	7·58
37	do.	7	10	4·63	do.	5	13	5·68	do.	3	14	3·79
38	do.	8	...	...	do.	6	...	...	do.	4	...	...
39	do.	8	3	4·42	do.	6	2	6·32	do.	4	1	8·21
40	do.	8	6	8·84	do.	6	5	0·63	do.	4	2	4·42
41	do.	10	1	1·47	do.	7	8	10·11	do.	5	...	6·74
42	do.	10	5	0·63	do.	7	12	10·95	do.	5	1	11·98
43	do.	10	8	11·79	do.	7	14	3·71	do.	5	4	5 89
44	do.	10	15	1·89	do.	8	1	8·21	do.	5	6	5·27
45	do.	12	10	1·26	do.	9	7	6·94	do.	6	5	0·63
	For each barrel above 45 barrels in width 4 An. 5·89 P.				For each barrel above 45 barrels in width 3 An. 4·42 P.				For each barrel above 45 barrels in width 2 An. 2.95 P.			

SUMMARY OF THE RETURNS OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS IN THE STATE.

No.	Religious Denomination or Caste, if any.	Departments in which employed.	Drawing Rs. 2000 and upwards.	Drawing Rs. 1500 & upwards up to Rs. 2000.	Drawing Rs. 1000 & upwards up to Rs. 1500.	Drawing Rs. 900 & upwards up to Rs. 1000.	Drawing Rs. 800 & upwards up to Rs. 900.	Drawing Rs. 700 & upwards up to Rs. 800.	Drawing Rs. 600 & upwards up to Rs. 700.	Drawing Rs. 500 & upwards up to Rs. 600.	Drawing Rs. 400 & upwards up to Rs. 500.	Drawing Rs. 300 & upwards up to Rs. 400.	Drawing Rs. 200 & upwards up to Rs. 300.	Drawing Rs. 150 & upwards up to Rs. 200.	Drawing Rs. 100 & upwards up to Rs. 150.	Drawing Rs. 50 and upwards up to Rs. 100.	Drawing Rs. 25 and upwards up to Rs. 50.	Drawing Rs. 15 and upwards up to Rs. 25.	Drawing Rs. 10 and upwards up to Rs. 15.	Total.	Remarks.
I.	Malayali Sudras.	1. Huzur Cutcherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	9	20	42	77	
		2. Judicial Department	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	4	14	64	156	246	
		3. Trevandrum Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	10	57	62	
		4. Quilon Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	15	38	134	191	
		5. Padmanabhapuram Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	12	28	46	
		6. Kottayam Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	14	44	124	188	
		7. Survey Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	227	13	246	
		8. Settlement do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	13	114	137	
		9. Police do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	12	8	62	64	
		10. Medical & Vaccination do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	¶1	2	2	4	1	12	¶ 1 in Vaccn. Dept.
		11. Salt do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	25	33	
		12. Commercial do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	6	
		13. Registration do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	9	30	48	
		14. Anchal do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	10	
		15. Vernacular Education do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	14	5	16	38	
		16. District English School do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	2	12	10	
		17. Cardamom do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	9	19	
		18. Forest do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9	
		19. Jail, Press & Observatory do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†3	13	6	† 2 in Jail Dept. and 1 in Observatory. ‡ 2 in Press and 1 in Jail Department.
		20. Public Works & Irrign. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	*1	*1	6	* In Nanjenad Irrigation Dept.
		21. Panivagal do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	9	
		22. Conservancy do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	
		23. Nayar Brigade & Body Guard.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	14	26	30	
		24. College, Trevandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	1	3	1	11	
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	5	8	18	24	137	504	677	1575	
II.	Putter Brahmans.	1. Huzur Cutcherry	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	14	38	40	
		2. Judicial Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	4	...	2	21	116	147	
		3. Trevandrum Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	6	17	34	
		4. Quilon do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	6	10	34	
		5. Padmanabhapuram do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	8	27	30	
		6. Kottayam do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	6	12	28	81	
		7. Survey Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	82	30	123	
		8. Settlement do.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	13	24	87	129	
		9. Police do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	10	13	
		10. Medical & Vaccination do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†1	‡1	2	† In the Medical Dept. ‡ In the Press Dept.
		11. Salt do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	14	29	
		12. Commercial do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	5	
		13. Registration do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	10	19	36	
		14. Anchal do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	15	18	
		15. Vernacular Education do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	17	18	91	80	
		16. District English School do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	5	12	30	
		17. Cardamom & Forest do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	§5	§3	9	§ 1 in the Cardamom do.
		18. Public Works & Irrign. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	‖1	8	‖ In the Nanjenad Irrign. Dept.
		19. Panivagal do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	
		20. College, Trevandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	2	1	12	
		21. Cantonment Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
		22. Public Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
		Total	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	3	3	21	24	102	235	400	857	
III.	Rows (Mahratta Brahmans.)	1. Huzur Cutcherry	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	5	5	16	
		2. Judicial Department	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	4	10	
		3. Trevandrum Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	
		4. Quilon do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	
		5. Padmanabhapuram do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	7	
		6. Kottayam do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		7. Survey Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	13	9	28	
		8. Settlement do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	
		9. Police do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	
		10. Salt do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	4	9	
		11. Commercial do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
		12. Registration do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	
		13. Vernacular Education do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
		14. District English School do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	
		15. Conservancy do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
		Total	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	5	2	9	10	25	30	89	
IV.	Aiyengar Brahmans.	1. Huzur Cutcherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	7	
		2. Judicial Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	11	
		3. Trevandrum Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
		4. Survey Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	4	16	
		5. Settlement do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	4	
		6. Police do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
		7. Salt do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
		8. Registration do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	
		9. Anchal do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
		10. District English School do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
		11. Public Works do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	
		12. Panivagal do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
		13. College, Trevandrum do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	9	19	21	55	
V.	Nanjenad Sudras.	1. Huzur Cutcherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	8	8	21	
		2. Judicial Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	16	25	
		3. Quilon Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	2	9	17	
		4. Padmanabhapuram do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	6	
		5. Salt Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	
		6. Anchal do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
		7. Panivagal do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	10	18	42	75	
VI.	Saiva Vellalas.	1. Huzur Cutcherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	8	13	
		2. Trevandrum Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	4	10	
		3. Padmanabhapuram do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4 (3+1†)	14(5+8+1*)	10(3+6+1*)	† Marumakkavali Vellalas. * Makkavali Vellalas.
		4. Police Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	4	4	3	14	
		5. Cardamom do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	
		6. Forest do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	9	8	
		7. Panivagal do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	
		8. Brigade &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	8	23	37	73	

SUMMARY OF THE RETURNS OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS IN THE STATE.

No.	Religious Denomination or Caste, if any.	Departments in which employed.	DRAWING SALARIES OF Rs. 2000 and upwards.	Rs. 1500 & upwards up to Rs. 2000.	Rs. 1000 & upwards up to Rs. 1500.	Rs. 900 & upwards up to Rs. 1000.	Rs. 800 & upwards up to Rs. 900.	Rs. 700 & upwards up to Rs. 800.	Rs. 600 & upwards up to Rs. 700.	Rs. 500 & upwards up to Rs. 600.	Rs. 400 & upwards up to Rs. 500.	Rs. 300 & upwards up to Rs. 400.	Rs. 200 & upwards up to Rs. 300.	Rs. 150 & upwards up to Rs. 200.	Rs. 100 & upwards up to Rs. 150.	Rs. 50 and upwards up to Rs. 100.	Rs. 25 and upwards up to Rs. 50.	Rs. 15 and upwards up to Rs. 25.	Rs. 10 and upwards up to Rs. 15.	Total.	Remarks.
VII	Pandi Sucras.	1. Huzur Cutcherry														1	3	8	18	30	
		2. Judicial Department											2			3	2	13	27	46	
		3. Trevandrum Division																4	5	9	
		4. Quilon Division											1		1		3	9	20	34	
		5. Padmanabhapuram Division															1	3	13	17	
		6. Kottayam Division															3	1	8	12	
		7. Survey Department														2	15	56	10	83	
		8. Settlement do.														1	1	1	15	18	
		9. Police do.															1	1	8	10	
		10. Medical do.													1	5	4	2	1	13	
		11. Vaccination do.															1	9	9	19	
		12. Salt do.															4	2	8	14	
		13. Commercial do.														1	1	4	3	9	
		14. Registration do.														1	1	3	4	9	
		15. Anchal do.													1		1	1	8	11	
		16. Vernacular Education do.															1		2	3	
		17. District English School do.																	4	4	
		18. Forest do.																	1	1	
		19. Government Press do.															1	1	1	3	
		20. Do. Observatory do.														1				1	
		21. Do. Photographic do.																	2	2	
		22. Public Works do.													2	2	6	4	1	14	
		23. Public Gardens do.																1		1	
		24. Tanks & Irrign. Nanjenaud do.									1						1		4	6	
		25. Conservancy do.																2		2	
		26. Panivagai do.																2		2	
		27. College and High School										1		1						2	
		28. Nayar Brigade																	1	1	
		Total									1	1	3	1	5	16	40	127	173	376	
VIII	European Christians.	1. Huzur Cutcherry											1							1	
		2. Judicial Department			1						1									2	
		3. Survey Department					1								1					2	
		4. Police do.						1				1			1		1	1	1	6	
		5. Medical do.			1															1	
		6. Commercial do.					1													1	
		7. District English School do.										1								1	
		8. Cardamom do.								1		1								2	
		9. Forest do.						1				1								2	
		10. Public Works do.			1			1	1	1			2	1		1				8	
		11. Cantonment Girls' School											1							1	
		12. Nayar Brigade			1					3					2					6	
		13. College, Trevandrum					1			1			1							3	
		Total			4		3	3	1	6	1	4	5	1	4	1	1	1	1	36	
IX.	Eurasian & East Indian Christians.	1. Huzur Cutcherry						1								3	4			7	
		2. Judicial Department								1			1	1	1	2†			1†	7†	† 1 returned as East Indian. 2 East Indians.
		3. Trevandrum Division															1		1	2	All returned as East Indians.
		4. Quilon do.														1	1			2	
		5. Survey Department											2	1	1		2			6	All returned as East Inds.
		6. Police do.													1	2	(4+1*) 5	(3+2*) 5	4*	10+7*=17	* Returned as East Inds.
		7. Medical & Vaccination do.										1		1‡		6	2	1		11	‡ Vaccination Dept.
		8. Salt do.														1	1	1	1	4	All returned as East Inds.
		9. Commercial do.														1	3			7	Do.
		10. Cardamom do.													1	1§	3			5	§ Do. Portuguese Descent.
		11. Forest do.													1			2†		3	† Returned as East Ind.
		12. Central Jail do.												1			1‡			2	Do.
		13. Press do.											1						2	3	Returned as Eurasian.
		14. Govt. Photographic do.													1					1	Do. East Ind.
		15. Public Works do.											2		1	3	2			8	Returned as Eurasians.
		16. Public Gardens do.													1		1		2*	4	* Eurasian Zoolgl. Dept.
		17. Cantonment Girls' School																2		2	Returned as East Indians.
		18. Panivagai do.																1		1	
		19. Nayar Brigade												1	1	1	2	3		6	
		20. College Trevandrum											1							1	
		Total	[illegible]					1		[illegible]		[illegible]	7	6	9	20	27	15	11	97	
X.	Native Christians.	1. Huzur Cutcherry															4	1		6	
		2. Quilon Division																1		1	
		3. Padmanabhapuram do.															1			1	
		4. Cottayam do.														1				1	
		5. Survey Department														1	4	17	3	25	
		6. Settlement do.																1		1	
		7. Police do.															2	1	18	21‡	‡ This No. includes also some other classes of Christians, Syrian and others not specified in the list.
		8. Medical do.														1		4	2	7	
		9. Commercial do.															1	2	1	4‡	
		10. District English School do.															4	3	3	9	
		11. Cardamom do.															1			1	
		12. Central Jail do.																	1	1	
		13. Press (Govt.) do.															2	2	5	9	
		14. Public Works do.															4(3+1‖)	2		6	‖ In the Nanjenaud Irrigation Department.
		15. Cantonment Girls' School															2			2	
		16. College Department														1				1	
		17. Nayar Brigade														1	1	1	1	4	
		Total														5	26	34	34	99	
XI.	Syrian Christians.	1. Huzur Cutcherry															1	3	1	4	
		2. Judicial Department											1	1	1	1	2	2	12	20	
		3. Quilon Division																1		1	
		4. Padmanabhapuram do.														1				1	
		5. Cottayam do.														1		5	2	8	
		6. Survey Department																7	2	4	
		7. Settlement do.																	3	3	
		8. Medical & Vaccination do.											1			2	1	1*		6	* Vaccination Dept.
		9. Salt Department																	1	1	
		10. Registration do.																1	1	2	
		11. Anchal do.																	1	1	
		12. Vernacular Education do.																	1	1	
		13. Cardamom do.																1		1	
		14. Forest do.													1			1	2	4	
		15. Government Press do.															1		3	4	
		16. Public Works do.										1				4	2			7	
		17. College Trivandrum														1	2			3	
		18. Nayar Brigade																	1	1	
		Total										1	2	1	2	10	9	21	33	70	

WEIGHTS, MEASURES &c. USED IN TREVANDRM,

Reduced to Equivalents in English Denominations.

WEIGHTS.

1	Pannam			=	6 Grains (approximately.)	
13	Pannams	= 1	Callenjoo	=	78 do.	,,
13	Callenjoos	= 1	Pallam	=	1014 do.	,,
7½	Pallams	= 1	Rautel	=	7605 do.	,,

GRAIN MEASURE.

1	Nauly			=	2) Cubic Inches	,,
4	Naulies	= 1	Edungally	=	80 do.	,,
10	Edungallies			=	1 Purray	,,

LIQUID MEASURE.

4	Thodums	= 1	Nauly	=	20 Cubic Inches	,,
4	Naulies	= 1	Edungally	=	80 do.	,,
10	Edungallies	= 1	Purray.			
12	do.	= 1	Chothanay.			
5	Chothanais	= 1	Codum.			

MEASURE OF LENGTH, APPLICABLE TO LAND AND TIMBER, &c.

1	Angoolam			=	1¼ Inch English approximately	
24	Angoolams	= 1	Kole	=	30 Inches ,, = 2½ Feet	,,
4	Koles	1	Thendoo		10 ,,	,,
800	Thendoos	1	Nauligay		8000 ,,	,,
2000	do.	1	Crosam		20,000 ,,	,,
4	Crosams	1	Yogena		80,000 ,,	,,

MEASURE OF TIME.

8	Nody	= 1	Mathra	= 0·1 Second.
4	Mathras	1	Gunnidum	0·4 ,,
10	Gunnidums	1	Vyerpoo	4·0 Seconds.
6	Vyerpoos	1	Vinauligay	24 ,,
60	Vinauligays	1	Nauligay	24 Minutes.
2½	Nauligays	1	Munneynehrum	1 Hour.
7½	do.	1	Yaumam	3 Hours or 1 Watch.
60	do or 8 Yaumams	1	Divvassam	1 Day.
7	Divvassams	1	Wauram	1 Week.
15	do.	1	Packsham	15 Days (nearly.)
2	Packshams..	..	..	1 Lunar Month.
1	Mausam ..	..	..	1 Native Month (29 to 31 days.)
2	Mausams	1	Rretoo	The Native Season.
6	Rretoos	1	Waroosham	1 Year.

TRAVANCORE WEIGHTS, &c.

WEIGHTS OF COPPER, IRON, NUTS, PEPPER, &C.

16	Meeshams	=	1 Pannam.
10	Pannams		1 Callenjoo.
16	Callenjoos		1 Pallam.
100	Pallams		1 Tulam.
20	Tulams		1 Pauram.

WEIGHTS OF SUGAR, TOBACCO, OPIUM, &C.

10	Meeshams	=	1 Pannam.
10	Pannams		1 Callenjoo.
21	Callenjoos		1 Pallam.
5½	Pallams		1 Rautel.
24	Rautels		1 Maund.
150	do.		1 Toontoo.
4	Toontoos		1 Candy.

WEIGHT OF SALT.

1	Garce	=	120 Maunds.
1	Maund		3,200 Tolas or Rupees.
1	Parah		1,050 Tolas.
1	Coomb		1,68,000 Tolas.
1	Indian Maund		82½ lbs. Avoirdupois.

MEASURE OF SALT.

10	Edungalies	=	1 Parah.
160	Parahs		1 Coomb.

WEIGHTS, USED AT QUILON.

3	Pallams	=	1 Seer.
2	Seers		1 Rautel.
20	Rautels		1 Tulam.
28	do.		1 Kutcha Maund.
30	do.		1 Pucka do.

GRAIN MEASURE, USED IN NAUNJYNAAD.

360	Grains of Paddy	=	1 Chevadoo.
5	Chevadoos		1 Allackoo.
2	Allackoos		1 Olluck.
4	Ollucks		1 Puddy.
8	Puddies		1 Mercal.
21	Mercals		1 Kotta.

TABLES OF MONEY.

BRITISH INDIAN CURRENCY.

Rupee		*Annas*		*Pice*
1	=	16	=	192
		1		12

The Queen's Rupee weighs 180 grains or $\frac{3}{8}$ths of an ounce troy and contains $\frac{11}{12}$ths, or 165 grains of pure silver, and $\frac{1}{12}$th or 15 grains of alloy.

32 Rupees weigh 1 lb. troy. 38$\frac{8}{9}$ths Rupee, 1 lb. avoirdupois. Other silver coins of British Indian currency, bear in all respects a due proportion to the Rupee.

TRAVANCORE CURRENCY.

Travancore Varahen (Gold coin) = 52$\frac{1}{2}$ Cullian Fanams.
Do. Half Do. (Do.) = 26$\frac{1}{4}$ Do. Do.

Rupee		*Anandarayan Pannam*		*Cullian Pannam*		*Chuckram*		*Cash*
1	=	3$\frac{1}{2}$	=	7	=	28	=	448
		1		2		8		128
				1		4		64
						1		16

30$\frac{1}{2}$ Chuckrams weigh 1 Queen's Rupee; consequently 1 Chuckram weighs very nearly 6 grains. The silver of the Chuckram is 94·53125 per cent. fine, and therefore 2·86459, or nearly 3 per cent. better than that of the Queen's Rupee, which is only 91$\frac{2}{3}$ds fine. The established rate of exchange, viz. 28$\frac{1}{2}$ Chuckrams per Queen's Rupee, is therefore nearly 4 per cent. less than a fair equivalent.

COCHIN SIRKAR CURRENCY.*

Rupee		*Verarayan Pannam*		*Pooten*		*Pice*
1	=	3$\frac{1}{2}$	=	19$\frac{1}{4}$	=	211$\frac{3}{4}$
		1		5$\frac{1}{2}$		60$\frac{1}{2}$
				1		11

COINS CURRENT AT SHENCOTTAH.

4	Pice	=	1	Thootoo.
48	Thootoos		1	Rupee.
48$\frac{3}{4}$	Pice		1	Vella Pannam.
192	Pice or 4$\frac{4}{7}$ Vella Pannam (at the rate of 16$\frac{1}{2}$ Vella Pannams for 1 Pagoda)		1	Rupee.

* Current also in British Cochin.

Table No. I.

For converting Travancore to British Indian Currency.

Travancore Currency. Rs.	Chs.	C.	*British Currency.* =Rs	As.	P.	*Travancore.* Rupees.=	Q·Rs.	As.	P. =	Q. Rs.	Chs	C.
,,	,,	1	,,	,,	0.42	1	0	15	8.63	0	28	0
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	0.84	2	1	15	5.26	1	27	8
,,	,,	3	,,	,,	1.26	3	2	15	1.89	2	27	0
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	1.68	4	3	14	10.53	3	26	8
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	2.11	5	4	14	7.16	4	26	0
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	2.53	6	5	14	3.79	5	25	8
,,	,,	7	,,	,,	2.95	7	6	14	0.42	6	25	0
,,	,,	8	,,	,,	3.37	8	7	13	9.05	7	24	8
,,	,,	9	,,	,,	3.79	9	8	13	5.68	8	24	0
,,	,,	10	,,	,,	4.21	10	9	13	2.32	9	23	8
,,	,,	11	,,	,,	4.63	11	10	12	10.95	10	23	0
,,	,,	12	,,	,,	5.50	12	11	12	7.58	11	22	8
,,	,,	13	,,	,,	5.47	13	12	12	4.21	12	22	0
,,	,,	14	,,	,,	5.89	14	13	12	0.84	13	21	8
,,	,,	15	,,	,,	6.32	15	14	11	9.47	14	21	0
,,	1	,,	,,	,,	6.74	16	15	11	6.11	15	20	8
,,	2	,,	,,	1	1.47	17	16	11	2.74	16	20	0
,,	3	,,	,,	1	8.21	18	17	10	11.37	17	19	8
,,	4	,,	,,	2	2.95	19	18	10	8.00	18	19	0
,,	5	,,	,,	2	9.68	20	19	10	4.63	19	18	8
,,	6	,,	,,	3	4.42	30	29	7	6.95	29	13	8
,,	7	,,	,,	3	11.16	40	39	4	9.26	39	8	8
,,	8	,,	,,	4	5.89	50	49	1	11.58	49	3	8
,,	9	,,	,,	5	0.63	60	58	15	1.90	58	27	0
,,	10	,,	,,	5	7.37	70	68	12	4.21	68	22	0
,,	11	,,	,,	6	2.11	80	78	9	6.53	78	17	0
,,	12	,,	,,	6	8.84	90	88	6	8.84	88	12	0
,,	13	,,	,,	7	3.58	100	98	3	11.16	98	7	0
,,	14	,,	,,	7	10 32	200	196	7	10.32	196	14	0
,,	15	,,	,,	8	5.50	300	294	11	9.48	294	21	0
,,	16	,,	,,	8	11.79	400	392	15	8 64	392	28	0
,,	17	,,	,,	9	6.53	500	491	3	7.80	491	6	8
,,	18	,,	,,	10	1.26	600	589	7	6.96	589	13	8
,,	19	,,	,,	10	8.00	700	687	11	6.12	687	20	8
,,	20	,,	,,	11	2.74	800	785	15	5.28	785	27	8
,,	21	,,	,,	11	9.47	900	884	3	4.44	884	6	0
,,	22	,,	,,	12	4.21	1000	982	7	3.60	982	13	0
,,	23	,,	,,	12	10.95	2000	1964	14	7.20	1964	26	0
,,	24	,,	,,	13	5.68	3000	2947	5	10.80	2947	10	8
,,	25	,,	,,	14	0.42	4000	3929	13	2.40	3929	23	8
,,	26	,,	,,	14	7.16	5000	4912	4	6.00	4912	8	0
,,	27	,,	,,	15	1.89	6000	5894	11	9.60	5894	21	0

Table No. II.

For converting British Indian to Travancore Currency.

Q. Rs.	As.	P.	=T. Rs.	Chs.	C.
„	„	1	„	„	2.37
„	„	2	„	„	4.75
„	„	3	„	„	7.12
„	„	4	„	„	9.50
„	„	5	„	„	11.87
„	„	6	„	„	14.25
„	„	7	„	1	0.62
„	„	8	„	1	3.00
„	„	9	„	1	5.37
„	„	10	„	1	7.75
„	„	11	„	1	10.12
„	1	„	„	1	12.50
„	2	„	„	3	9.00
„	3	„	„	5	5.50
„	4	„	„	7	2.00
„	5	„	„	8	14.50
„	6	„	„	10	11.00
„	7	„	„	12	7.50
„	8	„	„	14	4.00
„	9	„	„	16	0.50
„	10	„	„	17	13.00
„	11	„	„	19	9.50
„	12	„	„	21	6.00
„	13	„	„	23	2.50
„	14	„	„	24	15.00
„	15	„	„	26	11.50
1	„	„	„	28	8.00
2	„	„	2	1	0.00
3	„	„	3	1	8.00
4	„	„	4	2	0.00
5	„	„	5	2	8.00
6	„	„	6	3	0.00
7	„	„	7	3	8.00
8	„	„	8	4	0.00
9	„	„	9	4	8.00
10	„	„	10	5	0.00
20	„	„	20	10	0.00
30	„	„	30	15	0.00
40	„	„	40	20	0.00
50	„	„	50	25	0.00
60	„	„	61	2	0.00
70	„	„	71	7	0.00
80	„	„	81	12	0.00
90	„	„	91	17	0.00
100	„	„	101	22	0.00

Table No. III.

For converting Rupees, Annas and Pice to Pounds, Shillings and Pence.

Rupees.	As.	P.	£	S.	D.
0	1	0	0	0	1½
0	2	0	0	0	3
0	3	0	0	0	4½
0	4	0	0	0	6
0	5	0	0	0	7½
0	6	0	0	0	9
0	7	0	0	0	10½
0	8	0	0	1	0
0	9	0	0	1	1½
0	10	0	0	1	3
0	11	0	0	1	4½
0	12	0	0	1	6
0	13	0	0	1	7½
0	14	0	0	1	9
0	15	0	0	1	10½
1	0	0	0	2	0
10	0	0	1	0	0

THE END.

APPENDIX.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN RESIDENTS IN TRAVANCORE.

Acworth, Granville L., Planter, Peermade (Europe.)
Allan, Rev. A.L., Nagercoil.
Allen, H. M. Wing Officer 22nd Regiment, Quilon.
Alphonsus, Rev. Fr. Mary D. C. M. A. Procurator of the Mission, Verapoly.
Ambrose, Very Rev. Fr. Mary, D. C. M. A. Vicar-General, Quilon.
Anderson, G., Planter, Ponmudi, Trevandrum.
Antonius, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Poolatopoo.
Atkinson, Lieut. G. C., Assistant Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
Augustine, Rev. Fr., of St. Mary D. C. M. A. Magnamy.
Augustine, Rev. Fr., of St. Mary D. C. M. A. Verapoly.
Baker, H. W., Planter, Peermade.
———S., Superintendent, C. M. S. Press Cottayam.
———A. G., Planter Do.
Barry, Revd. W. G., Chaplain, Trevandrum.
Bensley, O. H., B. A., Superintendent of Police, Travancore.
Bernard, Rev. Fr. of Jesus, D. C. M. A., Poothenpully.
Blandford, Miss A. M., Superintendent, Fort Girls' School, Trevandrum.
Bonaventura, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., of St. Francis, Verapoly.
Bonifacius, Rev. Fr. of S. H. of Mary D. C. M. A., Rector of the Seminary, Poothenpully.
Bourdillon, T. F., Dy. Conservator of Forests, Travancore.
Bower, Rev. F., Mavalicurray.
Bredin, Lieut. Col. A., Offg. 2nd in Command 22nd Regt. M. I. [Trichur.
Brunton, W., Asst. to Geo Brunton, Alleppey.
Burrows, J., Planter, Peermade.
Caley, the Venerable Archdeacon J., Cottayam.
Cameron, D. G., Agent, Scottish Indian Company, B. I. S. N. Company and Standard Life Assurance Company, Quilon.
Candidus, Rev. Fr., of the S. H. of Mary D. C. M. A. Vicar, Allep- [pey.
Cartner, James, Anayadi Tope, Colachel.
Chatterton, J., Light House, Muttum, Nagercoil.
Chisholm, E. C., Colachel.
Claridge, G. W., Planter Devicolum.
Clarke, T., Linwood, Tenkasi (*Europe.*)
Collins, W. J., Alleppey.
Columbinus, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A. Quilon.
Cosby, W. T. A., Barrister-at-Law, First Judge, Zillah Court, Quilon.
Cox, J., Planter, Nagercoil.
———, C., Do. Do.
Critchley, D. B., Planter, Peermade.
Crozier, P. F., Planter, Peermade.
Cyril, Rev. Fr., of the M. of God. D. C. M. A., Magnamy.

Darragh, J., Merchant, Manufacturer of coir matting, Alleppey, Proprietor of Cotton Mills, Quilon.
Davey, G. H., Manager, Darragh Cotton Mills, Quilon.
D'Souza, Rev. Antonio Dias, Secretary to the Bishop of Cochin.
Dighton, S. M., Planter, Peermade.
Dominicus, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Tangacherry.
Donnelly, Miss A. C., Supt., Govt. Girls' School, Trevandrum.
Duthie, Rev. J., Nagercoil.
Duthie, J. A., M. A., Supt., English District Schools, Travancore (*Europe.*)
Elias, Rev. Fr., of St. Joseph, D. C. M. A., Vicar, Verapoly.
Eliseus, Rev. Fr., of the S. H. of Jesus, D. C. M. A., Superior, Magnamy.
Emlyn, Rev. J., Parachalay, Trevandrum.
Esmonde-White, Surgeon-Major H. Plunket, F. R. C. S. I., & M. K. Q. P. I., Durbar Physician, Trevandrum.
Ewart, C. F., Planter, Trevandrum.
Ferdinand, Right Rev. Dr., of St. Maria, O. D. C. Bishop of Quilon.
Ferdinandus, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Neyattinkaray.
Ferguson, Lieut. H. S., Commandant 2nd Battalion, Nayar Brigade Trevandrum.
Ferguson, R. B., Asst. Supt. of Police, Quilon Division.
Ferreiro, Right Rev. Dr. Joaô Gomez, Bishop of Cochin.
Fitzgerald, W., Planter, Ashamboo.
Fowler, J. C., Do. Devicolum.
Fraser, Jas., Planter, Ashamboo, Chairman, Planters' Association.
Fry, r. F. S., Neyoor.
Goldie, R. H., Planter, Peermade.
Graham, W., Planter, Peermade.
Grant, J. M., Nagercoil.
Gregory, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Karankode.
Hacker, Rev. I. H., Neyoor.
Hannyngton, J. C., M. C. S., British Resident, Travancore and [Cochin.
Harley, E., Planter, Peermade.
Harvey, R., M. A., LL. D., Principal of His Highness the Maha Rajah's High School and College, and Director of English Education.
Hawkes, Lieut. T. B., Offg. Adjutant, Station Staff Officer 22nd Regt. M. I., Quilon.
Hinton, N. I.
Hoey, Surgeon J, 22nd Regt. M. I., Quilon, *Attached 15th M. I.*
Horsley, S., M. I. C. E., First Executive Engineer, Nagercoil (*Europe.*)
Ildephonsus, the Right Rev. Dr. of St. John Baptist, O. C. D., Archbishop of Quilon.
Imray, R. S., Planter, Peermade.
Inglis, H. Planter, Ashambu.
Isidore, Rev. Fr., M. A., Moolagoomode.
Jacob, A. H., M. A., M. E., M. I. C. E, Chief Engineer, Trevandrum.
John, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Tangacherry.

Joseph, Rev. Fr., D. C M. A., Cottar.
Kharegat, Surgeon M. P., Offg. Medical charge, 22nd Regt. M. I. - Quilon.
Ketchen, Col. W. D. Brodie, Commandant, Nayar Brigade Trevandrum.
Knowles, Rev. J., Quilon.
Lavigne, Right Rev. Dr. Charles, Bishop of Meleve and Vicar Apostolic of Cottayam.
Lawrence, J. M., Planter, Ellaputty.
Lee, Rev. W., Nagercoil, (*Europe.*)
Leonard, Rt. Rev. Dr. of St. Louis, O. D. C., Archbishop of Verapoly.
Lumsden, J., Planter, Peermade.
Mackinlay, T., Agent, Arnold Cheney and Co, Alleppey.
Maltby, C. J., Supt. and Magistrate, Cardamom Hills.
Marcellinho, Rt. Rev. Dr. of St. Theresa, O. C. D., Bishop of Pario and Coadjutor to the Archbishop of Verapoly.
Marshall, W., Planter, Trevandrum,
Martin, A. F., Planter, Devicolum.
Martin, Rev. Fr., Colachel.
Master, C. D., Planter, Devicolum.
McCaughley, J., Assistant, James Darragh, Alleppey.
Miller, R. T., Planter, Tenkasi.
Munro, J. D., Planter, Peermade, Chairman, Peermade Planters' Association.
Neve, Rev. C. A., Cottayam.
Newbold, A. W., Offg. Quarter Master, 22nd Regt. Quilon.
Ormsby, W. E., M. A., LL. D., Barrister-at-Law, Puisne Judge, High Court of Travancore.
Painter, Rev. A. F., Cottayam.
Parker, F. M., Planter, Peermade, (*Europe.*)
Peter, Rev. Br, Tangacherry.
Philip, the Very Vev. Fr., of St. Joseph D. C. M. A. Vicar-General, Coonemaw.
Powell, G. W., Colachel.
Prichard, H. E, Wing Officer, 22nd Regt. Quilon
Prince, I. H. Head Sirkar Vakil, Trevandrum.
Read, H. N., M. A., Professor of Science, His Highness the Maha Rajah's High School and College, Trevandrum.
Richards, Rev. W. J. Alleppey.
Richardson, F. G., Savernake, Peermade.
Rohde, J., Commercial Agent, Alleppey.
Rombant, Rev. Fr., of St Elias D. C. M. A., Vicar, Chathiath.
Romilly, Rev. C. E R., M. A., Principal, C. N. I. Cottayam.
Rosenberg, Baron J. Von, Planter, Devicolum.
Sharp, A. H., Do Do.
Sherman, C B. B., A. M. I. C. E., 3rd Executive Engineer, Quilon.
Speechly, the Rt. Rev. Dr., Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, Pullum (*Europe.*)
Thomas, Col. E. H., 22nd Regt. M. I. Quilon, *Absent (Europe.)*
Thomson, Surgeon H., Medical Officer, Nayar Brigade.

Tomlinson, J. J., Supt., Travancore Survey, Trevandrum.
Thompson, L. C., Agent, Andrew and Co. Alleppey.,
Turner, Jas. Planter Devicolum.
Turner, A. W., Planter, Devicolum.
Vachell, S. DeWinter Tanfield, Planter Peermade.
Valentine, D. W. T., 2nd Executive Engineer, Quilon (*Europe.*)
———, J. S., Planter, Trevandrum.
Vernede, C. R., Conservator of Forests, Quilon.
Vernede, A. W. L, Planter, Devicolum.
Verleure, Rev. Fr., Eugenius, Moolagoomoodoo.
Victor. Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Colachel.
Victor, Rev. Fr., Mary, D. C. M. A., Trevandrum.
Vine, W. C., Planter, Devicolum.
Williams, A. C, Planter, Trevandrum.
Wintle, Stanley, Inspector of Police, Trevandrum.
Wyllie, A. M., Planter, Trevandrum.

TRADE LIST.

Alleppey.

Names of Mercantile Firms.	Names of Resident partners or owners.	Names of Agents.
James Darragh ...	James Darragh ...	G. H. Davey.
Arnoldcheney and Co., ...	... ...	T. Mackinlay.
Andrew and Co., ...	... ...	L.C. Thomson.
George Brunton ...	... ...	
Hajee Jacob Hajee Joosup...	Hajee Mahomed H. Jacob...	
Hajee Elias H. Hoosman.	... ...	Salei Mahomd
Hajee Essah Salay Mahomed and sons...	Hajee Assum H. Essa ...	
Hajee Abdoollah Noormamed..	... ...	CassimHasum Salayman.
Hajee Ibrahim Essa ...	Abdoollah H. Jakariah...	
Haroon Esmail ...	Haroon Esmail ...	
Adam Hadjee Elias ..	Adam Hadjee Elias ...	
Hajee Abdool Kalack ..	Hadjee Abdool Kalack ...	
Satarna Mahomed ...	Satarna Mahomed ...	
Samjee Padomsee ...	... ...	Raisy Makjee.
Laljee Vissenjee ...	Laljee Vissenjee ...	
Jeraj Laljee ...	Vagjee Jeraj ...	
Jadowjee Ragowjee ...	Jadowjee Ragowjee ...	
Kurumsey Kethsey ...	Nansy Kuramsey ...	
Ahmed Coyah and Brothers...	Ahmed Coyah ...	
Krishna Pillay Appavoo Pillay...	Krishna Pillay Appavoo Pillay...	
Hajee Aboobucker and Brothers...	Hajee Mamoker ...	
Hajee Mahomed H. Moosah..	Hajee Mahomed H. Moosah...	
Abeeb and Sons ...	Hajee Ahmed Abeeb ...	
Chacco Kakee ...	Chacco Kakee ...	
Thengoomood Vareed ...	Thengoomood Vareed ...	
Moothookrishna Pillay ...	Moothookrishna Pillay ...	
Abdraman	Abdraman	
Ramadas Peraj ...	Ramdas Peraj ...	
Chungaranarayana Pillay.	Chungaranarayana Pillay.	
Coopan Pillay ...	Coopan Pillay ...	
Soobramonia Pillay ...	Soobramonia Pillay ..	
Rangashanay... ...	Vitalashanay ...	
Luddah Madowjee ...	Luddah Madowjee ...	
Mahomed Somar ...	Mahomed Somar ..	
Joosup	Joosup	

Names of Mercantile Firms.	Names of Resident partners or owners.	Names of Agents.
Andy Iyen	Andy Iyen	
Soolaiman H. Davood ...	Soolaiman H. Davood ...	
Palliparambil Chandypillay Chandy Kunju...	Palliparambil Chandypillay Chandy Kunju...	
Nadakal Estakoo Thoma.	Nadakal Estakoo Thoma.	
Moothoo Iyen... ...	Moothoo Iyen ...	
Sadasiva Iyen ...	Sadasiva Iyen ..	
Mooroogappachetty ...	Mooroogappachetty ...	
Subapathy Pillay ..	Subapathy Pillay ...	
Chinniya Pillay ...	Chinniya Pillay ...	
Moothooswamy Pillay ...	Moothooswamy Pillay ...	
G. Gomez	G. Gomez	
Lonen Ausepoo ...	Lonen Ausepoo ...	
Haroon Tyib ..	Haroon Tyib ...	

QUILON.

Names.	Trade.
Samjee Gokuldass	Rice, coir &c.
Shuther buji Set	Rice, cotton, country twist &c.
Hadjee Casin Issac ..	Rice &c.
Hajee Jacob Set	Piece goods, millinery, &c.
Issac Set	Piece goods &c.
Veeraswamy Moodaliar ...	Timber &c.
Secunderbavasaib Shak Mohiden	Timber, rice &c.
Narumboo	Timber &c.
Cooti Pillay	Piece goods &c.
Sheid Coonjoo	Timber, tobacco &c.
Cochasen Coonjoo	Piece goods, millinery, &c.
Agamud Pillay	Tobacco &c.
Coyah	do. do.
Mideen Coonjoo	do. do
Veerapathren	Timber &c.
Gapala Putter	Pepper, Sugar &c.
Kadervava	Timber &c.
Ramachandren Putter ...	Pepper, gram, &c.
Adima	Rice &c.
Iyathu Appavoo Pillay ...	Country cloths, &c.
Keshava Pillay	do. do.
Chittani Curry Coonjoo ..	Piece goods, &c.
Kamethee	Oil, &c.
Vengadaswaren Putter ...	do. [provisions.
J. P. Shodalay	Wine and spirits and preserved
Thamotharenleethathren ...	Rice, coir &c.
Abtholkun Raim	Copra.
Eswara Iyen	Cloths.
Goonan Putter	Tobacco.
Anantha Putter	do.

COTTAYAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
S. K. A. Colathoo Iyen ...	Banker and cloth Merchant.	Tirunakara.
Sankoo Iyen	Country cloth ...	do.
Soondra Iyen	do. ...	do.
S. Colathoo Iyen	do. ...	do.
V. Appakoda Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
V. Shunkaralinga Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
T. Sunkoo Iyen	do. ...	do.
S. Shunkaralinga Iyen ..	do. ...	do.
S. Ganapathy Iyen ...	Banker & do. ...	do.
R. Letchminarayana Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
A. Shunkaranarayana Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
R. Thummoo Iyen ...	do. ..	do.
R. Chellamien	Country cloth ...	Market.
R. Shunkaralinga Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
A. Shungaranarayana Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
V. Neelacunda Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
C. Soobah Iyen	do. ...	do.
R. Neelacunda Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
S. Shunkaralingom Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
S. Swamy Iyen	do. ...	do.
S. Soobha Iyen	do. ...	do.
A. Krishna Iyen	do. ...	do.
P. Sunkoo Iyen	do. ...	do.
S. Soobha Iyen	do. ...	do.
Ramen Koomaren ...	do. & European	Liquor do.
Mathen Ittaku	do. ...	do.
Cherian	do. ...	do.
Pailee...	do. ...	do.
Curian	do. ...	do.
Ittoopu	do. & European	liquor do.
Hussen Settoo	Piece goods ...	do.
Curien	Gold ...	do.
Govinden and Co. ...	Rice &c. ...	do.
Chandi	do. ...	do.
Curien	do. ...	do.
Thommi and Co.	do. ...	do.
Itti and Co.	do. ...	do.
Mathoo and Co.	do. ...	do.
Thommi	do. ...	do.
M. Cherian	do. ...	do.
P. Curien	do. ...	do.

COTTAYAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
P. Mathen	Rice &c. ...	Market.
Issoomal	do. ...	do.
Meeravoo	do. ...	do.
Curien	do. ...	do.
Thommi	do. ...	do.
Thommen	do. ...	do.
Devanayaga Iyen... ...	Country cloth ...	do.
P. Kolathoo Iyen... ...	do. ...	do.
Itti Abraham	English Medicine..	do.
Kora Vurki	do. ...	do.
Domerun	do. ...	do.
Manni	Rice &c. ...	do.
Govinden	do. ...	Lower bazaar.
Janarthnapai Vavoothen ...	do. ...	do.
Iypu Iypu	do. ...	do.
Mathoo	do. ...	do.
Vurki...	do. ...	do.
Manaku pai Kashaven ...	do. ...	do.
Shashtaprabu Govinden ..	do. ..	do.
Nagakaumathee Mathaven ...	do. ...	do.
Vappikesen Damodaren ..	do. ...	do.
Venkteswara Cummttee Jenarthanen...	do. ...	do.
Gopala pai Dassen ...	do. ...	do.
Rama pai Govinden ...	do. ...	do.
Vappishenai Sashten ...	do. ...	do.
Dasa Shainai Gopalen ...	do. ...	do.
Kora	do. ...	do.
Mathen	do. ...	do.
Chaithoo	do. ...	do.
Cunjen	do. ...	do.
V. Keshava Iyen	Banker ...	Tirunakara.
N. Andi Iyen	Cloth ...	do.
A. Coolathoo Iyen and Co. ...	do. ...	do.
K. Narasimha Iyen ...	Banker ...	do.
Aiyappen and Co. ...	Cloth ...	do.
Aiyavayen	do. ...	do.
K. Thoma	Rice &c. ...	Market.
E. Chakko	do. ...	do.
T. Itti	do. ...	do.
Kunjoo Meethian	do. ...	Lower bazaar.

TREVANDRUM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Hadjee Osmon Junis... ...	Piece goods, metals.	Challay.
Hadjee Abbuker Hadjee Ahmed.	do	do
Jusape Haroun	do	do
Salomamed Mahomed ...	do	do
Ibrahim Abbah	do	do
Hadjee Hussan Juna... ..	do	do
Hadjee Camesa Ismail ...	do	do
Hadjee Assau Abbah ...	do	do
Hassan Hoommer	do	do
Hadjee Abdul Shuker ...	do	do
Adam Hadjee Omer	do	do
Batchu Suleiman	do	do
Ismail Abubaker	do	do
Hadjee Abeeb and Sons ...	do	Attaculangari
Isacba Abdul Rahiman ...	Watchmaker.	Challay.
Maruthanayagom Chuppu Pillai.	Country cloth.	do
Zacriah Jaffer	Piece goods.	do
Sivathanu Neelakunden ...	Country cloth.	do
Venkadathreiyen Pulpooiyen ...	do	do
Kanakathi Mirasa Ravoother ...	do	do
Adam Vawa Pekeer Ravuther...	do	do
Thumby Meeran Mytheen ...	do	do
Mathava Iyen	do	do
Vengadasoobien	do	do
Kanaku Pulpanaben Mathaven..	do	do
Chembagam Pillay	do	Kythamukku.
Sivathanu Pillay	do	do
Chinniyan Pillay	do	do
K. Anna Iyer	do	do
K. Narayana Iyer	do	do
Parameswara Iyer	do	do
Sami Iyer	do	do
K. Pitchu Iyer	do	do
Apaiyen Potty	do	do
Sambasiva Iyer	do	do
Kulpagom Pillay.	Rice.	Manacaud.
Ramen Pillay	do	do
Easwaramoorthy Pillay ...	do	do
Shungralingom Iyemperumal ...	do	Challay.
Ananchaperumal Ekimaden ...	do	do
Soobien Varadien	do	do
Sreenevasa Iyen Sasha Iyen ...	do	do
Sashien Ramasubbien ...	do	do
Soobien Ramaswamy Iyen ...	do	do

TREVANDRUM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Iyavavien Vengoo Iyen ...	Rice.	Challay.
Srekamaswara Iyen Authy Iyen.	do	do
Soondralingam Pillay ...	do	do
Sesha Iyen (Naduvacurnchy) ...	do	do
Venkadaswara Iyen	do	do
Poornam Iyen Shami Iyen ...	do	do
Sesha Iyen (Vadasary)... ..	do	do
Pichu Iyen Rama Iyen	do	do
Ganapathien Pulpanabien ...	Gold and Jewellery	do
Ganapattey Iyen	do	do
Ananthakrishna Iyen Muthien...	do	do
Subbien Krishna Iyen	do	do
Ramakrishna Iyen	do	do
Muthuien Ramasubbien ...	do	do
Muthien Kuppien	do	do
Kongany Narayana Putter ...	do	do
Ramasubbien Muthien... ...	do	do
Ganapathy Iyen Thanu Iyen ...	do	do
Moothien Ramaswamy Iyen ...	do	do
Narayna Iyer Muthuswami Iyer.	do	do
Krishna Iyen Meenakshy Iyen...	do	do
Mathaven Chettyar	do	do
Krishna Iyen	do	do
Ramaswamy Iyen	do	do
Rama Iyen Mahadeva Iyen ...	do	do
Vedanayaga Achary	do	do
Andyappen Soobramania Pillay.	Sowcar.	do
Shungara Subbien	do	do
Shunkaranarayana Iyer ...	do	do
Chodalamttu Tharavium ...	Tobacco	do
Ramannagamony	do	do
Muthu Iyen Harihara Iyen ...	do	do
Viruthupatt, Kana Ena, Ana, Tyal Nadan...	do	do
Subbiah Pillay	do	Kythamukku.
Narayana Arasa Iyen	do	Challay.
Appaswamy Iyen	do	do
Venkatachalam Iyer	do	do
Thalava Padalingom and Co. ...	Timber.	Challay.
Muthuswamy Kuttiar	do	Landing place.
Mydeenpillay	do	do
Narayana Pillay...	do	do
Cochoo Cootty	do	do
Antony Joseph	Wine spirits & preserved provisions.	Cantonment

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
T. L. Gomez	Wine spirits & preserved provisions.	Cantonment.
P. Moreira	do	do
E. Lopiz	do	Puthenchantha.
V. Manual	do	Pettah.
J. D. Pereira	Timber.	Cantonment.
Ramasoobien	Druggist.	Challay.
T. I. Croning	Cabinet maker and Coach builder.	Cantonment.

Marse & Co., Proprietor T. S. B. Marse—General Merchants, Boot and Shoe makers and Commission Agents, Cantonment Main Road.

COTTAR.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Rama Moopen	Rice, Metals.	Cottar.
Mayity Mannah	do	do
Shunmoogom Pillay	do	do
Krishnen Chettiar	do	do
Swaminatha Pillai	do	do
Pitchandy Iyen	Gold & Jewellry.	do
Cumarandy...	do	do
Vayceraven Pundarom ..	Do. & cloth	do
Sahoonooran	Country cloth.	do
Vallampiri Moopen	do	do
Rama Pirasadi Lalla	do	do
Kulathuran Pillay	Tobacco.	do
Armogum Pillay	do	do
Soobiah Pillay	do	do
Aroomugaperumal Moopen ...	do	do
Ramaswamy Moodaliar ...	Timber.	do
Soliman Pillay	do	do
Mosthapha Bake	do	Nagercoil.
M. Paul & Sons	Druggist.	do
Moothoocaroopa Pillay ...	Wine, Spirits.	Cottar.
Colathuran	do	Nagercoil.
Novah	do	do

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